"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast and warmer today; Thursday showers; fresh southerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,431. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MARTINE LEADS WESCOTT IN THE JERSEY PRIMARIES

Nearly Complete Returns Indicate Defeat of Administration Senatorial Candidate.

EDGE WINS FROM COLGATE

Frelinghuysen Runs Neck and Neck with Murphy and May Win Fowler Fails to Oust Capstick.

HEAVY VOTE TURNED OUT

70 Per Cent. Ballot in Hudson County—Sheriff Kinkead of Strike Fame Leads in 8th Dist. Congress Race.

In a primary election that brought out a vote in New Jersey yesterday estimated in some counties at 25 per cent. larger than usual, United States Senator James E. Martine appears early today to have won a renomination against the opposition of Attorney General John W. Wescott and the influence of President Wilson's Administration. Politicians in New Jersey called this the most striking feature of an election which aroused more interest than almost any that had preceded it except a national campaign for the Presidency.

Estimated returns from sixteen of the twenty-one counties in New Jersey gave Senator Martine a majority over Judge Wescott of 316, including the home counties of both candidates, but exclusive of Hudson County, where friends of the Senator asserted he was winning by approximately 4 to 1. The vote in Hudson County was announced as one of the heaviest ever recorded in a primary election, between 60 and 70 per cent. of the registered vote appearing at the polls.

Returns received up to 2 o'clock this morning indicated that State Senator Walter E. Edge had beaten Colonel Austen Colgate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey and that Joseph S. Frelinghuysen was running ahead of Franklin Murphy for the United States Senatorial nomination.

On the Democratic side James E. Martine was leading John E. Wescott for United States Senator by a plurality that grew as additional returns came in.

The returns from 522 election districts out of 1,793 showed the following results:

REPUBLICAN—GOVERNOR.

Edge	21,554
Colgate	16,391
Record	6,214

REPUBLICAN—UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Frelinghuysen	20,276
Murphy	17,696

DEMOCRATIC—UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Martine	6,765
Wescott	4,510

The success of Martine was noted with alarm by Wilson Democrats throughout New Jersey, for Judge Wescott was tacitly understood to have the support of the National Administration and his contest with the present United States Senator from New Jersey was regarded in the light of a test of Wilson strength in the President's home State.

Judge Wescott was the man who twice put Mr. Wilson in nomination for the Presidency, and it was generally understood that he entered the lists against Senator Martine when the Senator's "independence" made it seem desirable to the Administration in Washington that he should be succeeded by a man more closely in sympathy with Mr. Wilson's legislative plans. Senator Martine had been quoted of late as saying he would prefer to retire to his farm in Union County rather than to go daily to the White House "for his orders." Wilson men declared that the President had made the Senator and branded as a display of ingratitude his reported remarks.

Wilson men received no encouragement in Hudson County, where H. Otto Wittpenn, Naval Officer of New York and the unopposed candidate of the Democrats for the nomination of Governor, had put a candidate in the field for Surrogate. Late last night he was running far behind his opponent, John Martin. Wittpenn is regarded as Wilson's man, and the failure of his candidate was taken as an indication of a weakening of the Administration's influence in Hudson County.

One contest that attracted considerable attention in Northern New Jersey, and especially in Hudson County, was the fight of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, who gained renown in the Bayonne oil strike, for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Eighth District. He was reported early this morning as leading by two to one over John J. Eagan, the present Congressman, and Owen F. Conlon of Newark.

Still another contest that attracted widespread attention was that of Congressman John Capstick to retain his place against the efforts of former Congressman Charles N. Fowler and Richard Boardman of Plainfield. Congressman Capstick has been bitterly attacked in his district because his course in the House was considered by some to be a peace-at-any-price one. Ex-Congressman Fowler, who is an Elizabeth banker and known for his currency measures when in Congress seized the opportunity to oppose him and Boardman entered the field hoping to win through in the midst of the fight. Late returns made it appear, however, that Capstick had defended his post successfully.

The meagre returns received up to 1 o'clock showed some astonishing re-

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NEW YORKER KILLED, WIFE SHOT BY WOMAN

Mrs. Ladur Shoots Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Graveur in Philadelphia, Then Commits Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 27.—J. C. Graveur, President of the Alhambra Garage Company, New York, was murdered, and his wife was probably fatally wounded in the Hotel Walton early this morning by Mrs. J. C. Ladur, (or de Dur,) also of New York, who then shot and killed herself.

The tragedy occurred in a suite on the ninth floor of the hotel while more than 150 men and women danced on the roof garden a floor above.

The Graveurs had motored from New York today, reaching the hotel soon after midnight. The tragedy took place an hour later.

Mrs. Ladur went to the suite of the Graveurs, and persons in an adjoining suite heard loud talking, followed by several shots.

Graveur was shot through the heart and died instantly. Mrs. Ladur shot herself in the right temple and fell dead by his side. Mrs. Graveur, with a bullet in her breast, staggered from the room and up a flight of stairs. At the Jefferson Hospital it was said that her condition is critical.

It is believed that Mrs. Ladur, jealous of Graveur, who is said to have been married only recently, followed the pair to Philadelphia and traced them to the Walton. Finding they were not in their room earlier in the evening, she went to the roof garden and remained there until she had assured herself of their return.

Then, slipping down the stairs to the ninth floor, she went to their suite, obtained admittance on some pretext and fired before Graveur could make a move to restrain her.

The first shot struck him in the heart and the second hit his wife. The third plowed through Mrs. Ladur's brain.

It was probably half an hour after the shooting before the hotel guests learned of the tragedy. The management gave orders to the orchestra in the roof garden to keep on playing, and dancers whirled over the floor while police and detectives sought to learn the cause of the tragedy on the floor below.

DANISH LOWER HOUSE PASSES SALE BILL

Will Now Be Referred to Joint Committee—May Settle Question Without Election.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26, (via London.)—After the lower house today had adopted the Government's sale proposal without alteration, the bill was referred to the joint committee of fifteen members from each House, who will try to get a majority in the upper house to agree with the Government. The next public meeting will be held Thursday, when the joint committee is expected to have finished its work.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Sept. 26.—As a result of interviews had by the Associated Press with the representatives of the various parties, it is disclosed that the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States will be settled without a resort to a general election on the basis of the Government bill. From statements made to the correspondent it is apparent that everybody in the Rigsdag is tired of the question.

OHIO TROOPS CALLED TO FIGHT BIG FIRE

1,500 Acres of Union Marshes Ablaze in Hardin County—Crop Will Be Total Loss.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The Union Marsh fire in Hardin County, which has been burning for two days, was beyond control tonight and spreading rapidly. Company B of the Ohio National Guard was ordered out to fight the fire tonight, and has entrained, with mess outfits for several hundred men, and supplies for the citizens' organization that is fighting the flames.

A strong wind has saved McGuffey, a town in the district, from the fire. The firefighters have been driven back from the trenches dug during the last two days, and the fire now extends over 1,500 acres. New trenches are being dug tonight in an effort to confine the blaze.

Growers assert that the Union beds will burn all Winter. The crops will be a total loss. The McGuffey marshes are considered to be the largest in the world. So far there has been no serious injury to firefighters, though many have been overcome by smoke.

TRY TO EVICT I. W. W. MEN.

Mob Locks Leaders in Cars, But Railroad Won't Ship Them Out.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Sept. 26.—Forty men, the majority of them members of the Industrial Workers of the World, were locked in refrigerator cars here today by 150 citizens who were armed with baseball bats and axe handles. The men were marched to the cars by the armed citizens, who intended shipping them out of town.

The railroad, however, refused to haul the cars and the citizens decided to take the men to the county jail. The men were marched back into town with armed citizens on either side of them. Ten leaders had been arrested previously.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK.

The Bufjord Sent Down in War Zone—Crew Saved.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Norwegian steamer Bufjord has been sunk, according to a Lloyds dispatch from Barcelona. The crew was landed. The Bufjord measured 1,489 tons net.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
Their savory, smack-your-lips flavor makes you long for breakfast. Order some today. —Advt.

SYMPATHY STRIKE, DUE TODAY, FINDS UNIONS HALTING

Strong Organizations That the Leaders Depended Upon Fail to Take Action.

OTHERS OPENLY HOSTILE

Many Individuals Disinclined to be Bound by the Votes of Their Fellows.

LONGSHOREMEN HANG BACK

Jewish Holiday Complicates Calculations—Whitman Not to Call the Legislature.

Today is the day set for New York's great "sympathetic" strike, planned by union leaders as a blow at employer and consumer generally in an effort to win for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes a strike against the traction lines now all but broken.

Announced, reannounced, postponed, and revised, the walkout set for today will, according to union leaders, call 200,000 men and women from their work, and will last two days.

Figures compiled by THE NEW YORK TIMES reporters yesterday do not sustain the union estimates, and all computations were complicated by the fact that thousands of Jewish workers will, beginning tonight, remain idle over a festival period of two days.

At the last moment several strong organizations on which the union heads had counted for support failed to take action calling their members out. Many others continued to mark time, and some evinced open hostility to the proposal. Even in cases where unions formally voted to join the walkout there was no way of telling last night what the individual members would do.

Unions That Voted to Strike.

Delegates of these unions have voted to join the general strike, although 121,000 of their membership, affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, stop work anway for the Jewish holidays:

Ladies' Garment Workers, (United Hebrew Trades)	100,000
Capmakers, (United Hebrew Trades)	15,000
Painters, (United Hebrew Trades)	6,000
Sheet Metal Workers	15,000
Chandelier Workers	7,000
Painters' Locals 261 and 864	4,300
Brewery Workers' Union of the East	6,000
Woodlathers' Union	1,000
Metal Workers, Local 4	200
Butchers	10,000
Journeymen Tailors	10,000
Italian Painters	240
Whitestone Workers	1,500
	176,240

The following unions, on the eve of the date set for the strike, were still undecided, after strike meetings:

*New York Building Trades Council	127,000
Allied Printing Trades	25,000
Longshoremen	45,000
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International	2,000
Teamsters	20,000
United Hebrew Trades, (exclusive of those above)	57,000
Machinists	4,000
Total	280,000

*The business agents of the Manhattan and Bronx branches of the council voted to strike, but final action is to be taken tomorrow by the Executive Board.

The failure of some of their strongest allies, immediately to join in the demonstration, apparently did not effect the optimism of the leaders who, after a day of great activity, announced they would tie up the city so completely that victory would be theirs within three days.

This announcement was made through Ernest Bohm, again the spokesman for the Joint Labor Conference Committee, after it became known that T. V. O'Connor, national President of the Longshoremen's union, had definitely decided not to call out the members of that organization today, and that there was serious doubt about his calling them out at all.

This decision by O'Connor deprived the labor leaders for the time being of the support of about 45,000 workers, who had been depended upon to paralyze shipping, and to shut off the export of munitions. Soon after making this announcement O'Connor left for Washington. He will not return until tomorrow or the day after.

Other important labor organizations which found it impossible to get into line for the demonstration today were the Building Trades, with about 100,000 members; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, with about 20,000 members, and the Machinists' Union, which, because of its highly skilled mechanics, was expected to assist materially in crippling the industry of the city. These organizations are to hold meetings today and tomorrow to decide on their course of action.

Confer With Mayor Again.

Mayor Mitchel held a conference with some of the leaders yesterday afternoon, but he said last night that he did not know what organizations were going out. There were present at this conference Hugh Frayne, Chairman of the Joint Labor Conference Committee; Morris Hillquit, general counsel for the United Hebrew Trades, and Timothy Healy, national President of the Union of Eccentric Stationary Firemen.

"I asked these men to come to the City Hall because I wanted to know exactly what the situation was," said Mr. Mitchel. "They told me that they expected about 200,000 to go on strike today, and that is all the information I have on the subject."

Labor leaders were busy all day getting things into shape for the walkout and distributing bales of pamphlets in the streets, explaining what they said caused the transit strike, and the attitude of J. Pierpont Morgan, John

Continued on Page 3.

36 Killed, 27 Injured in Last Zeppelin Raid; No Attempt Was Made to Approach London

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Thirty-six persons were killed and twenty-seven injured in last night's Zeppelin raid, according to the latest official report. It was at first officially announced that the number of deaths was twenty-nine. The first announcement follows:

Seven airships raided England last night and in the early hours of this morning. The districts attacked were the South Coast, the East Coast, the Northeast Coast, and the North Midlands. The principal attack was aimed against the industrial centres in the last-mentioned area.

Up to the present time no damage to factories or works of military importance has been reported. It is regretted, however, that a number of small houses and cottages were wrecked or damaged at some places, and twenty-nine deaths have been reported.

No attempt was made to approach London. The raiders were engaged by our anti-aircraft defenses and were successfully driven off from several large industrial centres.

It was also announced officially today that the identity of the two Zeppelins brought down in the raid on the night of Sept. 23-24 had been determined. The statement follows:

It is now established that the two airships brought down on Sunday were the naval Zeppelins L-32 and L-33, both of very recent construction.

The first airship was finally destroyed by an aeroplane after passing through an effective gunfire. The second airship was hit by gunfire from the London defenses, and was forced to descend in Essex through lost gas.

Owing to deaths from injuries having occurred and the casualties not having been reported by the police immediately, some amendment must be made to the list of casualties caused during Sunday night's raid. The corrected figures follow. Killed, 23 men, 12 women, and 3 children; total, 38. Injured, 56 men, 43 women, and 26 children; total, 125.

Last night's raid total casualties so far reported are: Killed, 36; injured, 27.

Very slight damage was done of military importance.

One of the Zeppelin airships participating in the raid of England last night took a new course and visited the south coast. No damage resulting from its visit so far has been reported. As the airship crossed the southern district it was soon picked up and heavily fired at, whereupon it quickly ascended.

HUGHES HECKLED BY OHIO WORKMEN

Toledo Factory Throng Asks About Danbury Hat Decision and Cheers Wilson.

A CHALLENGE TO PRESIDENT

Nominee, at Big Cleveland Meeting, Asks Administration to Answer His John Lind Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 26.—An audience of 8,000 persons in the Armory here tonight cheered an attack by Charles E. Hughes on the Adamson eight-hour law. This somewha' allayed the apprehensions of the Republican leaders that the nominee's attitude toward the legislation in favor of the railroad brotherhoods would prove unpopular in this great industrial section. The fears of the leaders had been sharpened by the disturbing experience of the candidate earlier in the day at Toledo, when men in the Willys-Overland automobile factory whom he was addressing heckled him, asked him about the Danbury hat decision by the United States Supreme Court, in which he participated as a Justice, shouted at him derisively, and cheered for President Wilson.

Labor Criticisms Disturbing.

The evidence of a more or less concerted effort on the part of some of the representatives of organized labor to embarrass the campaign tour of Mr. Hughes that appeared today gave the Republican leaders much concern, as they had been unable to figure out how the heavy labor vote in Ohio, one of the great manufacturing States of the Union, would go in November. Today, at stops along the line on the way to Cleveland, Mr. Hughes was challenged several times to discuss his part as a member of the United States Supreme Court in the Danbury hat case decision. Some of the leaders, who feel that the labor union men as a whole do not understand the facts in this regard and know only that a fine of $250,000 was imposed on the workmen responsible for the boycott, are hoping that the nominee will take up this question, which, in some sections at least, has been developed into an important issue.

It was hinted today that a well-organized movement had been set on foot by some of the labor leaders in conjunction with the Democrats to emphasize this decision in a manner calculated to advance the interests of President Wilson. The accusation has been made, although not publicly by any representative leader, that there have been developments which would indicate that Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, may have been appealed to.

The first cries about the Danbury hat case were heard during the street parade in Indianapolis. The question, "How about the Danbury hatters?" was shouted at the Hughes train early this morning at one of the stops. The climax came at a meeting at the plant of the Willys-Overland automobile factory at Toledo at noon, when a group of perhaps fifty labor union men shouted the challenge repeatedly and coupled it with applause for President Wilson. Mr. Hughes disregarded the interruption. Later it was explained that he did not know that the Danbury hat case was being mentioned by the workmen and thought that they were shouting about the Adamson eight-hour bill.

First Openly Discordant Note.

While the campaign in this State has not been so well organized as in Indiana and there has been a slump in the matter of both crowds and enthusiasm, the outburst at the automobile factory was the first incident which might be called an openly discordant note. There was a difference of opinion as to the importance of the affair, but it did cause some worry among the Republican leaders, inasmuch as the labor union vote is large in Ohio and there has been much discussion about the effect the attack by Mr. Hughes on the eight-hour law would have. These leaders say they are convinced all will go well if Mr. Hughes can get before the voters, in a manner which they will grasp fully, his analysis of the legislation, and also make it clear that he is not opposed to the principle of the eight-hour day. They believe his views are correct and feel that the union men can be convinced. The danger lies, they think, in the difficulty of getting the complete case of the Republican nominee before these voters.

The scene at the Willys-Overland factory was taken as a good test of the fighting capacity of Mr. Hughes. A nominee went to the factory in the belief that he would be heckled, but determined to continue his attack upon the Adamson law without regard to the conditions that he would face.

Mr. Hughes, in an automobile, reached the factory ten minutes before noon. As the whistle blew at noon men in overalls, their hands and faces grimy and many of them carrying dinner pails, rushed from the shops, with half an hour at their disposal before work was to be resumed. There are about 18,000 persons employed at the plant, and about 2,000 grouped themselves about the truck from which Mr. Hughes was to speak. The windows of all the near-by shops were filled, and many persons climbed telegraph poles to ob-

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JAPANESE QUESTION TO LOOM UP AGAIN

Baron Sakatani Says Status of His Countrymen Here Must Be Settled When War Ends.

CALLS OUR LAWS UNFAIR

But Hopes for an Amicable Understanding—No Alarm Now Over Increase of Our Navy.

Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, one of Japan's foremost economists, former Mayor of Tokio, and a delegate to the recent Economic Conference of the Allies in Paris, said in an interview yesterday at the Hotel Astor that one of the world's biggest economic questions to be settled after the war was the status of Japanese in the United States.

The Baron referred to the "justice and necessity" of the repeal of American laws regarded by the Japanese as discriminating against them. He thought this end would be obtained by peaceful means—through a common understanding of the two peoples of the ideals and purposes of the other. He said the Japanese desired nothing of the United States except the same treatment accorded to other civilized peoples. He called "unjust and unfair" the law which differentiates Japanese from the citizens of other foreign countries.

He said America had profited by Japan's patrol of the Far Eastern waters, and that the United States would gain much by Japan's maintaining the "open door" into China, which he put forward as the sole aim of Tokio's participation in the affairs of China.

The Baron is on his way home from the Paris conference. He arrived here Sunday, and will spend two weeks in New York, after which he will go to Vancouver to sail for Japan. It is his third visit to New York.

He said the friendship of the Japanese and Americans was traditional, and that it would always continue, provided the two peoples understood one another perfectly, and he referred to the agencies of the Japanese Society in this country and of the America's Friends Society in Japan as important factors in bringing about a complete mutual understanding. The Baron illustrated the influence of mutual trust and confidence when he was asked to comment upon the Japanese conception of the meaning of the American program for a greater navy.

Both Navies for Defense.

"When any great power begins to increase its armament on a sudden and gigantic scale," he said, "it is a matter of great concern to other powers to know the motive. Because of the location of the United States, protected by wide oceans, Japan saw no direct necessity for America's great new naval program. It might have led our people to study the motive of your country. But the friendship of the two peoples is traditional. It was right, it is right, that this friendship should accomplish good. Japan, too, is building for its navy. Now, when both sides understand that the other's greater navy is for defensive purposes, the concern of the other for the motive back of the increase ceases to be a concern."

When the Baron was asked to tell against whom Japan wished to defend herself, his replies were not direct.

"Whom does Japan fear?" he was asked.

"Whom does the United States fear?" was his answer.

The Baron was asked directly if he considered it fair to see in the naval program of either country a reflection of the Japanese question in California.

"No," he answered quickly. "That situation was one of great concern to the Japanese at first. You see, there was a gentlemen's agreement between the two countries that there should be no great increase of Japanese immigration into this country, while the Japanese who were established here should have just and fair treatment. Japan kept her word, and Japanese immigration stopped; the number of Japanese in this country is constantly on the decrease.

Feels Crisis Has Passed.

"However much it may have hurt, we feel that the crisis has passed, and that the matter will be adjusted amicably in time. I think you must admit that it should be settled. There is no desire on the part of Japan to overrun your country, as some of your newspapers would have you believe. You will find that, after this great war, every country will preserve its people within its boundaries.

"It is the principle of the thing for which we contend; it is the insult that hurts us. It is my dream that the peoples of the two countries shall so understand each other, shall become such good friends, that the great American people will be glad to accord to the civilized and accomplished Japanese the same courtesies and rights we accord to your most welcome folk in great Japan. In the name of justice this will come to be; I feel it must come to be."

"Japan," he continued, "seeks no

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COMBLES OVERWHELMED BY THE ALLIES; THIEPVAL AND GUEUDECOURT ALSO WON; 3,500 PRISONERS AND MUCH BOOTY TAKEN

French Have Won 70 Square Miles of Somme Territory, Taking 30,000 Unwounded Prisoners and 644 Guns

PARIS, Sept. 26.—A semi-official account of the battle of the Somme from its beginning, appearing in the Bulletin des Armées, says that the French have conquered 180 square kilometers (about 70 square miles) of territory, captured 30,000 unwounded prisoners, removed 4,503 wounded, and taken 144 cannon, most of them of heavy calibre; 500 machine guns, and other material.

It is pointed out that the Allies have broken the spirit of the Germans at Verdun, definitely deprived the enemy of an initiative, and turned it in their own favor.

Since the opening of the battle, the account says, the Germans have thrown into the battle sixty-seven new divisions and seventeen battalions, of which thirty-four divisions were on the English front and thirty-three divisions with seventeen battalions were on the French front.

WAR DEMANDED BY GREEK ARMY

King, Urged by Chief of Staff and 500 Officers, Expected to Act at Once.

VENIZELOS REACHES CRETE

Disclaims Hostility to Crown—Exodus of Adherents from Athens Follows His Leaving.

ATHENS, Sept. 26.—In circles very close to King Constantine the belief is expressed that he will declare war immediately—possibly even this evening.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—General Constantine Moschopoulos, Chief of Staff of the Greek Army, and 500 officers have signed a memorial addressed to the King demanding that Greece abandon its neutrality in the war.

A report which reached here earlier in the day that General Moschopoulos had resigned appears to have been premature.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says:

"The steamer Hesperia has arrived in Suda Bay, (Crete,) and former Premier Venizelos will disembark in the morning.

"The Patris today publishes a statement made by M. Venizelos before his départure from Athens, in which the former Premier said:

"'The purpose of the movement of which I am taking the lead with Admiral Condouriotis is purely national. Circumstances compel me to form a provisional Government, not to overthrow the Athens régime, but to form a force for the defense of Greek Macedonia, that being the only means left to preserve the unity which has already been harmed by those who ceded Macedonia to the enemy.

"'The Athens régime remains intact, and if it moves in the right direction I will stand beside it politically and militarily and assist it in every way. I am leaving as a soldier who, having failed to persuade his comrades, does not turn against them, but shoulders his rifle to fight the enemy.'"

One explanation of the departure of M. Venizelos advanced, according to another dispatch, is that the foreign powers desire to nominate a Prefect of Saloniki, thus definitely bringing about the separation of the city from Greece, and that M. Venizelos, to save Saloniki to Greece, is going to a conference with the Entente Allied authorities there in an endeavor to arrange another solution of the situation.

The general belief in Athens, however, is that the visit of M. Venizelos is connected with an insurrection.

Following the departure of M. Venizelos a general exodus of his adherents began. Former Deputies and former Ministers of the Liberal Party, army officers and government officials are leaving Athens as rapidly as they can obtain transportation. In addition to Rear Admiral Paul Condouriotis, former Minister of Marine, General Miliotis accompanied M. Venizelos.

Colonel Ianiou, Commander of the Greek forces at Corfu, after haranguing his men and telling them that no stigma should attach to those joining the revolutionary movement, left Corfu with his staff for Saloniki.

Venizelos Explains His Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 25, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—A few minutes before embarking on board ship M. Venizelos made to me the following verbal declaration for transmission to The Times:

"I am leaving here to proceed to the Greek islands in order to head the movement which already has manifested itself in some of them in favor of action by my countrymen against the Bulgarian invader, who is overrunning Greek Macedonia, maltreating, taking prisoner, and in many cases murdering those of our countrymen who have been left to his mercy, unprotected and undefended by the Greek Army.

"The betrayal of Kavala after the loss of Fort Rupel, Seres, Drama, and of the greater part of Greek Macedonia has brought matters to such a crisis in the very existence of my country that I can no longer resist the cry of my compatriots calling me to help them and save them from extermination at the hands of Bulgaria.

"I can no longer wait. I have exhausted in vain every means of inducing those who govern Greece to take up arms in defense of their country. I have offered to support unconditionally any Ministry in Greece that should be ready to carry out the policy of intervention—the only policy compatible with the national interests of Greece.

"I have recently sent a message to the King through one of the Ministers of the Entente, urging him to lose no more time in coming to the rescue of

Continued on Page 2.

RUMANIANS OUST FOE FROM PASSES

Vienna Admits Retreat from Vulcan and Szurduk Before Wide Flanking Drive.

GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS

Teutons Launch Heavy Attack Near Hermannstadt—Airmen Kill 65 in Bucharest.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Frank admission is made in the official bulletin issued by Austro-Hungarian Headquarters today of a reverse in Transylvania involving the evacuation of the Szurduk and Vulcan passes, recently occupied by the Teuton forces. A great battle is in progress in the neighborhood of Hermannstadt. The bulletin says:

On the Rumanian front the Vulcan and Szurduk passes were evacuated before a far-extending encircling movement by strong Rumanian forces. Near Nagy-Szeben (Hermannstadt) new battles are developing, with the Austro-Hungarian and German forces attacking. On the Transylvania eastern front fighting has developed at many points. To the south of Szekely-Udvarhely (Oderhellen) a Croatian Landwehr battalion repulsed attack by superior enemy detachments after bitter fighting.

In the three-country salient (formed by Bukowina, Rumania, and Hungary,) to the southwest of Dorna Watra, a Russo-Rumanian advance has been frustrated.

BERLIN, Sept. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Rumanian troops have again occupied the heights on both sides of Szurduk and Vulcan passes, in Transylvania, says the German official statement issued today. German troops repulsed all the Rumanian attacks against the passes, the announcement adds, but were withdrawn according to army orders. The statement is appended:

Transylvania War Theatre—In the district of Hermannstadt our troops are engaged in a progressing attack. Rumanian forces have occupied the heights on both sides of the passes of Szurduk and Vulcan. Our troops repulsed all attacks against the passes, but were taken back this night on order.

Balkan Theatre. Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—On this front there were no incidents of importance. An airship and aeroplanes again attacked Bucharest.

An official Turkish report, dated Sept. 23, received here today from Constantinople, says:

Turkish troops co-operated efficiently in the fighting of Sept. 21 and repulsed an attack of Rumanian troops near Engheo.

The Pesti-Naplo of Budapest says the Rumanians are compelling men between the ages of 17 and 55 in the occupied portions of Transylvania to serve with the Rumanian Army. These recruits, it says, are being sent to Rumania.

SOFIA, Sept. 25, (via London, Sept. 26.)—The Bulgarian army which has invaded eastern Rumania has made a further advance, taking up new positions on the eastern end of the line, the War Office announced today in the following bulletin:

Along the Danube all was quiet. In Dobrudja our troops on the right flank attacked successfully and occupied the Amzarech-Pervele line. The enemy retired in a northerly direction.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26.—The War Office communication today says:

On the north and northwestern front there have been patrol encounters. In the Jiu Valley in violent fighting our troops are advancing.

On the southern front in Dobrudja, on the right flank, the enemy attacked thrice in mass formation, but was repulsed.

Teutons' Turk Allies Mere Boys.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On the Dobrudja front the Bulgars, Turks, and Germans are still suffering from the effects of the crushing blow inflicted on their right wing by the Rumanians. The enemy's right has fallen back considerably. Pressing the advantage obtained when the Teutonic forces were compelled to cede ground, the Allies followed up and considerably harassed them, capturing prisoners and war materials. Among the prisoners are a number of young, immature soldiers, notably among the Turks. The latter have seemingly mobilized every male capable of carrying a rifle.

The Rumanian divisions are now fighting with the steadiness of seasoned troops. Even the divisions which suffered most severely still wish to be in the lead against the enemy.

On the left wing in Dobrudja the invaders are holding their ground and digging themselves in to cover their position, which in view of the retreat on the right not wholly without danger.

The weather is becoming colder. Snow is already reported in the Carpathians. Rain has fallen in Dobrudja and this hampers the movement of the enemy's artillery.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In Do-

Continued on Page 2.

FIND FEW ALIVE IN COMBLES

British and French Sweep Down from All Sides on the Fortress.

THEN ADVANCE EASTWARD

Sharp Counterattacks Are Made by Germans in Effort to Recover Lost Ground.

HEAVY BLOWS BY BRITISH

Capture of Thiepval Removes Strong Obstacle at Extreme Left of Their Offensive.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The strongly fortified village of Combles, which was nearly surrounded by the advancing French and British yesterday, has fallen a victim to the Allies' pincers. Haig's troops from the north and northwest and Foch's soldiers from the south and east swept into the village today and completely occupied it.

A great amount of booty, largely munitions, was taken in the village. No specific mention is made by the French or British War Offices of the number of prisoners captured there, but Paris says that a total of 1,200 prisoners were taken by the French forces during the day, and adds that 100 wounded Germans were collected in the village who had been abandoned. The number of prisoners taken yesterday by the French is announced as 800, and by the British more than 1,500.

Unofficial advices to Paris from the Somme front report that the Germans were said to have begun moving guns out of Combles early yesterday afternoon before the British had taken Morval or the French reached the outskirts of Fregicourt, thus blocking the only exit eastward.

Semi-official accounts of the capture of Combles speak of the large number of the garrison and the great quantity of war stores taken. Reuter's official correspondent says:

"This great success was won at very small cost, thanks, in part, to the excellence of the artillery and in part to a real collapse of the German defense."

Reference is also made to the apparent weakened morale of the German troops, who in some instances, it is said, "fled from their trenches, throwing away their rifles."

In addition to this notable success in the centre of the battle front from the Ancre to the Somme the British dealt another heavy blow at the German lines at the north and captured Thiepval and the ridge to the eastward, including the Hohenzollern redoubt. Another stroke by Haig's troops won the fortified village of Gueudecourt, thus taking another step in the general direction of Bapaume, about three miles away.

The capture or Thiepval by the British, and Combles by the combined Anglo-French forces is regarded here as the most important success on the western front since the opening of the offensive.

The fall of Combles was expected, but the capture of Thiepval proved a genuine surprise. It has been a stumbling block in the advance of the British left since the beginning of the offensive July 1, when a check at Gommecourt was suffered.

Thiepval's fall gives to the British the whole line of low hills which slope to the plain upon which the town of Bapaume makes the next fortified centre.

London's Story of Successes.

The night bulletin of the British War Office gives this account of the day's gains:

On our right French and British troops jointly occupied Combles as a result of the capture of Fregicourt and Morval. We have beaten off heavy counterattacks in the region of Morval and Les Boeufs with severe loss to the enemy.

On our centre we stormed the fortified village of Gueudecourt and have driven the Germans back in disorder.

On our left we captured Thiepval and the high ridge east of it, including the Zollern redoubt. This ridge was very strongly fortified with an elaborate system of heavily wired trenches, and was defended with desperation.

The successes gained during the last two days may be regarded as of very considerable importance.

The French bulletin tonight reads:

The battle continued successfully today.

North of the Somme the allied troops increased their gains of yesterday considerably, having attained within a few hours the objective assigned for the second day of the struggle.

This morning the French troops resumed the offensive and captured the entire section of Combles, situated to the east and south of the railway. Our patrols entered in conjunction with the troops of the right wing of the British Army, who were cleaning up the northwestern part of Combles. Shortly afterward the whole village fell into our power.

The booty captured in Combles was large. The Germans had accumulated

in the subterranean regions of this place an enormous quantity of munitions and supplies of every kind.

We collected 100 wounded Germans who had been abandoned by the enemy. Combles is filled with German corpses.

This afternoon our troops, developing their advantages, captured a small wood situated north of Fregicourt, half way to Morval, and also the greater part of the strongly fortified ground between this wood and the western horn of St. Vaast Wood, to the east of the Bethune road.

The number of unwounded prisoners captured by the French since yesterday now reaches 1,200. We have counted up to the present thirty machine guns.

On the rest of the front there was an intermittent cannonade.

The day bulletin of the British War Office says:

Yesterday's operations were entirely successful. The preparation and execution of the attack by the artillery and infantry and the co-operation between them were in all respects admirable. More than 1,500 prisoners already have passed through the collecting stations, and more are arriving. Much war material has been captured, but the amount cannot yet be estimated.

Further progress has been made during the night and this morning. A strong redoubt, which had held out between Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt, now has been captured and the garrison made prisoners.

Our troops entered Combles from the west and are overcoming the enemy's resistance. There the enemy's losses were very severe.

The day report of the French War Office, telling of entrance into Combles cemetery, says:

To the north of the Somme French troops first arrived at the outskirts of Fregicourt, and then during the night they occupied all of the village.

French advance detachments went as far as the cemetery of Combles, while other reconnoitering parties reached the southern boundaries of this village. One of these latter detachments took possession of a trench to the southwest of Combles and took prisoner an entire German company.

At other points along this front French troops have organized the positions previously taken from the Germans.

The enemy has been particularly active on our right wing. Here German counterattacks, delivered yesterday evening upon our new trenches between the Bethune Road and the Somme, were repulsed by our fire. The number of able-bodied prisoners made yesterday, and counted up to the present time, reaches 800.

On the right bank of the river Meuse German troops yesterday at 9 o'clock in the evening delivered a violent attack upon the Thiaumont Work and at Fleury. Our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns put a definite check upon the enemy, which suffered serious losses.

Germans Admit Loss of Ground.

BERLIN, Sept. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Successes were achieved by the Anglo-French forces on the Somme last night to the east of Eaucourt l'Abbayé, north of Flers, says the official statement issued by Army Headquarters today. The conquest of the villages on the line of Gueudecourt and Bouchavesnes, the statement adds, must be recognized. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.—Anglo-French infantry yesterday, which was the fourth day of the artillery bombardment, launched a uniform attack between the Ancre brook and the river Somme. Fighting, which commenced at noon, continued during the night with the same fury.

Between the Ancre and Eaucourt l'Abbayé the hostile thrust was stifled by our fire or broke down bloodily before our lines.

Successes were obtained by the enemy to the east of Eaucourt l'Abbayé, and the conquest of the villages on the line of Gueudecourt-Bouchavesnes must be recognized. But before all we must think of our heroic troops who faced the united Anglo-French principal forces and the massed employment of material of the whole world's war industry, prepared during many months.

Near Bouchavesnes and further southward as far as the Somme French charges, repeated many times, failed under the heaviest sacrifices.

PINCHING PERONNE ALSO.

Paris Sees Same Methods Being Used as Against Combles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The anniversary of the great French offensive in the Champagne last year was another red-letter day for the Allies on the Somme, where a strategic success of the greatest importance was achieved.

For several days one of those many significant lulls had settled over the battlefield which are always precursors of a storm. Then began a terrific bombardment, which again seemed to exceed all previous records. The object of attack was to complete the circle which the Allies had been drawing gradually around the strongly fortified village of Combles, which, with Peronne, formed the main obstacle to the plain beyond.

The French, attacking from the east and southeast of Combles, carried the village of Rancourt and gained a foothold in Fregicourt, while the British from Flers swept around from the northward, carrying the villages of Le Boeufs and Morval, the last outposts of the main Combles position.

These successes left as the only loophole to the Germans a road, winding through the ravine northeast to Sailly and Saillisel, and this was swept by a cross-fire from the French and British guns.

That Combles was doomed was evidently realized by the Germans, who have already transferred most of the material.

The encircling of Peronne, which has been proceeding in a similar methodical way, was furthered by a simultaneous forward push by the French, who took an important position near the Canal du Nord, leading to Mont St. Quentin, which is the key to Peronne.

BRITISH SUCCESSES WON IN THE OPEN

Only Trenches the Germans Have North of the Somme Are Those Dug Under Fire.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Monday, Sept. 25, via London, Sept. 26.—This was another great day for the Anglo-French forces on the Somme. As a spectacle for the observer it was the most splendid of all the attacks made by the allied forces since the beginning of the great offensive. What either army was trying to do and how they were doing it, the positions they held and sought to conquer in the team play of the blue French legions and the khaki-clad brigades of Britain, were comprehensible to the eye in the glorious Autumn sunlight for a sweep of ten miles. The scene had the intoxication of war's grandeur—if war can be said to have any grandeur.

Shortly after noon was the time chosen for the infantry to rush forward under the cover of a final intensive chorus of shell from the artillery. The ridges in front and on either hand were flecked with racing sparks of flame. Within an hour at least 50,000 shells must have been fired within sight of the correspondent. Far to the south was Mont St. Quentin, two miles from Peronne and commanding that town, which, the allied commanders say, will fall like a ripe plum when the time comes. The hill lay hazy above the green foliage of the river valley in the midst of vast bursts of black smoke from shells of enormous calibre.

Directly in front was Combles, which has come to mean much to the imagination of the public in England and France. Combles differed from all the villages in sight in that the walls of many buildings were still standing. It was different, too, in the fact that it formed an oasis in the midst of the storm of battle. Neither artillery nor infantry paid any attention to it. The guage of battle was the high ground around it, the possession of which means the command of the town. Farther north lay the ruins of Ginchy and Guillemont.

At the appointed time waves of infantry surged forward to the attack. Then the tremendous fire of the German guns swelled to its utmost volume until the whole field was lost in vast clouds of smoke. The attacking infantry vanished in that grim pall, while high overhead scores of sausage balloons and hundreds of aeroplanes, their wings gleaming like silver in the brilliant sunlight, strove vainly to see what was passing beneath them.

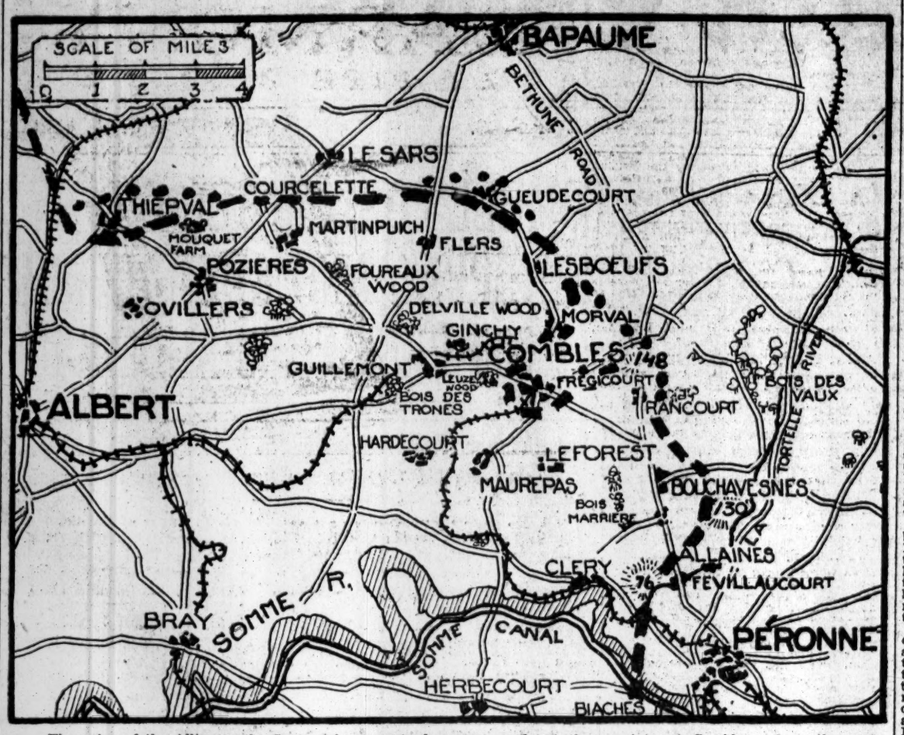
Then across the dead fields arose a signal from Morval, which told that the British infantry had reached another goal and that another village was taken. A man at a telephone in a nearby signal station called out the capture of the different strong points with the enthusiasm of one who scores a hotly contested game.

Presently the British wounded began to straggle back, and their bearing, as they moved along beside their prisoners, was another criterion by which the correspondent knew how the day had gone without making inquiries of the staff.

The British wounded said that, of course they got there, as they were used to getting there. Their great gratification was that it was becoming an even fight since the Germans had no more prepared lines, but both armies were fighting in the open.

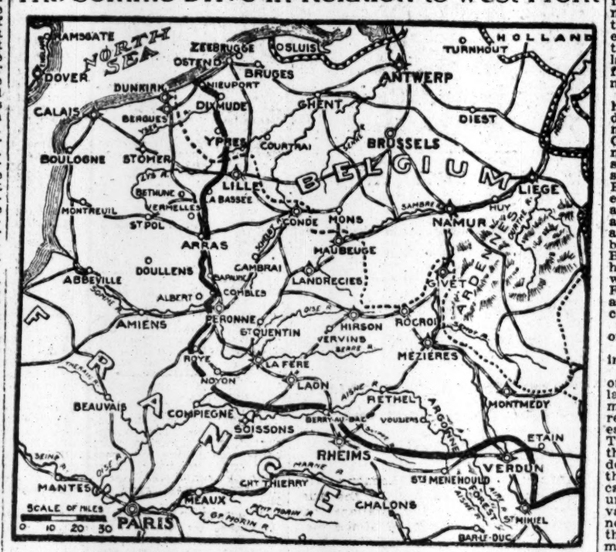
According to the British officers the Germans on the fighting front have no longer any trenches except those which are dug under fire.

The Somme Battle Line, Showing Yesterday's Gains.



The gains of the Allies on the Somme front yesterday were made at three points—at Combles, where the continued Franco-British offensive swept over the village and gained territory to the eastward; at Gueudecourt, which was carried by the British, and at Thiepval, which had long been an obstacle to the British advance at the point where the battle line makes a sharp salient as it turns to the northward.

The Somme Drive in Relation to West Front



In selecting the Somme front for the scene of a great offensive, the allied chiefs aimed at a point where a success on a large scale would be likely to shake the line of German defense. This drive directed east from Albert, about a third of the way north from the angle where the Germans are nearest to Paris, strikes toward highways and railways, vital to the plans of the invaders.

FIERY BRITISH CHARGE CARRIED LES BOEUFS

New Troops "Went Away Like Lions With Their Tails Up."

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Sept. 25, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—Today is the anniversary of Loos. We celebrated that first victory which began to reveal our strength in attack by greater victories today in the capture of Morval and Les Boeufs.

The German airmen were active this morning. Two flocks of them came over behind our lines. They were daring beyond their rule, risked all our anti-aircraft batteries, and flew through the blue sky, speckled with our shrapnel bursts and crowded with our own planes, in order to see what was happening along our roads. Whatever the flying men saw, the enemy could not prevent a new thrust. It struck them violently, and two more of their strongholds are in our hands, another is closely invested, and many prisoners are marching down under British guards.

From early morning until the sun went down red this evening I did not see a cloud in the sky. It was perfectly blue, without an islet or feather of cloud, but with a golden haze rising from the fields. Our bombardment had begun long ago when I got up among our batteries. It had been going on all night. It was the prelude to the battle which was to begin at half-past-midday. If it had been the first day of a great offensive, like July 1, this infantry attack would have been remarkable, for it was forced home by battalions of men fighting with high spirit. Coming after nearly three months of incessant battle on a grand scale, it is an achievement which proves utterly not only the terrific weapon we have forged in building up our armies in the field and the reserves of strength we can now draw upon, but the enduring valor of our men.

"There are men among them—not many, of course—who have been wounded three times since July 1, but went in again today, and who came out again wounded, with unbroken spirits. If any army in the world can beat that it may be proud of its courage. And some of our new reserves, filling up the gaps made in the older ranks, were fighting there also under shell fire of the Somme kind for the first time.

"We were a bit nervous of the new chaps," said a veteran who was blooded in the Ypres salient in the old bad days. "Nervous for nothing. Bless you! they went away like lions with their tails up. They were beautiful to fight with."

It was hard fighting—hard, fierce fighting. The enemy did not yield easily on his first and second lines, though afterward, when our men were on top of them, they ran if they could. He had massed many machine guns against our troops, expecting them to come, and the order was given to the Germans to hold the ground until they were dead. His guns were quick to barrage the ground between our lines and the German strongholds and flung out lines of heavy shells and storms of light shells also to keep the British back. They kept them back in one or two places, but along the line of Morval and Les Boeufs our men went through the curtain of fire and the trenches and villages in a rapid, irresistible assault.

I can give only a few glimpses of the fighting, its general outline, and some particular instances snatched here and there out of the confusion and turmoil that goes on behind the walls of smoke.

Took Two Pivotal Trenches.

On the right the attack depended upon getting a short line of trench in order to make a right defensive flank. This was done without much trouble and very quickly after the time of the assault. Here on the right the whole of the plan depended upon getting a pivot upon which the line had to swing up to two trenches called Lemco and Bevril, to the north-west of Gueudecourt, there were anxious moments until the news came that the pivoting point had been successfully won.

The two trenches were attacked by a body of troops already sorely tried by great and successful achievements elsewhere. They were tired in body, but their spirit was alert and keen. They went forward grandly with great impetus, taking what they first set out to take, although they had great trouble for a while with a German strong point at the junction of two trenches before mastering the position and going on. North of them another body of men stood fast until those on their right came into line and then advanced upon Morval.

Again, further north, our men went away to Les Boeufs, having to cross a trench and two sunken roads on the way to the village.

The whole of these operations were carried out with the greatest success, and without heavy casualties, I am told, except at one point, where machine guns in strong emplacements caused a temporary check.

By 2:30 o'clock all on the southwestward of Morval and the whole village of Les Boeufs were in our hands, and at 5 o'clock our airmen reported the German gunners withdrawing their batteries.

Higher up, between Les Boeufs and Gueudecourt, not so much progress was made, the enemy being able to hold some of the ground in that part and still maintaining a defense in the village of Gueudecourt, although the British troops had forced their way into the outskirts in the face of the fire of machine gun bullets.

In the second German lines, both in front of Les Boeufs and Morval, the enemy soldiers fought till our men were right upon them. They fought with rifles and bombs, pouring out a very heavy fire, and then at the last moment threw up their hands or ran.

"We saw them hopping back between the trees," was the description given by one lad, who after this glimpse of running men fell back into a German trench with a bullet through his neck.

The new army troops went over No Man's Land "like a walk in Hyde Park," in the opinion of a regular soldier, whose eyes glowed when he spoke. "It was just splendid to watch them, quiet and cool and taking their time—no flurry, no scare; when men dropped every man getting on with his own business. I'm a regular, but I know good men, and they were good."

Many prisoners were gathered up out of the dugouts in captured places and out of the trenches, where they stood among their dead. I met them marching back across the battlefields in columns of fifty and sixty at a time. There was one civilian among them, in plain clothes, with a white collar, and several officers, walking with proud, impassive faces. Some of them were weedy men with big spectacles, some very young, some sturdy and thickset.

Prisoners Greeted with Comrades' Laughter.

A battalion of English troops just going into action stood on the high banks of a sunken road watching them pass, and I saw strange scenes in this strange environment of battlefields, where the evening sun was ruddy through the golden haze over the litter of trenches and our fighting men in their steel helmets and these beaten men—they were beaten, yet it is curious that while some were resting by the side of the road, getting cigarettes and water from their good-natured captors, who found English-speaking men among them and were examining the Iron Cross of an officer who was persuaded to show it on the pledge it should not be taken from him, the captured Germans greeted other batches of prisoners with roars of laughter. It was for all the world like schoolboys undergoing punishment for an offense of their whole class greeting their schoolmates just sent out for some fault. It was the strangest laughter I ever heard.

Many of these men belonged to the Twenty-fifth Reserve Corps, just hurried down from Ypres. I talked with some of them, and they were all glad to have done with war.

"But," said the officer with the Iron Cross, "we have done our duty; we can do no more. We fought well, and you beat us in fair fight. It was your day."

And at the end of the day I heard the pipes of the Scordons and Camerons celebrating Loos a year ago, when other great batches of German prisoners were brought down to our lines. A year ago! And Germany is still losing men in greater numbers day by day. Will she have many left by this time next year?

COMBLES WAS HELD FOR MORAL EFFECT

Germans, According to Paris Opinion, Feared the Result at Home of Losing Town.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 26, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The great allied operation on the Somme has yielded prompt and magnificent success. Detachments of the armies of Foch and Douglas Haig are now established in the German "fortress" of Combles. Further, the British have captured the villages of Les Boeufs and Morval, the French the villages of Rancourt and Fregicourt and a new patch of ground across the Peronne-Bethune high road. By these stages the double movement against Bapaume on the British side and Peronne on that of the French is markedly accentuated.

The whole action has been most carefully concerted and admirably managed, and affords, perhaps, the most striking example of close co-operation by the armies of the two nations, united in friendly emulation of effort toward a single end.

The Germans cannot plead surprise. The great cannonade had warned them that something special was in the wind and they were as fully prepared as they can now ever be, and yet in the course of a few hours they have lost four fortified villages, part of a town of which these were the outlying redoubts and about eight miles of trenches a mil in depth on the British front and nearly as much on the French, some 3,000 prisoners, and a large amount of war materials.

What will be the moral effect of this great defeat when it becomes known among the German armies and people?

The position when the British left the trenches, soon after noon yesterday, was as fololws: On the allied left, that is, to the northwest, the British troops stood about 500 yards beyond Flers toward Gueudecourt, and on the crest beyond Ginchy, toward the village of Les Boeufs. To the east of Ginchy, where the line turned southward, the British held —— and the Bouleaux Woods, pointing toward Morval and Combles. Thence the French lines ran around to the south of Combles at only about a mils distance to Le Priez Farm, half way between that town and the village of Rancourt, on the Bethune high road. Further south on that important artery of war traffic the French already held Bouchaesnes, and then their trenches ran back southwestward to the Somme beyond Clery.

At 12:30 P. M. the roar of guns ceased, and the British went forward along a twelve mile front, the most extended offensive that has been attempted during the battle of the Somme. The severest work naturally fell at the centre and on either side of it, although the German resistance nearly everywhere was very determined.

While the French were fighting hard to extend from Le Priez toward Rancourt under continual counterattacks from Prussian brigade battalions, Hill 154 to the east of Flers was carried by a brilliant British assault which drove the enemy back to the borders of Les Boeufs. The British soon obtained complete possession of the village. The Germans essayed several counter-attacks but were broken and fell back toward Sailly.

Morval lies a mile southeast of Les Boeufs, and as mucvh northeast of Ginchy. Covered by a height called Old Telegraph Hill, where the Germans had set up a number of batteries and machine gun posts with an extensive system of wired trenches, it proved a very tough morsel.

Considerable forces were engaged on both sides at this point, and it took the British three hours of resolute struggle to get into the western part of the village. At 5 P. M. a mass attack shattered the German resistance, and an hour later the British were sweeping the remnants of the defenders out along the Sailly road.

Meanwhile, the French regiments were overcoming the most obstinate resistance to the southeast of Combles. Yesterday morning the German garrison of the town had only one road left to them by which to communicate with the rear, that which runs through Fregicourt to the connected villages of Sailly and Saillisel. A desperate defense of Fregicourt and Morval, therefore, was comprehensible. It was the last hope of saving Combles.

At 4:30 P. M. the French succeeded in throwing their opponents beyond the Fregicourt Road and seizing the first ruins of the village, the whole of which was won during last night. Thus, save for a narrow ravine running to the northeast which were everywhere under the allied guns, Combles was completely encircled. The commanders of the victorious troops were in no mood for delay, and a direct attack upon the enfeebled stronghold was at once commenced.

Lying in a pocket of surrounding hills, Combles could not be easy to defend and their readiness to make the necessary sacrifices suggests that the German commanders are now even more fearful of the moral effect of the steady progress of the allied offensive than of their own material losses. Everything that could be done, however, by German military engineering art had been done to fortify the place and despite the barbed the barbed wire and concrete shelters covering the bombers and machine gunners, a goodly British force succeeded during the early hours of this morning in seizing the western part of the town, while the French effected an entry on the south and established themselves in the cemetery.

The complete capture of Combles can only be a question of hours.

[The capture was made after the filing of this dispatch.]

Further south, after the full reduction of Rancourt Village, the French enlarged their positions by over half a mile along the Bethune road and reached the canal, which runs northeastward from the Somme along the Tortille Valley. At this end of the line they are now in direct touch with the defense works of Mont St. Quentin and the important German line of communication by the Cambrai—Peronne road is under their fire. Here, as in the advance on Combles, it is interesting to note that the way is being prepared for the final assault by a turning movement. No doubt the same thing is planned at Bapaume which is now only three miles beyond our advanced trenches.

FRENCH AIRMEN FIGHT SCORES OF BATTLES

Paris Reports Five German Aeroplanes Brought Down and Others Damaged.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—On the Somme front yesterday there were forty-seven aerial engagements. The War Office announced today that five German aeroplanes were brought down and others were badly damaged. The bulletin reads:

"During the day of Sept. 25 French scout aeroplanes delivered a total of forty-seven combats on the Somme front. Five enemy aeroplanes were destroyed and brought down; three others were seriously damaged and compelled to make landings, while a ninth machine, subjected to machine gun fire at close range, was destroyed and fell. It was not possible for us to follow the fall of this machine to the earth.

"Under cover of these engagements sub-Lieutenant Heurtaux brought down his eighth enemy machine in the direction of Villers, and Adjutant Dorme got his twelfth enemy aeroplane at a point to the north of Lieramont.

"In the Woevre district Adjutant Lenoir attacked an aeroplane of the enemy, seating three men, and after a very hard fight brought the machine down near Fromezey, to the northwest of Etain. This makes the eleventh enemy aeroplane brought to earth, up to the present time, by this aviator.

"French bombing squadrons have conducted the following operations: During the night of Sept. 24-25 a total of 200 shells of 120 millimeters were thrown down in the vicinity of Villingen, on certain factories at Sarre-Louis, and on the railroad station at Metz-Sablons; twenty-two more missiles were thrown down at Roubach and on the railroad between Metz and Thionville.

AIRMEN VITAL LINK IN SOMME SUCCESS

They Make Possible the Scientific Co-operation of Advancing Infantry and Artillery.

SOLUTION LONG SOUGHT

Two Methods of Artillery Fire Also Discovered to be Necessary at Various Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The official report from British Headquarters in France today that "the preparation and execution of the attack by the artillery and infantry and the co-operation between them, were in all respects admirable," testifies to the British commander's recognition of the advance made toward a final solution of a long-standing problem.

The British and French losses in the Somme operations, which began July 1, have been below the calculations made in advance by the General Staffs of the price that would have to be paid for a highly desirable result, which could only be obtained by a thoroughly effective use of artillery.

British official dispatches have shown several instances in the past where the artillery co-operation with infantry was faulty, and French experts like Captain Pierre Mille, himself a gunner, have admitted that during the earlier stages of the war even the highly trained French artillery was unable to cope with all the difficulties presented.

"All of us," recently wrote Captain Mille, who spent the first twenty months at the front, "know that even as late as September, 1915, although we had many more heavy guns and shells, the connection between infantry and artillery proved very imperfect, and was responsible for many losses."

According to the same authority, the average casualties of the French army are fewer than half what they were last year. The whole secret consists in establishing a close and almost mathematical connection between the work done by the artillery, and the movements of the attacking troops. Such a difficult problem was not easy to solve. The French authorities make no difficulty about confessing that it took them a long time to find out exactly how to proceed. It was only by hard experience that the best methods of dealing with the German barbed wire defenses and intrenchments were learned and that two separate and distinct kinds of artillery preparation were required.

It has been worked out with mathematical precision how many shells are required per yard of wire entanglements. When it comes to the destruction of ground defensive works, experience has shown that the best way to deal with front line trenches, especially when they are not easy to observe, is to use exclusively against them an enormous number of trench mortars of all sizes. Howitzers are only used at present against the second and third lines, and all works behind the first line trenches. As it is, their task is already a sufficiently heavy one, and it assumed that every inch of ground must be plastered with shells.

Once this work of preparation was over, the great problem was to safeguard the attacking troops, as they moved forward, by a protective curtain of shells, which had to be lifted ahead in accordance with the ground gained. Here, owing to the difficulty of keeping artillery exactly informed as to movements of infantry, the only solution, which was found for a long time, was to regulate exactly beforehand the movements of the attacking troops and lengthen the artillery range by a clockwork schedule. This left a considerable margin for mistakes and miscalculations, as the advance of the infantry was not always according to schedule.

With the aerial supremacy obtained by the Allies on the Somme front came the best solution of the problem.

Communication between the advancing infantry and the artillery is maintained by aeroplanes, Captain Mille says. Each French division is now provided with a number of so-called infantry areoplanes whose task it is to follow closely the advancing line, not in order to fire on the enemy, but, simply to report to the gunners and let them know exactly what is going on. As soon as the infantry have reached a given point, the 75's are informed that they must lengthen their range beyond it so as not to hit their own men. Information is similarly given if the infantry happen to be held up by any unsuspected obstacle or if a German counterattack is seen coming up from the rear.

The way in which this new device is working on the Somme is marvelous. It is mainly due to the scientific system that the troops have been able to advance under a curtain of shells which moved continuously ahead of them at a distance of 200 or 300 yards.

These points explain why the French losses have been reduced so materially in spite of the almost continuous offensive.

The main handicap, which the French are still contending with, arises from the fact that they have not been able to smash the deadly German long-range guns. With respect to this point both the French and British Headquarters bulletins have recently referred frequently to the successful work accomplished by their heavies in demolishing the German long-range batteries, and the prediction is made by Captain Mille that "means whereby the last difficulty—that of making it impossible for the Germans to delay the allied advance by their curtain of fire of big guns—will be met as successfully as the other ones have been" is echoed in many quarters here.

That the allied offensive on the Somme is far from having been stopped, as the Germans asserted, and has not even reached its maximum is believed here to be the fact. Color is apparently lent to this belief by the reports that the artillery preparation, which for three days preceded the latest Franco-British advance was the greatest the war has yet known.

RUSSIANS ATTACK AT SEVERAL POINTS

Both Sides Claim Local Successes —Aeroplanes Active Along the Front.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26.—German troops, after a fierce artillery preparation, yesterday launched an attack against the Russian trenches north of Lake Kaldytchev, says the Russian official statement issued today. The Germeans were repulsed with great losses, leaving a large number of killed and wounded on the field. The statement reads:

An enemy aeroplane of the Ilya Mouramets type appeared over the Hitzenberg station and threw down seventeen seventy-two-pound bombs without causing any damage.

In the region south of Dvinsk one of the enemy aeroplanes fired upon by our artillery turned over and was compelled to land. The machine became enveloped in black smoke as it descended toward the enemy's lines.

In the region north of Lake Kaldytchev, after fierce artillery preparation, the enemy launched an assault with a force of about two battalions. The enemy was repelled with great losses by our energetic fire, and left between our lines and his trenches a large number of killed and wounded.

BERLIN, Sept. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian troops yesterday made six successive attacks in strong force against the Austro-German positions near Manaiuv, in Galicia, says today's German official statement, but the attacks failed, under the heaviest losses for the Russians. The text of the statement follows:

Prince Leopold's Front—A storm of strong hostile forces, repeated six times, near Manaiuv failed completely and under the heaviest losses. A Russian gigantic aeroplane, after a hard combat, was brought down by one of our fliers near Borguny. In the same district a Russian monoplane was shot down in an aerial fight.

Archduke Charles's Front—In the Ludova sector there were fresh violent enemy attacks. Further south separate attacks were repulsed.

VIENNA, Sept. 26, (via London,)—The situation on the Russian front in Galicia and Volhynia is referred to in the War Office communication issued this evening in the following terms:

Army of Archduke Charles Francis—In the southeastern corner of Galicia the enemy continues his attack with undiminished violence. All his efforts failed before the heroic resistance of the German troops fighting in the Ludova district. Yesterday numerous attacks of the enemy to the northeast of Perpelniki again broke down.

Near Watyn, to the east of Sviniusky, (southeast of Vladimir Volynski,) a Russian Farman battle aeroplane was driven to flight by our aviators.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 26, (via London.)—The following report of fighting by the Turkish forces operating on the Russian front was issued by the War Office today:

Galician Front—The enemy after intense artillery preparation with light and heavy guns launched an attack yesterday with greatly superior forces. This attack, which lasted all day long, failed completely before the heroic resistance of our troops, and the enemy sustained very heavy losses.

The Russians at first succeeded in penetrating at certain points our advanced and weakly occupied trenches east of Mijetzatchow, but were ejected by a counterattack with the bayonet, by which our troops completely re-established the previous situation and captured 130 prisoners, including two officers.

TEUTONIC DEPUTIES CONFER

Discuss Questions Confronting Germany and Austria-Hungary.

BERLIN, Sept. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Members of the German and Austro-Hungarian Parliaments have begun at Salzburg, Austria, their recently announced meeting to discuss military, economic, and political questions of common interest to the two countries, says a Salzburg dispatch to the Overseas News Agency today. The dispatch adds that "a complete understanding as to the general lines of a further rapprochement has been reached."

The discussions were participated in by German and Austro-Hungarian Deputies in alternating addresses. The conferences will be continued during the Winter. Among the Germans present were Drs. Muller, Solingen, and Naumann and Count von Westarp, while the Austro-Hungarians included Dr. Sylvester, President of the Austrian Diet, and Dr. Cross, President of the German National Association.

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RUMANIANS OUST FOE FROM PASSES

Continued from Page 1.

brudga, the Bulgar-Turk-German army for the present has abandoned the offensive and has been relying entirely during the last few days on defensive. The initiative has now passed to the Rumanians, Russians and Serbs, who are pressing the enemey aleng the line in the Dobrudja region and along the Danube front.

The artillery on both sides was heavily engaged today, and the duel shows no signs of diminishing in intensity. Up to date the Rumanians have taken nearly 7,000 prisoners.

The operations in Transylvania are proceeding satisfactorily. The Rumanians at various points have again been in contact with the enemy and successfully opposed German troops. The latter were brought up and flung into the fight in order to stiffen the Austrians who had been already severely handled by the victorious Rumanians.

In fighting north of the Vulcan Pass the Rumanians repulsed the enemy forces, which included Germans, taking a number of German prisoners and seven machine guns.

The northern Rumanian army, operating from the upper Maros, gained considerable ground in difficult mountainous country, where snow has already fallen.

BULGARS DECIMATED BY FRENCH ARTILLERY

Counterattacks in Force on Allied Positions East of Florina End in Disorderly Retreat.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Terrific counterattacks by large forces of Bulgarians on the positions taken by the French to the east of Florina were the only important development on the Macedonian front since the last communication reported in today's bulletins of the French and British War Offices. The attacking formations were decimated by the French guns and retreated in disorder.

The French official statement gives this account of the fighting:

Between the River Struma and the River Vardar there has been artillery fighting and fairly spirited skirmishing, particularly along the British front in the region of Doiran Lake.

There have been no infantry engagements on the Serbian front.

French artillery has violently shelled the Bulgarian positions on the right bank of the River Broda.

To the east of Florina French troops, subjected to a violent counterattack by important Bulgarian forces in front of Armentoshor, resisted brilliantly all assaults of the enemy, mowed down by our artillery and the fire of our infantry, the assailants suffered heavy losses, and retired in disorder.

To the west of Florina Russian troops, in conjunction with French troops, delivered some spirited engagements to the north of Armensko, during the course of which they took 50 prisoners and captured four machine guns.

Following is the British official report:

On our Struma front Kuraska was shelled by French artillery, and as a result the enemy was compelled to move one of his camps. Our patrols made successful raids on enemy trenches.

Hostile artillery and aircraft displayed considerable activity. Our aircraft engaged enemy machines on three occasions and drove them off.

BERLIN, Sept. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Subjoined is the bulletin concerning operations on the Macedonian front issued today by the War Office:

On Sept. 24 there were several engagements which were favorable for Bulgarian troops east of Presba Lake. On both sides of Florina there were lively artillery duels.

SOFIA, Sept. 25, (via London.)—On the Macedonian front the Bulgarians repulsed various attempts of the Entente forces to advance, according to the Army Headquarters report today, which reads:

On the Florina front (Macedonia) there was spirited artillery fighting on the Kaimakoalan height. Attempts of the enemy to advance on all fronts were fruitless. On both sides of the Vardar there was weak artillery fire by the enemy. Incendiary shells were fired by the enemy on the town of Doiran, causing a fire there. On the Struma front there were artillery engagements. An attempt by an enemy detachment to advance on the left bank of the Struma, east of Orleak, failed. In the fighting of Sept 23 the enemy left more than 400 dead before the village of Doinakavadjovo.

BRAIN BOMBS ON BUCHAREST.

Aeroplanes and Zeppelin Take Large Toll of Women and Children.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 26.—Sixty persons were killed and a large number wounded in Bucharest Monday afternoon by bombs dropped from a squadron of aeroplanes of the Teutonic Allies, and five others were killed Monday night by bombs dropped on the city from a Zeppelin, according to an official communication issued today. It follows:

A squadron of enemy aviators dropped bombs on Bucharest yesterday afternoon. No military building was hit, but sixty persons were killed and a large number wounded by bombs falling on a sanitarium and an orphanage. Two-thirds of the victims were women and children.

On the night of the 25th a Zeppelin dropped bombs on Bucharest, killing five children.

Our aircraft have bombed camps in Transylvania.

POLICE GUARD HEDLEY HOME

Dynamite Threats Cause Yonkers Chief to Station Men There.

Police Chief Daniel Wolff of Yonkers confirmed last night the report that a special police guard had been assigned to the home of General Manager Frank Hedley of the Interborough, at 96 Fanshaw Avenue, that city, as the result of threats to dynamite the dwelling. Chief Wolff said that last Saturday afternoon, during a Masonic parade, a messenger from Mr. Hedley's office conveyed a request that Mr. Hedley wished the Yonkers police to take whatever precautionary measures they deemed necessary.

Saturday night two policemen kept watch, and since then the man on beat has paid more than the usual attention to the house. Frank C. Hedley, son of the General Manager, declined to discuss the matter last night.

FINDS ALL GERMANY ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Men of Every Rank Wishing for War's End, Says S. M. Bier, Back from Two Years' Visit.

MASSES FRIENDLY TO US

Educated Classes Oppose Ruthless Submarine War, Insisting on Keeping Faith with America.

S. M. Bier, a naturalized American citizen of German birth, has just returned to this country after a visit in Germany which began before the outbreak of the European war. He has had a chance to watch the German people from the very beginning of hostilities, and says they now would like to see peace. He says that in conversation with men of all ranks he found the opinion the same: that although they were confident of winning, they knew the struggle would be a hard one, and would be glad to see it concluded.

"The educated classes," he said yesterday, "want things to remain as they are and fulfill the desires of President Wilson on the submarine issue, because they want America as their friend, their intimate friend. The landed proprietor class is the one which is behind the agitation to have the submarine war pushed to its bitter limit, because they think Germany can thus win the war. Among the important industrial people—and they always represent the best sentiment of any country, since for them the world is all one big family—there is the desire to keep the submarine war where it now stands.

"Bethmann Hollweg fought the extremists and I am sure he would prefer to resign rather than give in to them. He is very popular. The people believe he is honest and they love him. They have been sorry for one thing, and that is, to have seen him during the war dressed in a general's uniform. It does not fit the popular idea of him, and I believe he never had anything much to do with the army before the war began."

Found Officials Democratic.

Mr. Bier, emphasizing the statement that he was a neutral observer, took occasion to contradict what he said was the average American's idea of Germans and German officialdom.

"My brothers are among the largest real estate brokers in Berlin and Frankfort, and I spent a great deal of time in their offices and thus came into contact considerably with officials," he said. "They are represented as harsh and overbearing, but this is really not the case.

"To mention only one instance of this, I can name General Oberst von Kessel, Commander in Chief in the Province of Brandenburg, which includes Berlin, Potsdam, Spandau, and other important cities. He is a close friend of the Kaiser, and his rank is next to that of Field Marshal. He is entirely unaffected and democratic. Although his rank would make it so that my brothers would consider it an honor to go to him to transact business, he comes to their office himself. I have seen him there five times. I have seen him walk to the office without any retinue, and he goes about the city that way. Some of his subordinate officers may use the automobiles that line the street in front of headquarters, but he is content to walk. There are many stories about his interest and help for men of his command, long before his present rank and war times.

"Nor is the civil administration officious and overbearing. When I went to make my last visit to my mother in Frankfort I arrived there on Thursday night. The regulations demand that I should at once have reported to the police station, but I forgot all about it. It was not until Friday afternoon that I thought of it, and hastened there in fear and trembling, because they had sufficient reason for holding something against me.

"At first they were inclined to hold me to account until I explained the circumstances. Then they told me to come around that evening and fill out my papers. I explained I could not do that since, being a Hebrew who held to strict observances, I could not write on Friday night, which is the beginning of Sabbath. So they accommodated me further by letting me do it then.

Not Unfriendly to America.

"The point is that I acted with politeness and courtesy. There may be Americans who have been too conscious of a big bankroll in their pockets who think they did not get the treatment due them in Germany. I have invariably found that with a proper consideration and politeness on my part the police and officials were entirely agreeable and courteous.

"People who have complained of things being taken from them on the frontiers do not mention the fact that again and again German newspapers have advertised that no written or printed matter that is not sealed by the censor of your city of last residence can be taken across the frontiers. That is because there are no censor bureaus at the frontiers.

"It is not true that Germans are unfriendly to America. The educated class thinks a great deal of Americans, and would like to be closely related to them. It is true that the financiers feel piqued because when it was first proposed to float a German loan here, it was looked down on by the Administration, though permitted during the second year of the war. If proper the second time, they ask, why not the first? The common people would like to see America place an embargo on arms, but this feeling is not so strong now, because they think the Allies make enough arms of their own now and the American supply is no more of the first importance.

"I want to emphasize that during my stay I was comfortable and enjoyed the good treatment I got. When the English put me through a severe examination at Falmouth, they also acted like thorough gentlemen. In both instances any one who behaved properly received better treatment than one gets from the United States customs service."

WAR DEMANDED BY GREEK ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

his country, and offering, should he so desire, to retire myself if my retirement would make it easier for him to follow the path of duty toward his nation. All has been in vain, and I feel myself bound now to respond to the call of my countrymen to come and lead them to the rescue of their oppressed brethren.

"I have hesitated to take the supreme step which I am now taking, and am only taking it because I am absolutely convinced—notwithstanding published assurances that the present official Ministry are disposed to consider the question of intervention—that those who now really control Greek policy do not honestly intend to arm the country and drive out the invading enemy.

"Do not think I am heading a revolution in the ordinary sense of the word. The movement now beginning is in no way directed against the King or his dynasty. This movement is one made by those of us who can no longer stand aside and let our countrymen and our country be ravaged by the Bulgarian enemy.

"It is the last effort we can make to induce the King to come forth as King of the Hellenes and follow the path of duty in the protection of his subjects. As soon as he takes this course we all of us shall be only too glad and ready at once to follow his flag as loyal citizens led by him against our country's foe."

KING'S TERMS FOR WAR.

Integrity of Greece and Loan for Equipment and Remobilization.

ATHENS, Sept. 25, (via London, Sept. 26.)—The French press of Athens, which for the last month has been sharply assailing King Constantine and flouting every suggestion that he could honestly be desirous of Greece joining the Entente Allies, is silent this morning. The entire Greco-Entente situation has changed overnight and it is reported that the entry of Greece into the war has suddenly become a mere question of days on the terms King Constantine indicated to The Associated Press Aug. 31, namely, a guarantee of the integrity of Greece and a loan sufficient to equip the army and cover the cost of remobilization.

The coldness of the diplomats, the indifference of their Governments and the bitterness of the press of the Entente powers was due to a suspicion of the sincerity of King Constantine's desire to enter the war, which was based on a private conversation between the King and an Entente diplomat almost a month ago and which the Entente Governments are said to have insisted on regarding as revealing the true attitude of the monarch, despite repeated official and unofficial assurances to the contrary.

The publication of the King's declaration to The Associated Press first opened the eyes of the Entente representatives to the possibility that they might be misjudging King Constantine, and finally led to franker explanations which cleared up the whole situation. The reiterated offers of the present Cabinet to reorganize itself to meet the desires of the Entente by dropping any unacceptable members who might be indicated, to which the Entente Governments merely failed to reply, is said at last to be considered as an earnest of the sincerity of the Greek Government's intentions, and that "diplomacy" which had been inflicted on Greece since the fall of the Zaimis Ministry is to end immediately.

The royalist organ Forward this morning in an editorial says that war should be declared on Bulgaria without awaiting mobilization unless the matter of the return of the Greek soldiers made prisoner by the Bulgarians and sent to Germany is settled within a period of hours.

REBEL GREEK CRUISER GIVES FLEET THE SLIP

Venizelos's Dramatic Departure From Athens Before the City Was Awake Described.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Sept. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Announcement of the news of Venizelos's move created for a short while a tremendous sensation in Athens. When special editions came out in the afternoon it was for a little time as though a bombshell had fallen from the skies. Everywhere the news was excitedly discussed. One of the first to buy a special edition in the principal street was the Crown Prince.

As some such move on the part of Venizelos had been expected, it was not that which aroused intense excitement in the populace, but the fact that Admiral Condouriotis had thrown in his lot with the movement and that the Liberals were to have behind them the great wealth of M. Imbericos. For some days Admiral Condouriotis had been spoken of as probable Prime Minister in a national Cabinet of all the talents, which was to lead Greece out of her troubled situation.

The topic of discussion tonight is what the next move will be. The Cabinet, which is deliberating lengthily this evening, has since yesterday consulted the heads of all the old political parties, and political gossip has it that the result is likely to be a declaration that Greece abandons her neutrality, though whether the situation will be carried further by the present mixed Cabinet or by a new one cannot yet be said.

Another matter which caused an impression here is the fact that officers of the Corfu garrison are among those declaring themselves in favor of a Liberal Government. Colonel Ianlon, commander of the garrison, is already on his way to Saloniki, accompanied by several brother officers, and others will follow.

M. Venizelos is absolutely assured of a powerful following. Seventeen thousand Cretans are already under arms in the island, and in addition there are the disbanded reservists in Crete who are with him to a man. In Mitylene are a thousand reservists on whom he can call, and Samos and Chios together will provide yet another 10,000. Added to these must be, of course, Saloniki's strong contingents, while from all parts of Greece many hundreds are flocking to the nearest Venezelist centres. It is not too much to say that the strength of his following renders him capable of dominating the situation.

Despite the destroyers of the Greek Navy the cruiser Lonchi today managed to leave the fleet and reach the open sea. It is believed she is bound for Canea or Saloniki to participate in the national defense movement.

During the hours of dark this morning I was witness of the dramatic scene presented by M. Venezelos's departure. Between 2 and 3 o'clock M. Venizelos, accompanied by a few supporters, left his Athens residence in a motor car. About the same time some of his followers, numbering about a dozen, with a few friends, left their houses in three motor cars, all four cars directing their way out of the city by a roundabout route to Phaleron.

In the meantime the fast little Greek liner Hesperia left Piraeus Harbor exactly at 1:30. At 4 o'clock she appeared off Phaleron Bay and stood well in toward the land. At a little pier a naval pinnace, showing red and white lights, was waiting. Except for a watchful officer or two the place was absolutely deserted. At about 3:30 far along the coast could be seen the moving lights of the motor cars, and a little later they drew up near the jetty.

At the end of the pier there were silent handshaking and lifting of hats. Venizelos and those accompanying him were quickly on board the pinnace and after a little delay the boat put out to sea.

TURKS REPORT VICTORIES.

Foes Discomfited in Caucasus and Egypt, Constantinople Says.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23, (via London, Sept. 26.)—The official statement from Turkish Headquarters issued today reads:

Caucasus Front—On our right wing a surprise artillery attack by the enemy was stopped and his guns silenced by our artillery. Otherwise on this wing there were only skirmishes and intermittent firing.

On the left wing we also repulsed a surprise attack made with weak forces.

An earlier report, dated Sept. 24, read as follows:

On our right wing, on the Caucasian front, there were the usual skirmishes, with intermittent artillery fire.

Regular and irregular forces of the enemy landed on Sept. 22, under protection of aerial units, in the neighborhood of Akyol Peninsula. They were pursued and sustained heavy losses.

According to later information, we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy when we obliged him to retreat east of the Suez Canal. We captured a quantity of booty which he abandoned during his retreat.

LENGTHENS CANAL SYSTEM.

Work Reviewed by Chamber of Commerce Adds Miles of Waterways

The Chamber of Commerce announced recently that an inquiry made by it as to the progress of work on the State canal system brought from Superintendent of Public Works Wotherspoon the statement that on present expectations the new Erie Barge Canal would be completed and in commission next season from Jacksonburg, where its use at present now ends, to the east end of Oneida Lake, a distance of approximately fifty miles. This will throw open to navigation the waters of Oneida Lake, a length of approximately twenty-two miles.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Before taking up the fighting of yesterday, the situation in Transylvania deserves passing comment. In the early days of the Rumanian attack the effort was made to cross the barrier of the Transylvanian mountains by an attack from the extreme western and extreme northwestern points of the Rumanian frontier. On the western point the passage across the border is by way of Vulcan Pass, which was taken with little opposition. In a recent offensive, Vienna reported Thursday the Austrians reoccupied this pass, and Berlin, amplifying the report of her ally, stated that the new positions taken by the Teutons were incapable of being forced, were, in fact, impregnable. And yet, a few days later, Vienna states that a wide encircling movement of the Rumanians forced the evacuation of this pass, together with that of Szurduk. Berlin acquiesces in this admission, but reports that the Austro-German forces are on the offensive.

This is a marvelous state of affairs. The Rumanians must, indeed, be a most powerful foe, more powerful than even the Germans dreamed of or were willing before to admit. According to Berlin's own admissions they have, in the incredibly short period since Thursday, taken positions which the engineering brains of the German Army had made impregnable, although in doing so they were merely fighting a defensive battle. Indeed, it was not necessary to take the offensive. So strong were they in their defense that the Teutons had to give way before them.

What does all this mean? If it means anything, it must mean either that there has been a heavy battle fought on this section of the Transylvanian front and that the Teutons have been badly worsted and are in retreat, or that once again the German reports have proved at variance with the true state of affairs.

As I showed a day or two ago in connection with the fighting in Dobrudja and the older reports of the battle of Verdun, this is getting to be a common practice of the Germans, so that we are unable to tell from their reports anything about their activities. They are disguising the true state of affairs, particularly the Balkan area, for some reason which is evidently satisfactory to official Germany. The probable reason is that some excuse must be made at home for the great numbers of wounded who are undoubtedly being sent back due to the offensive work of the Allies.

The great battle of the Somme, marked in yesterday's fighting by a continuation at high pressure of the fighting of the day before, still continues. The French yesterday afternoon, without halting their efforts, worked their way well across the road from Combles through Fregicourt, took the latter village and occupied the cemetery which is on the same road, just outside of the village. This narrowed the neck of the salient between the French and the British lines to less than a mile and made it even more impossible for the garrison which had been defending Combles to escape.

The report of the capture of Combles does not state what booty was taken, neither the number of guns nor the calibre. We must wait until later for these details.

As was to be expected, the French, as soon as the deep salient was created with its narrow neck, began operations to draw the string taut about the city. Moving out from a point just east of Hill 140 north of Raucourt, they drove straight toward Morval, which was taken by the British on Monday. There was nothing to stop them from going across.

The Germans, trapped in Combles, realized the hopelessness of their situation. Their lines of communication cut their supplies of ammunition stopped, the guns of the Allies cutting off their retreat, it was impossible that they should have had much heart left for fighting. As hard a fighter as there is in Europe, the German loves life as does any one else. To fight an absolutely hopeless battle merely for love of fighting appeals no more to him than it does to the British or the French.

The French pathway for the mile and a little over which had to be traversed before the neck of the salient was cut must have been comparatively easy going. At any rate, it was made in remarkably quick time, and the Allies not only took Combles but established their positions nearly two miles beyond the city.

What happened at Combles brings up a very interesting question. It is evident that the quickness of the combined offense took the Germans very much by surprise, and before they realized the extent of the Allies' gain the city was hopelessly surrounded. At the same time it is evident that the Germans held on too long. Their position was endangered from the moment the French drove across the Bethune road. But they refused to evacuate the position, a refusal which has cost them dearly. Now what is left of the Albert salient is being slowly drawn together. The British going north and the French east have already removed nearly half of this position. With Bapaume less than four miles away, the remainder of their position is also threatened. Will they have the courage to vacate before Combles is repeated on a larger scale, or will they still hold on in stubbornness for fear of hostile criticism?

In taking Combles the Allies have removed from their path one of the greatest obstacles to a further advance. Since the French wedge was thrust across the Bethune highway, Peronne has been isolated from the north and Combles from the south. Combles, then, has been the point which supported the German line as far west as Martinpuich and as far south as Bouchavesnes It has been, moreover, the military obstacle which, because of the high state of its organization for defense, blocked any effort of the Allies to proceed north toward Bapaume or south toward Peronne.

The French salient or wedge between Combles and Peronne was very narrow—so narrow that the guns of either place could fire across it. Under such circumstances no movement against Peronne was possible while Combles remained in German hands. Combles has fallen. The British and French lines have joined hands east of the village with the latter somewhat in advance. The Allies are thus free to move north or south as their plans demand. An important German field base lies in either direction and success in either place will cause trouble and embarrassment to the Germans.

ITALIANS REPULSE FOE ON MONTE SIEF

Violent Austrian Counterattacks Are Thrown Back with Heavy Loss.

ROME, Sept. 20, (via London.)—Violent counterattacks made by the Austrians on positions the Italians had taken near the summit of Monte Sief, in the Upper Cordevole Valley, have been repulsed, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

In the Astico district the incessant barrage fire maintained by our artillery has rendered futile the enemy's attempt to consolidate the position we evacuated on the summit of Monte Cimone.

At the head of the Vanoi Valley the enemy's artillery continued unsuccessfully throughout yesterday to shell our new defenses northeast of Monte Cauriol.

In the Upper Cordevole counterattacks delivered with increasing violence against the position we took on Saturday toward the summit of Monte Sief were decisively repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

On the remainder of the front there have been only artillery actions. Our batteries caused explosions and fires at Pescosta and Corvara, in the Gader Valley, and the enemy shelled the suburbs of Gorizia.

Hostile aeroplanes dropped bombs on Grigno and Cismon, in the Brenta Valley. One man was killed and a few men were wounded.

VIENNA, Sept. 26, (via London.)—The following report of operations on the Italian front was given out from Army Headquarters this evening:

The southeastern sector of the Carso plateau was subjected at various times to strong artillery bombardment by the enemy. On the Fleimstal front the Italians bombarded the Dossaccio work and the Gerdinal-Coltorondo sector. On the Concanegol ridge twenty-seven Alpine soldiers, including two officers, were made prisoners.

An armistice offered for the rescue of wounded Italian soldiers on the Cimone summit has been refused by the enemy.

LEPER CURES HIMSELF.

Cuban Health Director Takes Up Discovery Made by Sufferer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—Dr. Lopez Delvalle, Director of Sanitation, announced this afternoon his intention of submitting tomorrow to the National Board of Health a new cure for leprosy discovered by Angel Garcia, a countryman without scientific education of any kind. He is alleged to have succeeded in curing himself of leprosy and his treatment is said to have resulted in great improvement in several cases in

Shoes for the Strenuous Hours of School and Play

Best's "Style 337"

The ideal shoe for school and play. Light weight, flexible, yet sturdy to defy the abuse "that youngster" certainly gives his shoes.

Made with a style that appeals to the little folks and makes the wearer the envy of his playmates.

Made in Tan and Black Calfskin

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Scout shoes, play shoes, skating shoes—Everything in foot-wear — "*that* youngster needs."

Best & Co.

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The Misses' Custom Department has arranged a comprehensive display of models of Coats, Suits and Dresses, exclusively for misses of fourteen to twenty years.

The Collection is under the direction of an expert Designer and Fitter, who is prepared to be of service to misses of this age in planning appropriate Autumn costumes.

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A PIPE BLEND

Harmony
A PIPE BLEND of five distinct kinds of Imported and Domestic tobacco-each kind alone having a delightful aroma and natural flavor without the slightest harshness.

The tobacco with a flavor so delicate—yet "full"—that it might be called "rich-mildness"

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored nut brown tin.

SYMPATHY STRIKE TODAY; UNIONS HALT

Continued from Page 1.

D. Rockefeller, as they saw it, and the controlled metropolitan press.

The leaders said that a list of the unions on strike would be given out today after a general meeting at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street.

Governor Whitman refused to intervene in the strike situation yesterday and informed a committee of legislators that he saw no reason for calling a special session of the Legislature to devise means for ending the labor troubles.

UNIONS HESITATE TO QUIT.

Thousands of Workers Fail to Reach Decision on Strike.

Participation by the New York Building Trades' Council, with 137,000 members in the five boroughs, in the general sympathetic strike which the labor leaders have called, was still undecided last night. Business agents of the Manhattan Branch met yesterday in union headquarters at 154 East Fifty-fourth Street, and followed the lead of the Bronx organizations in voting in favor of a strike, but the workmen cannot be called out except by a four-fifths vote of the members of the Executive Committee.

A canvass of many locals affiliated with the Building Trades Council showed little sentiment for the strike. The carpenters said they had no intention of going out again. The plasterers announced after a meeting in Labor Temple Monday night that they would not join the strike. Several unions would go out if the council called them, but against their members' judgment.

The building trades Executive Board will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow. As the matter now stands 115,000 men have been pledged by their business agents to help the striking carmen by walking out. They are the locals in Manhattan and the Bronx.

There are sixty-five locals scattered throughout Manhattan, and at yesterday's meeting forty-eight were represented, the vote in favor of a strike being unanimous. Secretary Tompkins, who appeared angry at stories that the building trades were not in favor of aiding the carmen, gave out this resolution:

Resolved, That the United Board of Business Agents of Manhattan is in favor of a general sympathetic strike to assist the carmen, and that all affiliation are so notified.

This resolution, according to Tompkins, was adopted by the Bronx men and will be passed by the Kings, Queens, and Richmond Boards of Business Agents at meetings to be held today. The membership of the latter unions is estimated at 12,000.

If the executive council should vote favorably the following trades will answer the strike call: Architectural iron workers and the unions of the carpenters, cement workers, composition roofers, waterproofers, tinsmiths, electrical workers, heat and coal insulation workers, house movers, painters, bricklayers, decorators, plasterers, plumbers, steam fitters, stone setters, and tile layers.

Many Workers Oppose a Strike.

"We have just been out on a strike, and we are not going out again," a member of one of the carpenters' locals told a TIMES reporter. The strike question was discussed three hours Monday night without favorable action. The plasterers took the same attitude.

The Tidewater Boatmen's Union, which has about 1,500 members, met last night at the headquarters of the International Longshoremen's Association, 564 West Twenty-third Street, with which it is affiliated, and decided not to strike unless the longshoremen went out. Business Agents Riley, Flaherty, and Sheridan were the principal speakers. After much heated argument among the men it was agreed that they should ask for a wage increase of $5 a month. A number of the men employed on the lighters have already received an increase in their pay to that amount.

About 6,000 brewery workers, including drivers, will join the strike today, John Sullivan, international representative of the Brewery Workers' Union of the East, said yesterday. The brewerymen, he said, decided to strike at a secret meeting in Labor Temple on Sunday.

The Allied Printing Trades Council, which represents a membership of 25,000, does not meet before tomorrow evening. "There is practically no chance that the council will request the allied organization to strike," it was said. "We have been asked to take a strike vote, but most of our unions have contracts, and we have never broken a contract yet."

The Journeymen Tailors' Union, including workers all over the city, voted to join the strike at a meeting last night at 321 East Seventy-first Street. There are about 10,000 members. A committee of eight was formed with authority to act for the organization.

The Italian Painters Union, Local 874, voted to strike at 3 P. M. today.

The White Stone Workers' Union voted to join the strike, but no time was fixed for the walkout.

URGES SHONTS TO ARBITRATE.

Citizens' Committee Accuses Interborough in an Open Letter.

A citizens' committee, headed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, sent yesterday an open letter to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, demanding that he submit to arbitration the company's differences with the strikers. Copies of the letter were sent to Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, and to William J. Fitzgerald, organizer of the carmen's union.

The refusal of Mr. Shonts to arbitrate, the committee thinks, gives ground for the assertion that those who control the transportation system in this city regard it as "a feudal possession" and act accordingly. It was pointed out that conditions that led to the present strike were of long standing. These, the committee asserts, are that the street railway employes here receive a lower scale of wages than in any other large city in America; that the men are compelled to work seven days a week, and that they have no day they can call their own.

The signers of the letter beside Dr. Wise are Lincoln Steffens, Jonathan C. Day, Florence Kelly, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Carl Beck, Frederic C. Howe, C. M. Sheehan, Edward F. Sanderson, Alfred J. Boulton, the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, Amos Pinchot, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Dante Barton, John L. Elliot, John Reed, Edward Polak, and George Creel.

NO HOPE OF EXTRA SESSION.

Governor Hears Assemblymen, but Takes No Action.

Governor Whitman plainly intimated yesterday that there would be no extraordinary session of the Legislature to enact laws to prevent labor troubles. He received the committee of Assemblymen appointed at the Biltmore Hotel conference on Monday, listened to a speech by Senator Dunnigan, Chairman of the committee, accepted a copy of a proposed bill drawn to fit the occasion, and then promised to take the matter under serious consideration.

The State Industrial Commission met yesterday afternoon, and by a vote of three to two adopted a resolution to the effect that it would not be advisable for the commission to take steps toward seeking a settlement of the strike at this time. Those who favored the resolution were Commissioners Louis Wlard of Batavia, William H. Rogers of Rochester, and Edward P. Lyon of Brooklyn. Those voting in the negative were John Mitchell of Mount Vernon and James M. Lynch of Syracuse.

Frank B. Thorn, one of the mediators of the commission, reported that from all the information he was able to obtain a general strike was likely to occur at an early date.

SUBWAY HAS BIGGEST DAY.

With Only Minor Violence, Green Car Traffic Is 72 Per Cent. Normal.

On the eve of a threatened general strike, officials of the New York Railways Company and the Interborough said yesterday that not since their men walked out had traffic been so nearly normal. On the surface lines there were reported late in the afternoon to be 508 cars in operation, as against 477 the same time Monday. President Shonts said the "green car" traffic was 72 per cent. normal.

Mr. Shonts said that Monday was the biggest day in the history of the Interborough. The subway, elevated and Queensborough trolley lines carried 2,475,191 persons. An optimistic view of the strike situation was taken by Frederick W. Whitridge, head of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. He reported during the day that 332 cars were running, or 80 per cent. of normal service.

Edward A. Maher, Assistant General Manager of the Union Railway Company, said that tomorrow an effort would be made to operate cars on all crosstown lines up to midnight. The company will also experiment in the night running of cars on some of the north and south lines.

The police, Commissioner Woods said, had already made plans for meeting such emergencies as might arise if a great number went out on strike today. Chief Inspector Schmittberger put into effect yesterday a new system by which one of the automobile crews will be in telephone communication with Police Headquarters every three minutes day and night. He also announced that ten new automobile patrols had been added to the flying squadron.

Anxiety on the part of two novice motormen to get their trolley cars to the barns before they could be stopped by strikers or strike sympathizers early last night resulted in a collision on Sedgwick Avenue, near Andrews Avenue, the Bronx, in which Policeman James Timony, 37 years old, of 137 East Thirty-seventh Street suffered a fractured skull and several broken ribs.

Both cars were going at a high rate of speed when the first, which was in charge of Motorman John H. Petersen of 103 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, suddenly stopped. A moment later the second car, in charge of Edward Merion, 22 years old, 607 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, crashed into the stalled car. Policeman Samuel Berger of the Kingsbridge Station arrested Merion on a charge of operating his car in a reckless manner.

NOVICES WORK AS POLICE.

Young Men Drawn from Eligible List Regulate Traffic.

Three hundred and twenty-eight novice policemen, armed only with whistles, were sent out to do traffic duty yesterday in Manhattan and Brooklyn. They are young men drawn from the civil service list for patrolmen to meet the present strike emergency. As they are not certified by the commission, they were listed as volunteers and will be paid by a special appropriation made possible by an issue of revenue bonds authorized by the Board of Stimate. In time the Police Department will equip them with caps, badges, and gloves.

It was an interesting sight to watch the temporary and ununiformed policemen regulating traffic under the guidance of an experienced traffic policeman. At some of the busy traffic centres, especially at Times Square, many gathered to watch the new men work. Automobilists and drivers seemed to take them for granted, and any disposition to override orders was at once overcome.

Before the end of the week 500 new men will be at work as traffic regulators, and this will mean that within a day or two 500 patrolmen will be released for strike or other duty. Forty special men have also been sent to the Marine Division to man the police launches.

Laundries' Waterloo Is A Metric Shirt

THE right way to judge a Shirt is not when it's "dolled up" in the show window, but after it has been thudded and soap-sudded in the laundry.

Metric Shirts keep their color (don't turn yellow); keep their size (don't shrink in sleeves or neckband); keep their buttons (don't pull off); keep their soft finish (don't get boardlike).

If you haven't worn my *Oxweave* (White Oxford Cloth) — *$1.50* — there's a quality surprise waiting for you here.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

The Custom Tailored Touch

¶ To get right down to it, what is the custom-tailored touch?

¶ It is that personal note in the style of a garment which comes from intimate contact between the man who makes the garment and the man who wears it.

¶ Now, you cannot expect to get the personal note in clothes which are made for wholesale distribution and are absolutely impersonal in character.

¶ But you can get that personal, custom-tailored touch in Saks Clothes, because we make them ourselves, from an intimate study of 5th Avenue's custom-tailored styles.

Fall Suits.....$17.50 to $50
Fall Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

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Open the whole year.

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Individual instruction by graduate teachers experienced in training of difficult children.

Kindergarten, Elementary and Manual Training Departments.

The Principal is at the DAY SCHOOL from Monday until Friday from 2 to 4 P. M.

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¶ Mallory on a hat band implies all that a New Yorker demands in headgear — style, quality, and individuality.

¶ The illustration shows the latest arrival from Mallory headquarters—a soft, lightweight hat with the exclusive Molesheen finish.

¶ We have it in your size and your color,

Caramite

finished, if you prefer it that way.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Sole New York Agents

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Only Five Days Till Tax Day

The tax rate on personal property in New York County this year is the highest since 1902—$2.04 on each $100. The investor who schedules his securities for taxation must either lose a large part of his yield or buy tax-exempt bonds.

The first mortgage serial real estate bonds we offer, secured by New York property and safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, are exempt from personal property taxes in this State.

Their unquestionable soundness and their attractive income yield of 5½%, make them a desirable investment from every standpoint.

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By MARGARET DELAND

The Boston Transcript says: "Nothing in the way of fiction could be more thoroughly of the present day and hour than Mrs. Deland's latest novel. In 'The Rising Tide' she lays bare the restless soul of the modern woman who is bound to be man's equal in all things. . . . In 'The Rising Tide' Mrs. Deland has written a novel that is very close to human nature."

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ANNIE FELLOWS JOHNSTON
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GIANTS TO-DAY WITH ST. LOUIS, 3:00 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

MAY NAME MOOSE AS G. O. P. ELECTORS

Barnes Republicans Threaten a Fight on This at Saratoga Convention.

G. W. PERKINS HAS A PLAN

Talk of Progressive State Committee Duplicating Hughes Presidential Electors List.

Republican and Progressive State leaders have been conferring for several days on a proposal to have several Progressives named as Hughes Presidential Electors on the Republican ticket. The Republicans at their unofficial State Convention at Saratoga tomorrow will select Electors and adopt a State platform, and an effort will be made to establish an understanding between leaders of both parties before the convention opens. If present plans go through there will be seven or eight prominent State Progressives on the ticket as Presidential Electors.

This plan, which is being engineered on the one hand by George W. Perkins, representing the Progressives, and on the other by Chairman Frederick C. Tanner of the Republican State Committee, may bring about a spirited contest in the convention. Several Republican leaders, principally those of the Old Guard element as typified by William Barnes, are opposed to giving the Progressives too much representation. They say they see an attempt on the part of the Progressives to try to dictate the affairs of the Republicans, and they argue that the Bull Moose have already received enough recognition. These Old Guard leaders say that the Progressives should be satisfied at being taken back within the party.

Among the Progressives prominently mentioned as being likely to be selected as Republican Presidential Electors are William H. Childs, former County Chairman of Kings; Ernest K. Cawcroft of Jamestown, Virgil Kellogg of Watertown, Horace Wilkinson of Syracuse, and E. H. Hooker, William H. Hotchkiss, and Oscar S. Straus of New York. Leaders of both parties who are arranging the program believe it will be one of the very best plans for solidifying the two factions. It will mean, they say, a swing of from 30,000 to 40,000 Progressive votes to Mr. Hughes.

"All I can say about the matter at present," said Mr. Perkins last night, "is that I believe such an arrangement will be a good thing for both parties and ought to be carried through. If it can be arranged, I am for it."

The present plan is to have the Progressive State committee reconvene and select the Presidential Electors agreed upon, so that their names will go upon both the Progressive and Republican tickets. The Bull Moose Party is entitled to a set of Electors of its own, to be named by the State Committee. If the Republican State Committee selects the same names, the two sets of names, both alike, would appear on the ballots on election day.

One objection to the plan that is being discussed is the possibility of precipitating a dispute in the Progressive State Committee similar to the trouble that developed at the recent meeting of the committee in Syracuse.

So long as there is any possibility of such a division among the Progressives the Republican leaders will not go ahead and make the selection. They want to be sure that the Progressive Party as a whole will indorse the men named at the Republican convention.

It was said last night that Mr. Perkins hopes to smooth out all difficulties by tomorrow noon, so that he can assure Chairman Tanner and the other Republican leaders that the Progressives will indorse the Republican nominees.

The Republican leaders are fully aware of the delicacy of the situation should the Progressive State Committee reconvene and the anti-Hughes men get control of it. If a set of anti-Hughes Electors was named it would tend to split up the Hughes Presidential vote on election day.

In view of this possibility, several Republican leaders are urging that the Bull Moose State Committee be not called together, so that the anti-Hughes voters would be denied the opportunity to register a protest against the Republican ticket.

If the Barnes men make a protest against the selection of Progressive Electors at Saratoga, the Whitman-Tanner forces believe they will have no trouble in overruling it. The Whitman-Tanner forces are in complete control of the organization, and any program they agree upon is pretty sure to go through.

One Republican district leader opposed to the scheme said last night:

"We have no objection to giving two or three places to the Progressives, but we will surely make a big kick if half a dozen or more Progressives are selected. We have gone ahead and made our own selections in the various Congressional districts, and to have these men, good and loyal Republicans, displaced by Progressives is carrying the harmony idea too far. There are forty-five Presidential Electors to be appointed, and to give six of these places to Progressives is more than we bargained for. There will be a hot fight in the convention if the Whitman-Tanner crowd try to get away with any such unfair proposition."

The victory of Governor Whitman in the Progressive primary is said to have taken the fight out of the majority of the Progressives who opposed him, and it is said that 75 per cent. of the Bull Moose voters in the State are now willing to agree to any Republican plan. Despite the opposition of Progressive County Committee Chairman J. J. O'Connell, it was said that practically all the Moose voters in New York County were willing to line up solidly behind Whitman.

Chairman Tanner, Senator Ogden L. Mills, and other Republican leaders will go to Saratoga today to prepare the preliminary draft of the State platform which will be adopted tomorrow. Senator Mills will be named Chairman of the Platform Committee, and Controller William A. Prendergast will write the tax and financial planks. Ex-Judge Nathan L. Miller will preside at the convention.

The suffragists are expected to appear in force and make a stiff fight for a genuine indorsement of suffrage in view of the fact that Mr. Hughes has come out in favor of the Federal amendment. The Republicans in control, however, will see to it that the convention merely indorses the national platform on the suffrage question.

Owing to tomorrow being the Jewish New Year, the attendance at the convention will be reduced considerably. The Jewish members of the New York County Committee protested vigorously against the convention being held on Thursday, but their protest was overridden, and it is probable that about 100 members from New York will not go to Saratoga.

Governor Whitman was informed yesterday that he had won the right to place his name on the ballot under the American Party emblem by the narrow margin of one vote. At the primary seventy-five members of the party created by William Sulzer voted. The Governor received 38 votes and Samuel Seabury 37. Governor Whitman, therefore, will run on four tickets in the election—the Republican, Progressive, Independence League, and American.

The Governor will attend the Saratoga convention and will meet Mr. Hughes there. National Chairman William R. Willcox and Frank H. Hitchcock will also attend, it was said.

WHITMAN TO TALK IN WEST.

Governor Will Leave His Own Campaign in Mid-October.

Governor Whitman is in such demand in the Middle West as a speaker that the Republican National Committee has prevailed upon him to leave his own campaign long enough to make a trip to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, and Indianapolis, it was announced by Chairman Willcox yesterday. The Governor will start West form Buffalo following a few speeches in this State.

The itinerary calls for his leaving Buffalo on Oct. 10 to speak in Indianapolis on Oct. 11. He will be in Chicago on Oct. 12, St. Louis on Oct. 13, and Louisville on Oct. 14. It is possible that the Governor may be asked to change the St. Louis date for one in Ohio.

A full two days of campaigning in New York State has been arranged for Charles E. Hughes for Friday and Saturday this week. Leaving Binghamton at noon on Friday, he will speak at Johnson City, Endicott, Owego, Waverly, Elmira, Corning, Addison and Hornell. On Saturday he will speak at Andover, Wellsville, Friendship, Cuba, Oleon, Salamanca, Randolph, Jamestown, Westfield, Dunkirk, Silver Creek and Buffalo. He will leave Buffalo at 6:35 o'clock Saturday evening and is due to arrive in New York City Sunday morning.

GERMANS HOLD NEW YORKER

Richard A. Hansemann Detained by Captors of Batavier II.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 26, (via London.)—Richard A. Hansemann, who was President of the Telepan Syndicate at 50 Broad Street, New York, is detained by the Germans at Zeebrugge. Hansemann was a passenger on the Batavia Line steamer Batavier II., which was captured by the German submarine U—6, while bound from Rotterdam for London, and taken to Zeebrugge Sunday. Hansemann had a passport issued by the German Consul at New York.

The other passengers and crew of the Batavier II., who were released, reached Rotterdam by train today, but Hansemann and four Russian prisoners who had escaped from German camps were detained. The Germans also seized the Batavier's food cargo.

Early in June the Liverpool police, according to a London dispatch, detained a German, Richard Hansemann, who arrived there from New York on board the St. Paul with a passport issued by the German Consulate in New York. Mr. Hansemann was said to be a silk importer and to have resided in New York for the last ten years. He had not been naturalized. When he sailed he said he expected to have no trouble in proving to the British Government that his mission was purely commercial.

DOUBTS CUBAN POTASH FIND

Our Consul at Havana Says Report Is Not Well Founded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The American Consul General at Havana cabled the State Department today that there was no information in Havana regarding a reported discovery of large potash deposits at Metembo, Cuba.

"Best information obtainable here," the message said, "indicates report as to potash deposit discovered not well founded. Will investigate further."

DORSEY, DEFIANT, INDORSES WILSON

Rejects Tom Watson's Guidance in Accepting Georgia Nomination for Governor.

ATTACKS U. S. SENATORS

Will Himself Seek Toga—Convention Shows Enthusiasm for President, Despite Watson's Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 26.—Hugh M. Dorsey, formally nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Georgia in convention here today, in accordance with the decision of the State primary, opened a fight on United States Senators Hoke Smith and Thomas W. Hardwick, and indicated in his speech of acceptance that he would be a candidate for the upper house of Congress in the not distant future.

Mr. Dorsey praised the Wilson Administration, which came as a surprise because of the fight Tom Watson, the firebrand editor, is making on the President. Watson supported Dorsey. In return he demanded that Wilson be ignored by the convention.

Watson caused to be circulated among the delegates here last night and early this morning a leaflet in which he gave sixteen reasons why, in his opinion, Wilson should not be indorsed. The leaflet said: "To indorse Wilson would stultify half the white men who voted for Dorsey. Wilson is no Democrat."

In the face of this fight speaker after speaker mentioned the name of President Wilson and was cheered. The climax came when Mr. Dorsey was ushered to the platform:

"I regret," he said, "that the Georgia delegation in the upper halls of Congress have not given President Wilson the cooperation and support he deserves."

Men threw their hats into the air, climbed up on seats and cheered and shouted. Gray-haired J. J. Flynt, Chairman of the convention, acted as cheer master. It was fifteen minutes before Mr. Dorsey could resume.

"No politicians will control me," said Mr. Dorsey. "I will get my inspiration to govern the people of Georgia directly from these who have placed me in office."

The nominee, who as Solicitor General prosecuted Leo M. Frank, made no reference to that case. He declared for enforcement of the State prohibition law.

The platform adopted indorses the administration of President Wilson. It declares also against outside interference in Georgia affairs, and rebukes Executive abrogation of verdicts of juries and decisions of the higher courts. It contains a protest against trial of any person whatsoever outside the State wherein an indictment is found, a sop to Watson.

SEABURY AT SHADOW LAWN.

Wants Wilson to Speak in New York —President Votes in Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 26.—Judge Samuel Seabury, Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, reached Shadow Lawn early this evening for a conference with President Wilson. No announcement was made as to the subjects to be discussed, but it was understood that the New York campaign will be thoroughly canvassed in all its phases.

The President motored to Princeton today to cast his ballot in the New Jersey primaries. He did not make public the way he voted, but it is understood that he favored Attorney General Wescott for Senator as opposed to Senator Martine.

Judge Seabury had intended, it was said, to urge the President to make at least two speeches in New York during the campaign, preferably in the larger up-State cities. The dates will of course depend on the President's other engagements, but Judge Seabury was expected to ask that they be arranged to fit in with the stumping campaign which he and William F. McCombs are planning for October.

Chairman Vance McCormick will come to Shadow Lawn tomorrow for his weekly conference with the President. Every effort is being made to insure the greatest possible co-operation between the State and National tickets in the New York fight. Judge Seabury will return to New York in the morning.

HUGHES HECKLED BY OHIO WORKMEN

Continued from Page 1.

tain a vantage point. There were some cheers for Wilson, which were answered by cheers for Hughes.

Met with Derisive Shouts.

The candidate had to struggle against a failing voice, but, with a grim smile, he went ahead with his contention that he was a friend of labor and pictured the conditions under which he hoped men might live. Then he came to the Adamson bill.

"With respect to this recent bill that was passed by Congress," he said, "I am not opposed to the principle of the eight-hour day. That was not an eight-hour bill at all."

Mr. Hughes labeled the Adamson legislation as a law to increase wages under a fictitious name.

"Now, I am not opposed to an increase in wages," he said. "That is a question to be considered."

There were derisive shouts, but with a smile the candidate went on to criticise the "rule of force." There was some applause, and now and then a shout for President Wilson, mostly from men in the factory windows. Some one in the crowd asked: "If you worked in the Overland factory would you join the union?"

"That would depend on the facts in the case," retorted Mr. Hughes. "I do not know the conditions in the Overland. I have no opposition to organized labor, as I have already shown you. What I would do in any case would be to examine the facts and see what was for the best interests of labor in the particular case. Now, my friends, I cannot talk to you at length, but I want you to know that the ambition that I have is to see a prosperous America."

At this point there were yells of derision and shouts for Wilson. It was then that the little group shouted: "How about the Danbury hatters, Mr. Hughes? How about the hatters?".

It was this outburst which, it was explained later, Mr. Hughes thought concerned the Adamson bill.

"My friends over there," the stenographic report of his remarks show he said, "have not heard what I just said. If you will tell them what I have said about the Adamson bill, I think they will find their questions have been answered."

As the address was closed there was applause for Mr. Hughes and shouts for President Wilson as the men, their time for luncheon up, scattered to their shops.

Mr. Hughes continued his attack upon the Adamson bill at a meeting in the Valentine Theatre in Toledo. He charged that if the bill had been intended to be an eight-hour bill there would have been attached a penalty against employing men for longer than that time except in emergency. Referring again to the 80-cent gas case, which he said was decided only after a careful examination of the facts and had nothing in common with the Adamson legislation, as held by the Administration, Mr. Hughes took this fling at the President:

"I regret that an argument of that description has been made. I regard such an argument as very extraordinary. It seemed to indicate a lack of very clear understanding with respect to the functions of the legislator or of Congress and the functions of our court. That is something new in American Government."

Challenge to Administration.

In his speech at the Armory here Mr. Hughes challenged President Wilson to answer the charge that he sent John Lind, his confidential representative, to Mexico early in 1914 with definite instructions that General Huerta must be eliminated as head of the provisional government, even if the active interference of the United States should be required to accomplish that purpose.

Reading from a slip of paper which he said bore authentic instructions to that effect, which Mr. Lind was authorized to repeat to the Minister of another foreign power in Mexico, Mr. Hughes said he had waited in vain for the Administration to reply. He said he had heard of a vague statement in a leading Democratic organ published in New York City that an answer might be made, but none had come.

"I challenge the Administration to deny that that authorization was given," he shouted.

Mr. Hughes coupled this attack with a high tribute to Myron T. Herrick, ex-Ambassador to France, who is the Republican candidate for United States Senator in Ohio. He said the removal of Mr. Herrick from his position in France in the midst of the European war was "of the first importance to the country" and would "ever remain a blot upon the present Administration."

Mr. Hughes worked himself up to a high pitch of earnestness on these issues, and forgetful of the warnings of his physician that overexertion of his voice might mean serious trouble which would incapacitate him for some time, he seized the occasion again to declare his independence of special privilege and boss domination. After picturing himself as contented as a Justice of the Supreme Court he exclaimed:

"I didn't take this nomination to pass out favors to any set of men. I am for the American people."

Eight-Hour Surrender "Shocking."

The armory meeting was cordial. It was the best meeting the nominee had had in Ohio. Encouraging cheers were heard when the speaker made this reference to the Adamson Eight-Hour bill:

"In its portent, in the precedent it sets, in the surrender involved, it is the most shocking thing that has happened in my memory in public life."

He declared that the passage of the Adamson bill, which involved placing the rule of force above the rule of reason, was the great fundamental issue of the campaign. The reception which his utterances on the subject met in this manufacturing city was accepted as proof by the Republican leaders that if Mr. Hughes could get his views on the matter clearly before the people, he would turn the legislation into a boomerang which would injure the President.

The organization of the campaign in Ohio was on a far lower level than that in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana, and the tour suffered in consequence. There was a fairly large crowd at the railroad station here tonight, however, and the armory was filled to capacity. But there was missing the tenseness of feeling found in Indiana, due some of the leaders say, to the fact that Ohio never got into full swing until the last two weeks of a Presidential campaign.

In his armory speech Mr. Hughes pledged himself to give the country the service of its best men as diplomats if elected. He then paid this tribute to Mr. Herrick, who presided at the meeting, and in criticism of his removal said:

"That is not the way to advance American interests. Nobody in Europe could understand it. I venture to say that no one great nation except our own would think of doing anything of that sort."

Wilson and Mexico.

In leading up to his challenge to President Wilson in the John Lind matter Mr. Hughes said that only the other day a statement had come from the "head of the Administration" which was a very clear statement of the principle that should govern the country in dealing with smaller republics.

"It says, referring to Mexico," said Mr. Hughes, "that we have professed to believe that every nation, every people has the right to order its own institutions as it will, and we must live up to that profession in our actions in absolute good faith. That is the principle. I deeply regret that that principle was not followed."

Mr. Hughes then read the instructions he said were given to Lind that Huerta must be put out and that "other means adequate to the purpose will be resorted to" if domestic means failed. He continued:

"That is a declaration of a personal war upon Huerta to be carried to the conclusion of elimination, despite the statement that we have made and the representations that we were to recognize the sovereignty of Mexico and not attempt to interfere in the conduct of her affairs.

"Now, I referred to this the other night and a leading organ in New York City, which is a very strong supporter of the Administration, at once inquired through its representatives whether or not that statement would be denied. According to the report in this newspaper it was said that the charge could be answered, by the Secretary of War, perhaps, or by the Secretary of the Navy. It did not say that it would be denied. It made the ambiguous statement that it would be answered.

"Whether in Mexico or anywhere else we should make no progress until it is understood that the foundation stone of every policy in the future must be that the lives and the property of American citizens will be protected."

Besides Toledo and Cleveland, Mr. Hughes made speeches today at Findlay, Bowling Green, Port Clinton, Sandusky and Elyria. He will leave early tomorrow morning for Pittsburgh, and will speak at Akron and Canton on the way.

WOMAN CHOSEN ELECTOR.

Illinois Democrats Honor Mrs. McCulloch and Indorse Suffrage.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26.—The Democratic Party of Illinois in convention here today went on record in favor of equal suffrage, the eight-hour day for both men and women workers engaged in nonagricultural pursuits, and workmen's compensation act.

A request by organized labor that the platform advocate amending the existing workmen's compensation law to make it include insurance for injured workmen was not complied with, nor was the request for an anti-injunction law.

For the first time in the history of Illinois political parties a woman was nominated as a Presidential Elector. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Evanston was named, with Reed Green of Cairo, Fred T. Soherer of Ottawa, and L. O. Whitnel of East St. Louis, as Elector at Large.

The convention nominated Edward C. Craig of Mattoon, George T. Page of Peoria, and Mrs. Hannah Solomon of Chicago for trustees of the University of Illinois.

CALDER BEAT BACON 9,007.

Official Figures Also in Other Contests in Recent Primaries.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—William M. Calder's majority over Robert Bacon for the Republican Senatorial nomination was 9,007, according to official figures made public today by Secretary of State Hugo. The State-wide totals were: Calder, 158,373; Bacon, 144,366.

Governor Whitman, Republican, won the Progressive party nomination for Governor over Samuel Seabury, his Democratic opponent, by 5,463, the figures being: Whitman, 11,488; Seabury, 6,020. Governor Whitman also was the nominee of the Independence League party, defeating Seabury 1,763 to 691, and of the American party, defeating Seabury 38 to 37.

William F. McCombs polled 99,807 votes for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, against 52,756 for Thomas F. Conway.

Frank H. Hitchcock, Republican, became the Progressive candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, defeating Almet F. Jenks, Democrat, 7,965 to 6,272.

In the Republican primary, Governor Whitman received 254,177 votes, as compared with 44,720 for William M. Bennett, his rival for the party nomination. The Democrats cast 158,718 for Samuel Seabury, who was unopposed.

Eugene M. Travis defeated James F. Hooker for the Republican nomination for State Controller, 216,878 to 38,710.

Bainbridge Colby won the Progressive nomination for United States Senator, defeating William M. Calder, Republican, 7,006 to 6,875. The successful candidates for Progressive nominations where there was opposition, in addition to those mentioned, were: L. Bradley Dorr, who defeated Lieutenant Governor Schoeneck, 7,390 to 7,257 for the Lieutenant Governorship nomination; Eugene M. Travis for Controller, Frank P. Tucker for State Treasurer, Francis M. Hugo for Secretary of State, and Robert H. Elder for Attorney General.

In the American party primary, the vote for the Senatorship nomination still is in doubt, with Robert Bacon, Republican, leading William F. McCombs, Democrat, 23 to 22. However, on the returns two votes from New York County are credited to "William F. Combs." If these ultimately are counted for McCombs he will be declared the nominee.

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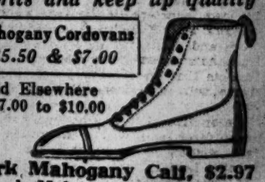

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Motor enthusiasts planning to be present at the Cup Races will do wisely in first visiting the Men's Wear Department, on the First Floor.

Men's Motor Overcoats, featuring the new models and materials, are shown in a large selection just received; also Reversible Leather Coats, Leather Vests, Wool Sweaters, Wool Caps and Scarfs, Motor Goggles in all the wanted varieties, and a remarkably attractive assortment of fine Motor Robes, made of plush or wool.

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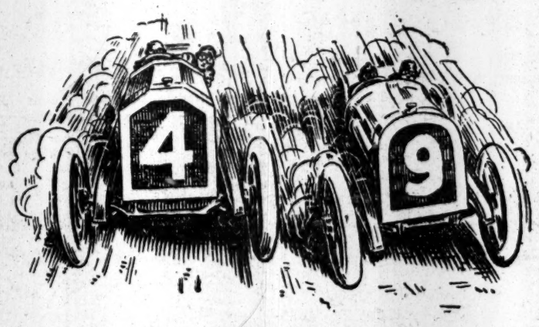

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ASSEMBLAGE OF PARIS FASHIONS

THE leading Parisian dress artists contribute sketches, signed by themselves, of their latest creations in gowns, wraps, and hats to the Autumn Fashion Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Printed by the Rotogravure process these designs show brilliancy of concept and the ornate character of material.

WORTH	Theatre gown of fourteenth century taupe brocade, stamped with gold and silver. The sleeves, girdle and petticoat are of panne velvet. Tassels of gold at neck, and a deep band of fur at hem.
PAQUIN	Wrap of pearl colored broadcloth, with its odd belt, wide cuffs and high collar made of lapin, the new peltry taken from the Belgian hare.
JENNY	Loose coat of raspberry velour, with pocket and collar lined with raspberry satin.
DOEUILLET	Coat of French faille, in marine blue, embroidered in gray chenille and banded in moleskin.
CALLOT	A distinguished ball gown made of black satin and gold lace, with the wing drapery over the shoulders and hanging down the back to the hem of the skirt.
DRECOLL	Gown of smoke gray crepe de chine, trimmed with black satin, with chemisette and undersleeves of flesh pink crape.

Every modish woman should consult these fashions, and be sure to order next Sunday's Times today to prevent disappointment.

BRITISH OFFICERS MAY BE FREED TODAY

Washington Orders Led to Detention, Commissioner Howe Insists, Despite Denials.

HE QUOTES FROM A LETTER

Commissioner Surrenders His Own Quarters on Ellis Island to the British Army Men.

Major Arthur S. Humphreys and Lieutenant Hugh Levick, Jr., the two British officers who were detained by the Immigration officials when they arrived on Monday night on the Cunarder Saxonia, were sent to Ellis Island yesterday, where they were examined by a Board of Inquiry. The board's report has been sent to Washington and the officers are held, awaiting instructions.

Commissioner Frederic C. Howe gave his own quarters to the two wounded officers. Mrs. Humphreys landed in New York and went to a hotel to await her husband's release. Commissioner Howe expects that an order to admit the officers will come from Washington today.

Major Humphreys, who has had enteric fever and was wounded in the leg, wishes to go to Canada. Lieutenant Levick, who was wounded on the head by shrapnel, intends to visit his father in Boston.

Dispatches from Washington insisting that no orders regarding the detention of officers or enlisted men of the belligerent armies had been issued were shown to Commissioner Howe.

"We are in receipt from the Bureau of Immigration at Washington," the Commissioner said, "of a communication directing us, in the case of any aliens who served in the forces of any of the belligerent countries seeking admission to this country, to ascertain whether they have been discharged from the army of the belligerent country and whether they are destined to some point in this country or are passing through to Canada, and that if it is found they have not been discharged or are passing through this country to Canada the matter should be brought to the attention of the Bureau of Immigration.

"In these particular cases the Board of Special Inquiry examined Major Humphreys and Lieutenant Levick and found that action upon them should be deferred. Instead of excluding them, we put the matter in suspense and have sent a record of the proceedings before the board to Washington, requesting action on it tomorrow or as early as possible."

Commissioner Howe pointed out that the instructions from Washington contained this quotation from a letter sent out by the State Department:

This department is of the opinion that in each case it should be determined before entry whether the person under consideration has been actually discharged from the army of the belligerent country, and whether he is destined to some point in the United States or Canada, or to pass through the United States to Canada. If he is not discharged, or if he intends to go to Canada, the matter should be brought to the attention of the department, as the neutrality of the United States might be involved.

Commissioner Howe in conclusion said that the denial sent from Washington in his opinion could not have come from good authority.

Two French Canadian soldiers and one French soldier, who arrived on the Anchor liner Tuscania eight days ago, are still being held at Ellis Island awaiting word from Washington.

The British Consul said yesterday that he did not know why the officers were held. He had, he said, forwarded a report on the case to the Embassy at Washington.

Detentions May Establish Precedent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, today directed Commissioner Howe at Ellis Island to make a special report in the case of Major Humphreys and Lieutenant Levick.

Denials were repeated at both the Department of State and the Department of Labor that any request had been made or instructions issued concerning the admission of officers or enlisted men of the armies of the European belligerents who fail to show their discharge papers. Neither department, it was repeated, had any knowledge of the two cases.

Special attention will be given by the Immigration Bureau to the cases of the two British officers, which in the opinion of some officials may establish a precedent, having important bearing on the future admission of British officers on their way to Canada.

Officials both at the bureau and the State Department were unusually reticent tonight when questioned regarding the order described by Commissioner Howe, but it became known that the department recently had indicated informally to Great Britain that the practice of sending soldiers through this country was not regarded as desirable. There were indications that the detention of Humphreys and Levick was a reflection of this attitude.

Commissioner General Caminetti said tonight that he never had heard of the order quoted by Commissioner Howe.

GERMAN FLEET RESTORED.

Kaiser Thanks Shipyards for Repairing the Jutland Damage.

BERLIN, Sept. 26, (via London.)—The Emperor has issued a circular letter of thanks to the German shipyards which have already completed repairs on the ships damaged in the Jutland battle. In his letter the Emperor says:

"In a surprisingly short time the armor has been repaired, new guns have been mounted and apparatus and instruments have been supplemented, so that the fleet was already able weeks ago again to undertake battle."

SPAIN PROTESTS TO BERLIN.

Sends an Emphatic Note with Regard to Sinking of Spanish Ships.

MADRID, Sept. 26.—The Spanish Government has sent a note to Berlin protesting energetically against the torpedoing of Spanish steamers by German submarines.

Recent dispatches from Spain have stated that indignation was growing throughout the country over the loss of Spanish ships through the operation of German submarines. The Spanish Shipowners' Association recently presented a demand to the Government that some steps be taken to protect Spanish shipping, and declaring that the association could not guarantee the supply of goods necessary to Spanish welfare if the destruction of vessels continued.

MARTINE LEADS IN JERSEY PRIMARIES

Continued from Page 1.

versals of anticipated results. Martine's showing, especially in Hudson County where he was defeating Wescott by four to one gave his supporters ground for the belief he would win.

The showing of Frelinghuysen was almost equally surprising to all except his friends. Murphy had had the backing of the Republican National Committee and was expected to be especially strong in the cities and more populous districts, though the farm sections and small communities were conceded to Frelinghuysen. Nevertheless the first results obtainable from Hudson County showed Frelinghuysen holding a lead of 2,000 votes. Later returns reversed this condition, but Frelinghuysen made up in other districts what he lost here.

It is probable, if Colgate shall be proved to have been defeated, that the efforts of Major Carl Lenz will be found to have had much to do with the result. Major Lenz was once Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee and one of the strongest Republican leaders in the State. He is also head of the United Singers of North America, an organization of German-Americans, and he had been bitterly opposed to Colonel Colgate since the outset of the primary contest.

The effect of his efforts was felt in the preliminary returns where Colgate let by only majorities which Edge supporters asserted were smaller than the Essex man should have received in his home district. The Edge men asserted early today that Colgate would carry Essex by only about 5,000.

Major Lentz also favored Frelinghuysen over Murphy, and early returns, though they showed Murphy leading in Essex, did not give him the lead that supporters of his opponent said they had anticipated. Martine probably gained by the votes of supporters of German and Irish extraction because of his recent stand in the Senate against British encroachment on American commerce and his expressions of sympathy for Sir Roger Casement. Martine has been known as somewhat of an Independent thinker, and has been reported recently as declaring he would rather return to his farm in Union County than to visit the White House daily for his "orders."

Wilson men have asserted indignantly that the President made Martine and he would be displaying only gratitude if he took into consideration the wishes of the Administration. So well defined was this issue, even if it were not publicly announced, that the contest between the Senator and Judge Wescott, the man who twice put Mr. Wilson in nomination for the Presidency, was considered a trial of strength between the Wilson men and the anti-Wilson men in the Democratic party.

STRIKE HURT WESCOTT.

Middlesex Resented His Work as Prosecutor and His $2,500 Fee.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Attorney General Westcott's prosecution of the men indicted in the strike at Roosevelt, N. J., about two years ago and the fee of about $2,500 that he collected from Middlesex County for that work were well remembered by the voters when they went to the polls today. Consequently Westcott, seeking the nomination for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket, received only 280 votes in forty-one districts in the county.

In the same forty-one districts, Senator Martine, opposing Westcott for the nomination, received 1,516 votes.

DEMOCRATIC SENATOR.

ESTIMATED MAJORITIES.

County.	MARTINE.	WESCOTT.
Atlantic	.....	500
Bergen	100	.....
Burlington	.....	.....
Camden	.....	1,000
Cape May	.....	125
Cumberland	.....	500
Essex	.....	800
Gloucester	.....	500
*Hudson	12,000	.....
Hunterdon	.....	300
Mercer	850	.....
Middlesex	1,500	.....
Monmouth	.....	250
Morris	600	.....
Ocean	.....	.....
Passaic	.....	200
Salem	.....	415
Somerset	500	.....
Sussex	.....	150
Union	3,500	.....
Warren	.....	.....
Total	19,050	4,340
Estimated Majority for Martine	.....	14,310

*On very incomplete returns.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR.

ESTIMATED MAJORITIES.

County.	FRELINGHUYSEN.	MURPHY.
Atlantic	.....	3,000
Bergen	100	.....
Burlington	2,000	.....
Camden	.....	4,000
Cape May	.....	250
Cumberland	50	.....
Essex	.....	550
Gloucester	1,400	.....
Hudson	3,000	.....
Hunterdon	800	.....
Mercer	600	.....
Middlesex	500	.....
Monmouth	.....	1,400
Morris	400	.....
Ocean	.....	.....
Passaic	900	.....
Salem	500	.....
Somerset	2,400	.....
Sussex	.....	200
Union	800	.....
Warren	.....	.....
Total	13,250	9,400

Estimated majority for Frelinghuysen, 3,850.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR.

ESTIMATED PLURALITIES.

County.	EDGE.	COLGATE.
Atlantic	4,000	.....
Bergen	.....	1,000
Burlington	800	.....
Camden	6,000	.....
Cape May	.....	150
Cumberland	800	.....
Essex	.....	6,500
Gloucester	1,800	.....
Hudson	1,800	.....
Hunterdon	900	.....
Mercer	1,500	.....
Middlesex	400	.....
Monmouth	4,000	.....
Morris	800	.....
Ocean	.....	.....
Passaic	1,300	.....
Salem	900	.....
Somerset	200	.....
Sussex	.....	60
Union	.....	500
Warren	.....	.....
Total	24,900	8,210

Estimated plurality for Edge, 16,690.

NO LAW WAS VIOLATED BY BLACKLIST PARLEY

British Attache Met New York Bankers With State Department's Consent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—An attempt to show that in engaging in conferences on the subject of the British Government's blacklisting of American firms and censorship of their business correspondence Sir Richard Crawford and the New York bankers and business men who met him at yesterday's luncheon at the Bankers' Club had transgressed the provisions of a Federal statute seems to fall to the ground on investigation of the facts. It became known today that the conferences were initiated with the consent of Secretary Lansing, to whom Sir Richard communicated his intention of attending the luncheon for the purpose of gaining a better understanding of the views of American exporters as to the questions at issue between them and the Government which he represents as Commercial Attaché. He is said to have announced that he would attend the luncheon, however, in his personal and not official capacity.

Some newspaper men asked a Government official today whether the conference at the Bankers' Club was not on all fours with the action of the German Embassy in inserting an advertisement in American newspapers warning American citizens not to take passage on the Lusitania. Without committing himself definitely the official said there seemed to be a similarity between the two incidents, but no explanation was offered as to what was meant by this. At the time the warning advertisements were inserted by the German Embassy no action was taken by this Government, but in its first note to Germany with respect to the sinking of the Lusitania the United States called attention "to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers."

The effort to show an analogy between the warning advertisements of the German Embassy in the Lusitania case and the conference of the British commercial attaché with American citizens in regard to the matters in dispute between the British and American Governments was designed to bring out that Sir Richard Crawford was guilty of an offense under the statute mentioned. It is evident, however, that even if the United States statute should apply to any foreign subject, Sir Richard Crawford, as an accredited attaché of the British Embassy, would be immune from this provision.

A Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank, said yesterday that some time would be required for the selection of a committee to confer with Sir Richard Crawford of the British Embassy over measures to modify the application of the English blacklist and censorship to American firms.

"A similar committee is to be appointed in London, probably of officers of English banks," said he, "and the two organizations will undertake to handle the perplexing questions arising under Great Britain's regulations, with the assistance of Sir Richard. It may be that the committee to be selected here will ultimately have members additional to the three suggested. There should be men from Chicago, Boston, and other cities. None has been selected as yet."

Mr. Hepburn said that there would be a great deal of work for the committee to do, and for this reason he was inclined to believe that junior officers of banks or business houses would be selected, who could give much time to the task. There would be none from J. P. Morgan & Co., he said, because the banking house, being the agent of the British Government, was not directly affected by the application of the censorship.

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URGE STRICT LAWS ON BORDER FORAYS

Mexicans Would Have Americans Forbidden to Act Against a Friendly Power.

CONFER OVER NEUTRALITY

Each Nation's Commissioners Offer a List of Raids—Mining Men's Complaint Up.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 26.—The American and Mexican joint commission today discussed how far the Mexican border could be safeguarded by statute. The commission talked over a recommendation that both countries should enact stricter laws against forays across the boundary and against other violations of neutrality.

The military phase of the problem—the question of withdrawing the Pershing expedition and placing a strong patrol along the border—was not discussed, and has been practically in abeyance since news came of the Villa raid on Chihuahua City. The information on the Chihuahua situation still is too hazy to be used as a basis for further consideration of the military problem on the border.

The return to the border question, which followed signs of restiveness on the part of the Mexicans against the consideration of internal affairs in Mexico, started with the presentation by the American Commissioners of a list of between thirty and forty incidents in which Americans had been killed or wounded on American soil by Mexicon raiders or soldiers. These cases ranged from cattle raids to slight casualties due to shots fired across the border and such sanguinary events as the Columbus raid. The list contained the American losses in dead as set forth by the State Department in reply to a request for information introduced in the Senate by Senator Fall, with the addition of all incidents on record in which Americans had been wounded on United States soil by Mexicans.

The Mexicans, as was forecast by THE NEW YORK TIMES, showed that they were prepared for this, and promptly countered with a list of Mexicans alleged to have been killed on American soil by Americans. The Mexicans killed at Parral and Carrizal were not included in this list, which was not so long as that submitted by the Americans.

The Mexicans drew a distinction in favor of their own country by alleging that, while Mexican raids were frequently stimulated by American mischief makers, as has been asserted by Administration officials, the alleged American raids on Mexican soil took place without any such stimulus. The American Commissioners do not admit that any such raids by Americans occurred.

Secretary Lane refused to make public any facts concerning the counterlist of the Mexicans and said that the American Commissioners had not even time to consider it. There was no suggestion at the conference that a court should be established to investigate these claims and make awards, but the establishment of such a court is one of the objects of the American Commission, Mr. Lane said.

The Mexican Commissioners, it has been reported, will urge that Mexico should be exempted from damages on the ground that a civil war is in progress there, while the United States should be held to accountability because it enjoys peace and order.

That the United States could aid in protecting the border by passing severe and far-reaching laws against filibustering expeditions was suggested. The Commissioners talked over the charge that various Americans and other foreigners in alleged conspiracy-hatching centres in New Orleans, El Paso, San Antonio, and New York had with impunity egged on Villa and other bandits to make raids to force intervention. Nothing was made public on that subject. The formal statement of the Commissioners follows:

"At the session of this morning the American Commissioners presented a list of border raids which had resulted in the loss of life or the destruction of property on American soil. This list was prepared by the War Department, and its purpose was to enable the American Commissioners to fulfill one of the purposes of their mission, namely, to ascertain the true causes of the border raids and to fix the responsibility therefor. The Mexican Commissioners also presented a list of instances in which the lives of Mexicans have been jeopardized and in some cases taken, unjustifiable crossing of the border either by soldiers or civilians, and other instances in which Mexican nationals have suffered loss of life and property on American soil.

"A frank interchange of opinion took place with reference to the measures which each country might take to prevent these irritable incidents, and whether it will be possible to establish closer co-operation between both civil and military authorities on the border in order to make life and property on both sides of the international line more secure. An interesting feature of the discussion of the morning session was the consideration of the neutrality laws of both countries, and especially whether the neutrality laws of the United States were adequate to prevent the constant conspiracies on American soil against established order in Mexico, and also to discourage the participation of Americans in Mexican factional conflicts.

"It was pointed out that a strengthening of the neutrality laws of the United States, making it an offense for an American citizen to participate in any way in a movement against a Government with which the United States is at peace, would be very helpful to Mexico.

"The morning session was the beginning of a series in which the commission will consider the different possibilities of co-operation between the two Governments in relieving the causes of irritation."

In the afternoon the American Commissioners took up the study of a statement received today from American mining interests in Mexico, led by the Guggenheims, charging that the Carranza taxation decrees were tantamount to slow confiscation.

It was decided today that the commission should move to Atlantic City next week, holding its first session there on Monday at the Hotel Traymore. Two more sessions will be held here, but without Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican commission. Business in Boston made it necessary for him to go there late today.

VILLA LEADING BAND TOWARD OUR FORCES

Pershing Gets Report of Bandit's Northward Dash—Carranzistas in Pursuit.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, Sept. 26, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—Villa and his bandit command are moving northward toward the American expeditionary forces, according to reports received today at field headquarters from a source believed reliable. Villa is reported to have crossed the Northwestern Railroad at San Andres, twenty-five miles southwest of Chihuahua City, after a skirmish there between his men and Carranza troops.

The garrison at Namiquipa presumably is preparing to prevent Villa's dash northward. General Garza and General Ramos are said to be in pursuit of the bandit in the vicinity of San Andres. Information from Carranza sources places the strength of his band at 200. According to cowboys who were captured by Villa in Santa Clara cañon and deserted after the Chihuahua battle, Villa himself entered the city and stayed there until daylight.

Fifty Villa adherents recently arrested at Madera have been sent north under guard of fifty de facto troops, presumably for execution.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 26.—At military headquarters here today it was stated that all the information available from the officers reporting to the El Paso headquarters indicated that Villa was preparing to make another attack on Chihuahua City, and it was stated that the report of his movement north from San Andres was doubted. It was stated also that the date when the Chihuahua City attack is expected to be made is known, but is withheld for military reasons.

The Carranza Consul Andres G. Garcia and the military authorities in Juarez denied having any information regarding Villa's movements northward.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Confidential official advices, it was announced today at the State Department, show that Villa was not present during the Hidalgo Day fighting at Chihuahua City, that no arms or ammunition were captured by the bandits, and that there were no desertions from the Carranza garrison.

Secretary Lansing said the dispatches bore out statements by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, regarding the affair. The source of the department's information was not disclosed, but Mr. Lansing said he regarded it as reliable and authentic. The report will be sent to the American commissioners at New London for their guidance. While the State Department has not been represented directly at Chihuahua City for several months, it has received reliable information from British sources.

Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate, conferred with Secretary Lansing today and later made public a summarized account of the Chihuahu fight based on dispatches from General Carranza, Foreign Minister Aguilar, and General Trevino, the Chihuahua commander.

"These show," the statement said, "that not one person in Chihuahua City has been able to reliably state that Villa was in the city, that there is absolutely no truth in reports that the Carranza troops or General Trevino's personal escort revolted, and that if there was any disaffection it was by civilians, and a small number of them.

"The attacking party remained only a few hours in possession of the penitentiary and Federal Palace before General Trevino disposed his forces and enveloped it. It is calculated that only one-third of the bandits escaped, the remainder being either killed, wounded, or captured."

The Ambassador also announced a report received from the Mexican Director General of Telegraphs, which said that of the total 95,000 kilometers of lines 94,000 were in operation and communication facilities were equal to those maintained at any time during the Diaz régime.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 26.—General Funston refused to comment on the statement given out today by the State Department regarding Villa's reported attack on Chihuahua, which differs materially from the report made by Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., at El Paso. He had previously said that he placed full credence in General Bell's report.

RETREATS BEFORE "INVADER."

Third Brigade, New York Division, Retires in Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Sept. 26.—The Third Brigade of the New York Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. William Watson, today withdrew from action near the Rio Grande, under the attack of the invading force, the First Squadron of the First Cavalry, commanded by Major William McLeer. This completes the divisional manoeuvres in repelling enemies from the other side of the border, and the regiments now will begin their field firing exercises on the new rifle range at La Gloria.

Most of the members of the team of twenty men chosen by Major Gen. O'Ryan to represent New York at the national rifle match at Jacksonville, Fla., beginning Oct. 20, will have an opportunity to practice marksmanship before they leave to compete for the championship that has been won by New York riflemen several times. With less practice than the men have been able to get here, the team won seventh place in Class A last year.

For the first time in several years the team will not be led by Colonel Nathaniel B. Thurston, who was ordnance officer for the division, detailed as Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Infantry. Illness will prevent him from going to the match this year, and General O'Ryan has designated Major Frederick W. Waterbury, ordnance officer, as Captain of the team.

The other members of the team are Captain E. H. Janes, Company F, Twelfth Regiment; Lieutenant Leo F. Knust, Company E, Seventh Regiment; Lieutenant J. H. Kneubel, Company I, Seventy-fourth Regiment; Lieutenant Elwood Groebeck, Company I, Second Regiment; Lieutenant George E. Bryant, machine gun company, Twenty-third Regiment; Lieutenant W. K. Whitley, Company L, Third Regiment; Sergeant F. M. Dardingkiller, Quartermaster Corps; Quartermaster Sergeant F. C. Smith, Company I, First Regiment; First Sergeant C. C. Martens, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment; Sergeant A. J. Fisher, Company D, Seventy-fourth Regiment; Sergeant Major Alexander Eadin, Squadron A; Sergeant Theodore Crane, Troop B, Squadron A; Sergeant A. J. Wallennerger, machine gun company, Seventy-fourth Regiment; Corporal Philip Drewson, Company G, Seventh Regiment; Corporal Ralph Pollock, Company F, Second Regiment, and Corporal J. T. Enders, Troop I, First Cavalry.

Although four of these men will be alternates, the marksmen of the team will not be chosen until the week of the match. Besides Major Waterbury, the team will have four other officers. Captain Howard E. Crall, Seventh Regiment, acting ordnance officer of the Second New York Division, will be spotter; Captain George Augustine of the Medical Corps will be surgeon, Lieutenant D. J. Cadotte, Battalion Adjutant, Seventy-fourth Regiment, will be range officer, and Sergeant George H. Doyle, supply company, Seventy-first Regiment, will be coach.

Several of the men on the team have gone back to their armories to be mustered out with the four infantry regiments relieved here, but they will join the team at Jacksonville when the War Department has designated dates for practice there.

600 VILLISTAS PUT TO DEATH.

Mexicans Report Wholesale Executions in Chihuahua City.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 26.—More than 600 Villa sympathizers have been executed in Chihuahua City since the Hidalgo day attack on the city Sept. 16, according to reports received by local military authorities. From the same source comes information regarding the reported annihilation of the Santa Ysabel and San Andres, Chihuahua, garrisons.

A Mexican who was a prisoner in the Chihuahua City Penitentiary when Villistas captured the place is authority for the statement that Villa liberated 308 prisoners, two of whom he shot. The rest were lined up before him at Las Escobas and permitted to choose between joining him and returning to Chihuahua City. Only thirty-six returned, says this Mexican. He was among them. He arrived in Juarez yesterday. He professes to have seen Villa, who walks with a slight limp, but who seems as robust as ever. At military headquarters today it was stated that available information indicated Villa was preparing to make another attack on Chihuahua City.

American passengers who arrived in Juarez today from Chihuahua City reported a fight between Villistas and Carranza troops Friday at Santa Ysabel, thirty-three miles west of Chihuahua City. The Carranza troops were led by Colonel Zuazua. Three bridges on the Mexico Northwestern Railroad near Cusihuiriachic were burned by the bandits, according to the report. The Carranza dead were thrown down a deep well following the fight.

General Bell also has a report of a skirmish at Arena, ten miles south of Juarez, Sunday night. He says wounded Carranza soldiers have been sent back to Juarez from that station. The Carranza officials in Juarez insist that these wounded soldiers were sent from Chihuahua City following the fight with Villa forces.

A report from Chihuahua that General Matias Ramos had returned to that State capital with only thirty-five men left of his original force of 350 also was received by General Bell.

CARRANZA DESCRIBES FIGHT.

Sends Report of Chihuahua Battle to Legal Adviser.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The following message was received tonight by Charles A. Douglass, legal adviser of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico, from First Chief Carranza, giving the de facto Government's official version of the Villista attack of Sept. 16 on Chihuahua City:

"MEXICO, Sept. 25, 1916.—The official reports by General Jacinto Trevino and by the Governor of Chihuahua state that the attack on the city of Chihuahua began at 3 o'clock on the morning of the sixteenth, said attack being given help by a number of Villa partisans that were inside the city. The reactionaries took possession of the jail, Federal palace and of the State palace. General Trevino organized his troops and defeated the reactionaries, and in doing so had to bombard the buildings that were in the hands of the Villistas, taking possession of same at 8:30. At 11 o'clock order had been completely established and all Villista prisoners were put before the firing squad, and only one-third escaped.

"The Constitutional forces fulfilled the part of the program assigned to them during the review on Independence Day. It is not true that there has been disloyalty among the soldiers of the constitutional army. All of them fulfilled their duties, as well as all civil employees that were at their posts at the moment of danger. General Trevino was himself in command of the troops and was slightly wounded in one arm. The army corps of the northwest, that is in its greater part operating in Chihuahua, is being now enforced with brigades of other divisions in order to establish order in that State.

"Yours,

"CARRANZA."

LEAPS BANK IN AUTO TO DODGE L. I. TRAIN

Passengers See Machine Take 16-Foot Hazard—None of Six Persons in Car Hurt.

TWO DIE IN OTHER MISHAPS

Policemen Among Those Hurt in Series of Motor Accidents in and Near the City.

As a Long Island Railroad train neared the station at Lynbrook, L. I., yesterday afternoon, passengers saw an automobile lurching and swaying along the road beside the tracks as the driver endeavored in vain to check the speed of the car. In the automobile were six people, including two women and a small boy.

The passengers, an instant later, saw the machine swerve to the side of the road and plunge down a sixteen-foot embankment.

The train was stopped and many got out quickly. Just ahead, the road crossed the railroad track, and it appeared that the driver of the automobile, seeing that a collision was inevitable, had deliberately shot the car down the embankment as the only way to avoid it.

The train crew and passengers, who rushed to see what had become of the persons in the machine, found all six lying unhurt beneath the overturned car.

The machine was owned by Louis Pearsall of Rockville Centre, L. I. Mr. Pearsall, however, was not present, the driver being William Colmes. Besides Colmes, there were in the car Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Morrison, Miss Ruth Bedell, Frederick Bedell, 8 years old, her nephew, and Paul Swezey of Lynbrook. The party was on the way to the railroad station when the accident occurred.

Two policemen were seriously injured in automobile accidents in New York City yesterday.

Patrolman Samuel Meyers, attached to the Jamaica Precinct, but detached for strike duty, stepped out of a machine at Queens Boulevard and Grand Street, Elmhurst, L. I., in which he had been riding, and fell, fracturing his skull.

Patrolman Oliver Cochran of the Motor Cycle Squad suffered a fracture of the leg and other injuries when he was run into by an auto owned by Colonel Edward B. Bruch of Larchmont, N. Y. The accident happened at the Boston Post Road and Beach Avenue.

William Glassford, 7 years old, of 410 East 156th Street, was run over and killed yesterday at 156th Street and Third Avenue by an automobile owned by Meyer Schonfield of Waterbury, Conn., and operated by Stephen Vancelli of 790 Bank Street. Witnesses said the chauffeur was blameless. Jacob Fischman, a year older than the Glassford boy, was struck by a machine in front of his home at 621 East 170th Street and was badly hurt, but the automobile did not stop, according to witnesses.

Roy Pfister, 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Pfister of Phillipsburg, N. J., was run over and killed yesterday by a touring car. The child was on his way to school.

Joseph Pinkham, 21 years old, of 106 Lincoln Street, Flushing, L. I., was injured when he was struck by an automobile yesterday afternoon at Main and Locust Streets, Flushing. Pinkham was riding a motorcycle, and was hit by a car driven by Constant Smith of Jamaica. He was removed to St. John's Hospital in a dying condition.

George Haeberle of 41 Garfield Avenue, Paterson, N. J., received a fracture of the leg yesterday when he was run over by the machine of which he himself was chauffeur. Haeberle's hat had blown off and he had gotten out to get it. His assistant started the car backward and knocked the chauffeur down. One of the rear wheels passed over his leg.

Two suits for $20,000 damages each have been filed in the New Jersey Supreme Court, based on automobile accidents. One was based on the killing of fourteen-year-old Samuel Gromer, who was run over last Decoration Day, and in the other suit, Mrs. Lucia Pettrucia of Bloomfield, whose husband was killed two years ago by an auto truck, was the plaintiff.

The use of an automobile to catch a runaway horse was reported from Hastings-on-the-Hudson. The horse, a big black animal attached to a butcher's wagon, started at a gallop in Warburton Avenue, but the driver of a small auto put on speed and stopped the runaway within six blocks.

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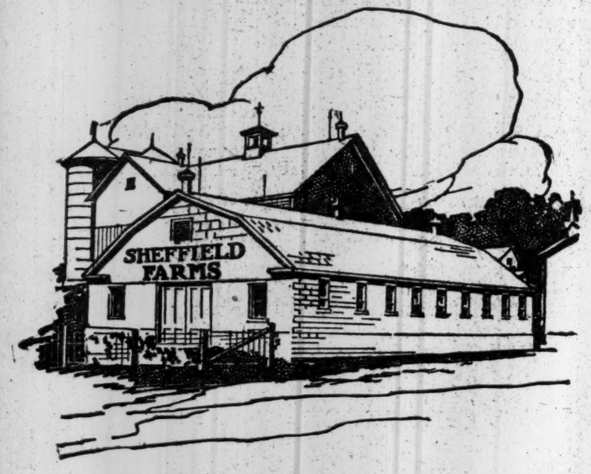

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How the British Blockade Has Curtailed Our Exports to the European Neutrals

An Analysis of the Response to the Fifth German War Loan

The Diminishing Indebtedness of American Enterprises to Foreign Capital

What the Proposal to Ration the British Nation Means

Speculation in Foreign Exchange

And all the regular departments, Stock Exchange Transactions, The Open Market, Bank Clearings, The Federal Reserve Bank Statement, and Annalist Barometrics, make this week's issue one of especial value.

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MOBILIZE CHEMISTS IN THE EVENT OF WAR

Gen. Crozier Says They Will Take an Important Part in Nation's Defense.

RESERVE OF TOLUENE URGED

President of American Chemical Society Points to Necessity of a Gasoline Substitute.

The quick mobilization of this nation's chemical resources in the event of war, and the mobilization of the chemists themselves to devote themselves to the numerous chemical phases of modern warfare, was one of the subjects that was much discussed yesterday by chemists at the annual meeting here of the American Chemical Society. This and other annual meetings of scientists are being held simultaneously with the second annual chemical exposition in the Grand Central Palace.

At the afternoon session in Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, spoke on "Chemistry and National Welfare." When he finished speaking President Charles H. Herty of the American Chemical Society said, in thanking General Crozier for his address:

"The chemists of this country are ready to respond to a call at any time, and in them you have a reserve corps that can be relied upon in time of need."

General Crozier said that modern warfare has made it necessary to draft a country's national resources in chemical knowledge and that there could be no room for doubt regarding the value of the chemical engineer in war as it is conducted today. He urged co-operation between the private chemical industries and the Government in the form of intelligent preparation for sudden emergencies.

Government-Owned Toluene.

Dr. Herty, in his annual address, made specific recommendations along this line.

"Provision should be made in the immediate future for the storage of large quantities of Government-owned toluene," he said. "With the cessation of European war orders for explosives, and with the rapid increase of by-product retort ovens for coke manufacture, we will eventually have a large overproduction of toluene, with consequent lowering of price. The potential value of this hydrocarbon in munitions is too great to allow its sacrifice as a fuel or illuminant, and its storage involves no unusual difficulties. The moral effect alone of its known presence in our midst would in itself fully justify the investment as a preparedness measure.

"Another suggestion is this: Modern warfare is largely dependent upon the successful work of chemists, not alone in the direct production of munitions, but through research, in husbanding the resources of the country and in increasing knowledge which in times of stress may be vital to the nation. In view of the now well recognized fundamental character of such work, the military authorities should formulate a definite policy in regard to the chemist, whereby in times of war his services may best be applied to the advantage of his country."

Dr. Herty suggested that on account of the enormous demands for a reasonably priced motor fuel, and the soaring price of gasoline, motor manufacturers and chemists should co-operate in seeking a substitute fuel. He suggested that this might be produced from alcohol, and that the industries interested might find it a very profitable investment to establish a great research laboratory to carry on the necessary experiments.

More Safety in Chemical Plants.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia, delivered an address of welcome to the chemists. He spoke of the chemists' gathering as "the mobilization of a very large part of civilization's fighting army." Dr. Haven Emerson, the New York Health Commissioner, spoke from the medical viewpoint of the chemical industry. He urged the scientists to devote attention to making The chemical industries safer for the persons working in the plants.

John E. Gardin, Vice President of the National City Bank of this city, spoke on "Chemistry and Banking," and said that the present struggle at arms in Europe would be followed by a struggle, "possibly just as fierce," for the supremacy of commercial interests, and that the chemist would play no small part in this.

Horace C. Porter of Pittsburgh in a paper on "Coal and Coke By-Products as a Source of Fixed Nitrogen," which he read at the morning session, gave the assurance that this country would not be in danger of a nitrogen famine in case of war, such as Germany faced when she was cut off from outside sources, and said that the available supply of fixed nitrogen from coal in this country is adequate to meet the nation's military needs in any reasonable contingency. Wilder D. Bancroft read a paper on "Colloid Chemistry." In the evening the members and guests attended a reception at the Astor Hotel.

Crowds at the Exposition.

Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of chemists spent most of the day at Columbia University, attendance at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries exceeded that of Monday, the opening day. Late exhibitors had their products ready for inspection, so that when the doors opened the show's activities were in full swing.

One of the most popular features of the exposition appeared to be the motion pictures. These depicted many intricate processes of chemistry as applied to the production of hundreds of articles of general utility. There also were many views of the feats performed in the realm of electrochemistry.

Many textile manufacturers and others using dyestuffs in the production of finished goods were among yesterday's visitors. They were met with the assurance from the color makers that their needs so far as the standard colors were concerned would be met the coming year, although it was emphasized that the more fancy shades or tints in common use before the war would have to wait future development. The color manufacturers said they would pursue the policy for the present of concentrating their efforts toward supplying the dyestuffs in most common demand.

Despite the conservatism of the manufacturers in bringing out the more fancy shades, the exhibits of yarns and fabrics with their bright and varied hues seemed to the casual observer to make it certain that, war or no war, no dearth of color in Fifth Avenue or Broadway need be looked for the coming season.

BLACKMAIL SNARE GOT RICH MERCHANT

Edward R. West Gave $15,000 to the Gang—Will Now Aid Prosecution.

WOMAN IN THE PLOT

One Member of the Gang Pleads Guilty Here—Sent to the Federal Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Announcing that he had determined to "accept personal humiliation" in order to save other men and women from being drawn into the blackmailers' trap, Edward R. West, Vice President of the C. D. Gregg Tea and Coffee Company of New York and Chicago, admitted today that he is the "A. R. Wesley" who was surprised in a New York hotel with "Alice Williams" by representatives of the band of Mann act blackmailers, recently exposed by Federal officials. The blackmailers, after bringing Mr. West and the woman to Chicago, induced West to give them $15,000 in return for a promise to keep quiet.

"The woman with me was not Alice Williams, but Buda Godman, a member of the gang," Mr. West said today.

The woman is under surveillance in a Chicago hotel pending the outcome of the preliminary hearing of John T. French, George Irwin and "Doc" Brady, on charges of blackmailing Mr. West. French, who has used "Jack" and "Homer" as aliases, is said to be the son of a well-to-do St. Louis widow, who believed that he was engaged in the haberdashery business.

"The language and manners of this band would deceive any one," Mr. West said. "The woman proposed the trip to me. On May 9 we reached New York and went to the Ansonia Hotel. At an uncanny hour, three men, apparently armed with Federal warrants and badges, forced their way into my room. Buda Godman became hysterical. She said that she was a convent-bred girl and that her parents would commit suicide over the disgrace. She asked them what she could do to save herself from disgrace, and then the question of money was adroitly broached.

"Before I knew it we were in two staterooms racing back to Chicago. We were kept prisoners for four days, and then because the woman had been crying all the time and appealed to my chivalry to save her, I paid them $12,500 cash. Several days after, Irwin, who represented himself as United States Commissioner Foote, released us; they obtained $2,500 more from me."

Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox, in charge of the blackmail cases for the Government, said that the Government now had every reason to believe that Mr. West, despite the unpleasant notoriety to be incurred, would aid in every way possible in running down the members of the gang who are still at large.

At the Ansonia Hotel it was said that Mr. West was well known there, and that when in New York he generally had rooms at the hotel.

William Butler, alias William Brown, one of the alleged heads of the blackmailing organization, was brought to this city yesterday from Philadelphia to answer indictments charging him with conspiracy, kidnapping, and impersonation of a Federal officer. He was arrested several days ago as a principal in the Klipper blackmailing and kidnapping case. He waived examination on the conspiracy charge and pleaded guilty to that charge before United States District Judge Martin T. Manton. Judge Manton sentenced him to eighteen months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Butler is one of the men the Government charges with having participated in the kidnapping of Mrs. Klipper, who was taken a prisoner to Montreal, Canada, by five members of the gang.

At least four more arrests, three men and one woman, in the blackmailing case are expected to be made within the next few days.

Mr. Knox admitted yesterday that several blackmailing cases now under investigation had as their victims New Yorkers. He declined to give any information as to the identity of the victims.

Mr. Knox, referring to the Butler case, said that Butler, when arrested in Philadelphia a few days ago, remarked that he had been arrested sixteen times before for various offenses, and that he had "beaten the courts sixteen times." "This time, however," Butler added sadly, "I guess you've got me."

Thus far Butler has refused to become a Government witness or to give the Government agents any information. He may change his mind, it was said yesterday, before Monday, when he will start for Atlanta.

EVENING COURSES IN FRENCH

The Alliance Francaise to Co-operate with City College.

The Alliance Française, which aims to further the study of French, has arranged with the College of the City of New York to give French courses in the evening during the coming year and thereafter, not only to regular students of the college, but to the general public. The conversational method will be used, combined with suitable study of simple texts. A fee of $2 a term will be charged to help defray the expense of instruction; the cost of text books will be small. Further information may be had at the office of the Alliance, 200 Fifth Avenue, or at the college.

So numerous have been the applications for evening courses in general college work, accountancy, and engineering at City College that the director has decided to extend the number of days for enrollment. There will be no more room in the laboratory courses in biology and chemical analysis, but in other subjects, where the physical limits of the laboratory do not have to be considered, new classes will be formed.

Professor Camillo von Klenze, formerly head of the department of German at Brown University, will become professor of German language and literature at the City College in December. This chair has been vacant since the retirement of Professor Werner in 1914. Retirements have been granted to Professors Henry P. Johnston of the history department, Henry S. Carr and Samuel Hannaway of the mathematics department, and Moses S. Levussove of the art department. Professor Felix Weill of the French department, after a visit to France during the Summer, has decided to join the Army of the Somme as a censor, and Professor Herbert Holton of the physics department is still detained at the border as an officer of the National Guard.

BLACKMAILER ADMITS GUILT

Edward A. Leet, Who Bled Lauterbach, Remanded for Sentence.

Edward A. Leet, an inventor, of 606 West 114th Street, to whom Edward Lauterbach declared he had paid nearly $100,000 in blackmail in eighteen years, plead guilty yesterday to a charge of extortion before Judge Nott in the Court of General Sessions. He was remanded to the Tombs until Oct. 3 for sentence. The maximum penalty for Leet's crime is fifteen years.

Lauterbach was in court ready to testify that Leet had hounded him, asserting that he was under a "moral obligation" to pay money for an indiscretion committed when the defendant and his wife came to New York from Utica. Since that time they have been living at the best hotels at the expense of Lauterbach.

Assistant District Attorney Royal E. Weller had also subpoenaed a lawyer of Scranton, who has been similarly victimized by Leet. It was learned that three other persons, one of whom was a recent candidate for Congress, have given evidence to Mr. Weller that they had paid blackmail to Leet.

PUTS BAN ON HEALER'S MAIL

Post Office Will Issue No Money Orders to Schlatter.

The Rev. Francis Schlatter, the "Divine Healer," whose titles vary from "His Majesty King Francis Schlatter," to "Cardinal Schlatter," is again in trouble with the postal authorities, under a general order issued yesterday, forbiding postal money orders to be drawn to Schlatter, to his colleagues, Gus Algard and August Schrader, or to the "Millennium Dawn Church, the Evangelical Associated Church, Inc., the Free Baptist Church, Inc., or the Congregational Baptist Church, Inc.," with all of which institutions Schlatter and his colleagues are associated, here and in Los Angeles.

Yesterday's order enumerates twenty-seven names, titles, and societies in its prohibition. Schrader's titles resemble Schlatter's. His activities are listed as being directed from 1,420 North Myra Avenue and 539½ South Broadway, Los Angeles. Schlatter's New York address is 339 West Thirty-fourth Street. At that address he was arrested last May by Post Office Inspectors under an indictment charging use of the mails to defraud. Schrader was arrested at the same time on the same charge in California.

BUILDERS NOT BROKERS

The Thompson-Starrett organization actually performs direct more than 60% of all the building work it undertakes, thus saving to clients the sub-contractors' profits on that amount of work, and at the same time so dominating the entire operation as to ensure efficient, centralized control.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Actor Weds in License Bureau.

Thomas Harmon, an actor, of 312 West Forty-eighth Street, and Miss Pearl Jessie Olivia Yell, who resides at 256 West Eighty-fourth Street, were married yesterday afternoon in the Marriage License Bureau at the Municipal Building by City Clerk P. J. Scully.

Mr. Harmon, who is 40 years old, was born in England and was divorced by his first wife, who was Edith W. Richards, in Chicago, last March. His bride is a native of Australia, and is 33 years old.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"College graduate wanted for engagement requiring initiative, diplomacy, and tact" was what caught Phil Hollister's eye the morning he found himself stone-broke at the Harvard Club. His necessity led him to embark on a mysterious mission, full of peril, romance, adventure—Holworthy Hall tells about it in his new serial, "Help Wanted," beginning in this week's issue of

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"is a war epic. . . . To read it is to grasp as perhaps never before the state of affairs among those to whom war is the actual order of the day. **Impressive, true, tender . . . infinitely moving and potent."**—*Chicago Herald.*

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Made in Chicago by ALFRED DECKER & COHN
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JEWISH NEW YEAR BEGINS THIS EVENING

Rosh ha-Shanah, First Day of the Month Tishri, Most Important in the Calendar.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR ALL

Many Improvised Synagogues in the City — Ceremonies for Soldiers and Sailors.

At sunset this evening the Jewish people throughout the world will begin the celebration of Rosh ha-Shanah, or the New Year. The new year is 5677 in the Hebrew calendar, and commences on the first day of the seventh month, Tishri. This month is regarded as of great importance in the Jewish calendar as the festival of the New Year, the fast of Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement, and the Succoth or Harvest Festival occur during this month.

Rosh ha-Shanah, which literally translated means the "Head of the Year," is very generally observed by the Jewish community. Among the orthodox Jews the first and second days of Tishri are observed as holy days, during which the abstention from business and work of all kinds is complete, except such works of absolute necessity or charity which cannot be deferred until a later day. The attendance at the religious services at the synagogues is strictly enjoined, and these places of worship supported by orthodox Jews are usually crowded during the two days of the festival. The reform element among the Jews in this country celebrate but one day, that is the first day of the month Tishri, and the religious services in the reform temples will take place this evening and tomorrow morning.

There are large numbers of Orthodox Jews in this city who are not affiliated with any congregation and do not hold membership in any regular established synagogue, but who still desire to take part in the celebration of the New Year by attending the religious services connected with its celebration. To accommodate this large number of worshippers temporary places of worship are provided throughout the city in public halls, meeting and lodge rooms, and these improvised shrines will be thronged during the two days that these orthodox people celebrate the advent of the new year.

In addition to the regular services at the many orthodox synagogues and reform temples in this city and the improvised places of worship, there will also be special services appropriate to the occasion in the auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, at the Bronx Branch of the association at Boston Road and 165th Street, and in the auditorium of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, in 110th Street near Lenox Avenue. There will also be a special service on Ellis Island for the benefit of the detained Jewish immigrants on the island.

The ten days intervening between Rosh ha-Shanah and the fast of Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, which begins on the evening of Oct. 6 and continues until sunset on the 7th, are known as the ten days of repentance. They are of special importance and are devoted to acts of penitence in preparation for and leading up to the important Yom Kippur fast, which is regarded by the observant and Orthodox Jews as the most sacred day of the year, when, after a confession of the sins of the past year, they implore forgiveness for all their transgressions.

The thousands of Jewish soldiers on duty at the Mexican border with the National Guard will take part in the religious services which will be held for them under the auspices of the newly organized army and navy branches of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Other branches of this work will conduct the New Year's services in the various army posts throughout the country, as well as in navy yards and on board war vessels. These services have been inaugurated in answer to requests on the part of parents and families of Jewish guardsmen in service at the border and elsewhere.

BORDENS OFFER MORE PAY.

Milk Company Expects Its Striking Drivers to Return Today.

The striking milk wagon drivers of the Borden Condensed Milk Company will go back to work this morning with an increase of pay, according to an announcement made last night at the offices of the company. Vice President Hallock said the increase would be from $16 a week for the first twenty-six weeks of employment to $19; from $17 a week for the second twenty-six weeks to $18, and from $18 to $21 a week for those employed more than a year. The men also demanded 2½ per cent. commission, an increase over what they received, and Mr. Hallock said a plan had been devised that would meet that demand. Concerning the demand for a closed shop, he said, the company had no objection to its men being members of the union, but that it would not force them to join it. If all the employes asked for a closed shop, he added, they would get it.

Should the men refuse the company's terms, Mr. Hallock said there would be no deliveries. This announcement was made after a request for policemen on wagons had been refused. The company argued that the police had ridden on express wagons in the strike of express drivers a few years ago, and Inspector Schmittberger replied that express wagons were common carriers.

Sixty drivers of the Sunnyside branch of the Borden Company in Long Island City joined the strike yesterday morning, making about 400 men out.

Thousands of persons in the Bronx, in Harlem, and in Long Island City went to the milk stations yesterday to get their daily supply.

VETERANS OF WIRE MEET.

Edison Invites Old-Time Telegraphers to Visit Him Today.

The first meetings of a three-day convention of the Old Time Telegraphers were held yesterday afternoon and evening at the Hotel Astor. The occasion was the fifty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps, as well as the thirty-fifth of the Old Telegraphers and Historical Association. More than 300 members attended the meetings.

In the absence of Andrew Carnegie, President of the association, David Homer Bates, who was Lincoln's personal telegrapher during the civil war, acted as Chairman. Mr. Bates read a letter from Thomas A. Edison, inviting the members to visit his laboratories in East Orange today.

T. J. Benson of Chicago, an old-timer, reported that telegraphers had been trying for some time to get Congress to put through a bill to pension telegraphers at the same pay as soldiers in the regular army, but that thus far the efforts of the association had been of no avail. Mr. Benson announced that Mr. Carnegie had contributed $150,000 toward the pension fund of the association.

Out of the 1,600 civil war operators it was reported that only 170 were now alive. The only woman telegrapher present was Margaret C. Gates.

Bernstorff at the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, just back in Washington for the Winter, called at the State Department today and saw Secretary Lansing, Counselor Polk, and Assistant Secretary Phillips. Later the Ambassador said he merely had paid friendly visits and had discussed nothing of importance, as there were no issues pending between the United States and Germany.

ROFRANO TO BE TRIED OCT. 9

District Attorney's Office to Ask Special Panel of 250 for the Case.

Justice Bartow S. Weeks, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, fixed Oct. 9 as the date for the trial of Michael A. Rofrano, former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner now under indictment on a charge of murder in the first degree, in instigating the shooting of Michael Glamari, one of Thomas A. Foley's political henchmen in the Second Assembly District.

District Attorney Swann will make an application today for a special panel of 250 men from which the jury will be chosen.

Information obtained by Assistant District Attorney Brothers from Louis De Mar, a witness against Rofrano and Joseph Brondini, also under indictment for the murder, resulted yesterday in the indictment for bribery of Carmello Brondini, a lemon importer, of 246 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, and brother of the other Brondini. He was accused of paying De Mar $1,000 to leave the city until after the trials were over to avoid testifying against the two defendants. De Mar fled to Newark on Aug. 26, but was brought back and locked up in the House of Detention as a material witness.

Brondini was arrested and remanded to the Tombs by Judge Wadhams of General Sessions without bail.

John F. Wallace Sued by Le May.

The alienation suit brought by Pierre Joseph Le May for the loss of the affections of his wife, Mrs. Berdina W. Le May, is against John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama Canal, and his wife, and not against John F. Stevens, also former chief engineer of the canal, as was erroneously reported in THE TIMES recently. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have filed an answer in the case denying the charges.

JUSTICE CROPSEY ACCUSED.

Gen. Wingate Says He Cruelly Violated Public Ethics.

General George W. Wingate of the law firm of Wingate & Cullen appeared yesterday before the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, and asked that an order by Justice James C. Cropsey appointing John T. McGovern as committee of the person and estate of Miss Julia T. Sneden be set aside.

Miss Sneden, an incompetent, inherited $296,334.59. She has been confined in the Pennsylvania State Hospital for the Insane since 1878. Up to the time of his death, on May 3 last, George A. Quinby, a brother-in-law, acted as committee of her person and estate, and under his care the estate accumulated until it is now said to amount to $819,150.

After the death of Mr. Quinby, Wingate & Cullen asked for the appointment of Alfred Opdyke, who was counsel for Mr. Quinby, and who now represents his estate. Justice Cropsey named Mr. McGovern. General Wingate appeared yesterday on behalf of Mrs. Mary G. Quinby, sister of Miss Sneden, and John M. Sneden, a brother, who is now in Algeria. Mrs. Quinby is the widow of George A. Quinby.

General Wingate in his argument said: "The order appealed from was a flagrant abuse of the sound discretion to which the authority of the Justice at Special Term was limited. Mr. Justice Cropsey calmly ignores all the rights of the petitioners in the matter, the only persons who have any interest, and of his own volition places the custody and care of this 60-year-old insane lady and of her property of $819,000 in the hands of a man who, while doubtless well known to Justice Cropsey, is an utter stranger to the Sneden family. The action was not only inexcusable, but it was likewise inconsiderate and cruel toward the petitioner, Mary G. Quinby.

"Appellant's counsel in this case has been a practicing lawyer fifty-five years. He has personally witnessed during this period the scandalous perversion of justice which went on in the courts of New York at the time they were dominated by the 'ring' Judges. He has also seen corruption in other departments for which Judges were justly impeached. He does not hesitate to assert that while no personal corruption is charged in the appointment in question, nevertheless, for a Judge to place this estate and the person of the incompetent in the custody of a personal friend against the wishes of those who are the only ones interested, and to make this appointment under the circumstances of this case for the purpose of helping a friend, or recognizing a personal obligation, is as flagrant a violation of judicial ethics as any of the acts of the Judges above mentioned."

10,000 DAHLIAS EXHIBITED.

American Institute and Society Give Show in Engineering Building.

More than 10,000 blossoms, shown by 300 exhibitors, filled two big rooms on the fifth floor of the Engineering Building, 25 to 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, with color at the opening of the Dahlia Show of the American Institute and the American Dahlia Society last evening. The varieties included peony dahlias, the cactus, the pompom, and others.

The biggest blossom, nearly eight inches in diameter, was a coral cactus, the "Vallent," shown by J. Gowan of Leonia, N. J. The smallest was a pompom, the "Belle of Springfield," exhibited by William Shilaber, Essex Falls, N. J. "Mrs. Frederick Grinnell," a new rose pink peony dahlia, which has taken medals in Rhode Island and Boston, was shown in a large cluster of flowers by William Rooney of New Bedford.

Mrs. Charles H. Stout of Short Hills, N. J., took first prize for a broad petaled yellow dahlia, "Sunshine." William J. Matheson, Huntington, L. I., took first prize for the best fifty dahlias, not less than four types. Mrs. Otis F. Chapman, Jr., of Westerly, R. I., carried off the honors for the best vase of single blossoms. Fred P. Webber of Newport showed the best pompoms, and Arthur Daly took the honors for the cactus dahlia, the best exhibits of twelve, twenty, and fifty blossoms.

W. Atlee Burpee, against the west wall of the second exhibition room, gave a fine example of what can be done with the dahlia in decorative effects, the blossoms, combined with Japanese grass, being shown against a background of green.

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Before we actually placed the order for The Dictaphones we were skeptical of the result; and we think that possibly the best recommendation we can offer, which may be of interest to concerns that you are endeavoring to sell your machines to, is the fact that, instead of taking advantage of a thirty day trial period, as was agreed upon in the beginning, we paid for the entire outfit within a week or so after its installation.

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

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Don't worry any more about that skin-trouble. Just get a jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap at any drug store. With the Resinol Soap and warm water bathe the affected parts thoroughly, until they are free from crusts and the skin is softened. Dry very gently, spread on a thin layer of the Resinol Ointment, and cover with a light bandage—if necessary to protect the clothing. This should be done twice a day. Usually the distressing itching and burning stop with the first treatment, and the skin soon becomes clear and healthy again. For trial free, write to Dept. 9-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	33
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HARCOURT INDULGES IN A MELODRAMA

"The Intruder" Is a Pompous, "Well Made" Play That Savors of Sardou.

AT THE COHAN AND HARRIS

Cooper Cliffe Does the Most Interesting Work in a Piece That Is Absorbing Until Its Lame Last Act.

THE INTRUDER—A drama in three acts by Cyril Harcourt. At the Cohan & Harris Theatre.

Rene Levardier.....Frank Kemble Cooper
Pauline Levardier.....Olive Tell
George Guerand.....Vernon Steel
Baptiste.....Lawrence White
The Stranger.....H. Cooper-Cliffe
Natalie.....Dorie Sawyer
Commissaire of Police....Frederick Esmelton
Agent of Police.....J. H. Greene
Agent of Police.....A. H. Rene
Francois.....George Barr
First Clerk.....F. G. Harley
Second Clerk.....Kenneth Keith

Cyril Harcourt, author of such pleasant, airy and ultra-English trifles as "A Pair of Silk Stockings" and "A Lady's Name," rather staggered his many American friends when his new play was presented to New York for the first time last evening. It proved to be a somewhat pompous melodrama and a French one at that. This was "The Intruder," formerly "The Moral Code," formerly "Blackmail," which was revealed to an audibly gratified audience at the Cohan and Harris, formerly the C. and H., formerly the Candler. It has all the tremendous advantage of the play that tells a story, a story of infidelity, theft, extortion and revenge that unfolds, this time, through two extremely engrossing acts and then falters to a lame and disappointing conclusion.

"The Intruder" is French in more than mere externals. To be sure these are present. When you find that you are in the home of an introspective examining Magistrate, you have an uneasy feeling that the play will turn out to be by the critical Brieux, and when you hear that the gendarmes have trailed the thief's footprints in the snow as far as the Pont Neuf, you watch the door for the entrance of a detective escaped from the pages of Gaboriau.

Like some of the best passages in Poe, and some of the worst passages in "The Guilty Man," something in the very stilted manner of the text of "The Intruder" suggests a translation from the French rather than a native product. An inescapable foreign atmosphere is created when Frank Kemble Cooper, as the avenging husband, talks about "the ruins of me loveless home," an impression that is only heightened by the use of "me" for "my," a dialect that is confined to middle-class Philadelphians, some Englishmen and actors who go back to the palmy days. The suggestion of a foreign original is irresistible when Vernon Steel as the lover vents his emotions thus:

"There is a dancing devil in your eyes tonight, Pauline. You are a veritable sprite."

Nor is this impression quite effaced when the same character subsequently is so American as to talk about the movies and so English as to hope for "a pot of money."

But the French flavor derives most strongly from the obvious inspiration in Sardou. Here is no melodrama of the "Within the Law" school, but an honest imitation of the author of "Diplomacy." Here is the "well-made" play, so dear to the hearts of the last generation, with all its inevitable suggestions that it is, after all, a manufactured article and not a living, growing thing.

Here you have the once familiar elaboration of intrigue. You see the magisterial husband called away on a distant case and the road carefully left clear for his wife's lover. You behold the lover's watch identified so that it may be left behind to incriminate him. You see the fabulous packet of banknotes ostentatiously inserted in the plot. You watch them being stolen at the very moment when the lover is stealing away at dawn. You know that in due time he will be suspected of the theft and that he will be able to clear himself only at the expense of "a lady's name." And it is all extremely interesting. As Sardou was interesting. Or Gaboriau.

Really, it is partly Sardou's fault if the last act is a relapse and a disappointment. The pronounced Sardovian flavor leads you to suspect a much more intricate intrigue than Mr. Harcourt had in mind. You keep looking for undercurrents to come to the surface that are not there at all. Then, too, the actual thief of the banknotes, who breezes into the play in the second act and breezes out for good and all, is so much the most interesting person in the piece that you keep anticipating his triumphant return, and are unutterably depressed when he does not return at all.

But above all, the last act is weak because it fails to keep the voluntary promise of an interesting study in the psychology of the outraged husband. At the very beginning of the play the husband announces with great relish that, in the hypothetical event of his wife's infidelity, he would not be content with the mockery of divorce nor the inadequacy of murder under the unwritten law. He would make them suffer and would plan it so shrewdly that their suffering would give him continuous and prolonged satisfaction. Then, when the hypothetical event comes to his very hearth, he finds he cannot go through with his program. He has not the heart to punish either the lover or the young wife, who accuses him of having stolen her youth by a loveless marriage. This is a legitimate development, but it provides a rather lame conclusion for a play of this calibre.

It is H. Cooper Cliffe who plays the thief. He and his brother, Frank Kemble Cooper, are of a long and honorable stage ancestry, and, indeed, it takes generations of actors to breed the peculiar proficiency which serves Mr. Cliffe so well as the suave and philosophic burglar in the second act of "The Intruder." His brother and he do the best work in the play. Olive Tell, looking lovelier than ever, grows more resourceful with each new rôle our kaleidoscopic seasons bring her, but in this one she is suffered (or required) to gulp and tremble and sob quite too continuously for her own good or our sympathy. Vernon Steel, as the lover, is wooden and unconvincing. Pleasing bits are done by Lawrence White and George Barr. "The Intruder" is staged by Sam Forrest. That is just a short and easy way of saying that it is well staged.

Mme. Amelita Galli Arrives.

Mme. Amelita Galli, the Italian coloratura soprano, who in private life is the Marchesa Curci, arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Havana from Cuba, where she has been singing on a concert tour. She sang the leading rôles at the Colon Theatre, Buenos Aires, last season with Enrico Caruso, and has come here to join the Boston National Opera Company.

JAPANESE QUESTION TO LOOM UP AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

power of offensive; it will have ample power of defensive."

The Baron was asked if his statement that after the war it would be a case of Japan for Japanese and Japanese for Japan was any contradiction of the belief in some quarters that Japan would seek in China an outlet for surplus population.

"Japan will do no such thing," was his reply. "Japan couldn't. How could we send out workmen to compete against Chinese workmen, who are cheaper?"

"But how about Japanese running factories in China with Chinese labor?" was asked.

"Ah," he replied, "that is something different.

Discusses China Program.

"Has the development of the Japanese Navy any connection with Japan's China program?" he was asked.

"Perhaps," he smiled. "Why did Japan fight Russia?"

"Let me tell you," he went on, "that Japan's program in China is to secure the open door in China for Japan and for every other country.

After explaining that Japan fought Russia because Japan thought Russia was going to occupy Manchuria, and intimating that Japan would fight any one who tried to interfere with the "open door" in China, Baron Sakatani said:

"What Japan wants is a square deal. We have secured a square deal for Japan in China, and we have secured a square deal for every one else. Japan's open-door policy in China is a guarantee to America that she can have an open field and a fair fight for commerce in China."

It was suggested to the Baron that it was a safe stand for Japan to take in the premises because her proximity to China and cheap manufacturing facilities gave her a tight grip on much of China's trade.

"All right," he replied, "grant that. Under the law, America and all other nations have the same show if they can manufacture as cheaply. Put on your protective tariff, alike to all, and we have no objection. But here—your business man can go into Japan, can go into China, and have a square deal. Can we come to America and get a square deal? We cannot. And why not? If we are intelligent enough and able enough to compete with the great Americans, why discriminate against us? We want the same opportunity, the same treatment, you give other civilized peoples."

No Desire for Philippines.

The Baron was asked if Japan wanted the Philippines.

"They belong to America," he replied.

"But if they were free?" he was asked.

"America will always have some sort of guardianship over the Philippines," he said. "America will not turn them adrift. The people are too irresponsible. No, I tell you, the Japanese have enough to do in Japan."

Baron Sakatani showed considerable feeling when he was asked if there was any truth in the oft-repeated reports that Japanese were among the officers of Mexican troops.

"That is not true," he said, emphatically. "It is absurd. I suppose some Mexicans have been taken for Japanese. That has happened before. If there are Japanese fighting in Mexico, which I don't believe, the Japanese Government knows nothing whatever of it."

The Baron characterized as canards reports that Japan had a coaling station or two in Mexico.

"Reports circulated in some of your newspapers do much harm to that feeling of mutual trust which must solve all differences that might arise between the two nations," he said.

The Baron said a recent report published in a New York newspaper that all of the munitions of war supplied the Allies by Japan were made in Government plants and that the profits went to the national treasury was incorrect.

"Before the war," he said, "ammunition and other munitions were made in Government factories, but since the war started, just as has been the case in America, many private firms have gone into the munitions business and they keep the profits they make."

The Baron is known as one of Japan's first peace advocates. He was Japan's delegate to the Economists' Conference held in Berne in 1911 at the instigation of the Carnegie Peace Endowment. He was Mayor of Tokio from 1912 to 1914.

Baron Sakatani was the guest of honor at a dinner held at the Century Club last night.

Baron Sakatani will be entertained today at luncheon at the Lawyers' Club. Seward Prosser will be toastmaster, and the speakers will be Baron Sakatani, A. Barton Hepburn, Derwin P. Kingsley, Lindsay Russell and Dr. T. Iyenaga.

MONTEUX BALKS AT DIRECTING STRAUSS

French Conductor of Diaghileff Ballet Russe Refuses German Enemy's Music.

SOLDIER FROM TRENCHES

Patriot Halted Also at Works of Liszt and Schumann, but as They Are Dead, He Relented.

The smoke of battle rose yesterday over the reserve trenches occupied by the Diaghileff Ballet Russe at Grand Central Palace, where it is preparing for its final advance on the Manhattan Opera House, due to occur on Oct. 9. Immediately a hurry call was sent out, and several of the organization's most skillful pourers of oil upon troubled waters were mobilized and sent to the scene of action in the form of a new "taxicab army."

It turned out to be a skirmish between Pierre Monteux, the new French conductor, who had landed here the day before, on one side and all the embattled Russians and Americans on the other. Mr. Monteux, it appears, on reporting for duty yesterday had been confronted with the répertoire he was to conduct, and had found among its numbers music by Liszt, Schumann, and Richard Strauss. As a French soldier, he absolutely refused to conduct works written by alien enemies.

Then the pourers of oil got busy, and pointed out the indubitable fact that Liszt and Schumann were long since dead. Mr. Monteux admitted that. Therefore they could have had nothing to do with the war, the argument ran on. Mr. Monteux admitted that. Therefore, the argument concluded, there would be no harm in his conducting their works. Mr. Monteux admitted that, too, after a little hesitation. A bulletin reporting progress on both flanks was sent to headquarters and made public by the Press Bureau.

Then came the assault by the allied Russians and Americans on the centre, Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel." But here the French line held firmly.

"Richard Strauss is alive. He subscribed to the manifesto against France at the beginning of the war which Nikisch refused to sign," said General Monteux. "I am a French soldier. I was released from actual service in the trenches by Briand himself for this engagement in America. I am going back to the trenches. I say nothing about Strauss's music as such. But I will not conduct the work of a man who is the avowed enemy of my country."

That means, according to the bulletin issued by the Press Bureau of the Russians, that the principal novelty of the ballet's tour, "Till Eulenspiegel," will have to be directed by another conductor. He will be engaged forthwith. Military experts are of the opinion that when the name of this man is definitely announced the public will have its best opportunity of judging of the merits of the reported skirmish. Anyway, it makes a good story.

NEW ORATORIO 'ST. FRANCIS'

Ariani's Work to be Given at Franciscan 50th Anniversary.

In connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the First Franciscan order in this country, concerts will be given at Carnegie Hall on Monday night, Oct. 2, and Wednesday night, Oct. 4, at which first hearings will be given a new oratorio, "St. Francis," by Adriano Ariani. On this occasion Sig. Ariani will appear for the first time in this country as composer and conductor, although he has been heard here as pianist. The singers will include Mme. Frances Alda, Luca Botta, and Adamo Didur, and other members of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Prominent Roman Catholics have manifested an interest in the presentation, which will be given for the benefit of the Franciscan Fathers of 151 Thompson Street. Besides Cardinal Farley and high officials of the New York diocese many church dignitaries from other cities will attend the performance on Monday night. Mgr. Lavelle has been prominent among those of the local clergy who have aided in the preparations.

The oratorio portrays the principal events in the life of the saint who founded the Franciscan order in the thirteenth century. Luca Botta will sing the rôle of St. Francis. Mme. Alda will be heard as St. Clare, and the rôle of Historicus will be sung by Adamo Didur. There will be a chorus of 150 singers and an orchestra of fifty members of the Philharmonic Society and the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra.

NEW THEATRE OF THRILLS.

One Like Grand Guignol of Paris Planned in East 34th Street.

Before the current theatrical season is out New York will have a little playhouse patterned after the famous Grand Guignol of Paris. An old stable in Thirty-fourth Street between Second and Third Avenues is to be reconstructed into an intimate theatre with a seating capacity of 290, which will bring it within the building regulations for theatres of the smallest size. The dinginess of the building will be preserved for the sake of atmosphere, the approach to the auditorium will be through a dark passage, and rough benches will be provided for seats.

The theatre will follow the policy of the Grand Guignol and produce playlets calculated to thrill or startle. In fact, a number of the playlets of the Montmartre institution have been obtained for presentation, and Carrie V. King, an American writer who lives in Paris, will sail Saturday for New York with some of the manuscripts. The theatre will be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marguerite Clark is not going to desert the screen just now after all. The popular star has just renewed her contract with the Famous Players Film Company and will continue her work in pictures for the present. In the two years in which she has posed for the screen Miss Clark has become one of the six most popular players.

Aileen Poe has been added to the cast that will be seen in Stuart Fox's new play, "Backfire," at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre next Monday night.

Emmerich Kalman yesterday cabled Klaw & Erlanger from Stockholm, Sweden, congratulations on their successful production of his operetta, "Miss Springtime," at the New Amsterdam and conveyed his thanks to all concerned. The Hungarian composer is in Stockholm superintending the production of his latest operetta, "The Czardas Princess," the American rights to which are owned by Klaw & Erlanger.

The skating waltz, recently adopted by the dancing teachers in convention as this year's new waltz, was introduced yesterday by the El Rey Sisters in "The Merry Doll" Hippodrome ice ballet.

Josephine Victor will make her vaudeville debut at the Palace next Monday in a sketch by John Willard, entitled "The Pink Ruby."

Winston Churchill will see a screen version of his novel, "The Crisis," at a special showing at the Strand Friday morning.

Richard Temple has succeeded Clarence Harvey in "The Girl from Brazil" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

The premiere of George Broadhurst's new play, "Rich Man, Poor Man," announced for Friday night at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, has been postponed until next Monday night.

Rose Stahl has begun rehearsals in "Our Mrs. McChesney," under the direction of George V. Hobart, who collaborated with Edna Ferber in writing the play.

Santi, a South American dancer, will be seen in the new "Midnight Frolic" next Monday night atop the New Amsterdam.

GERMANS GIVE OPERETTA.

"As Once in May" Opens New Season at the Irving Place.

WIE EINST IM MAI—An operetta in four acts, music by Walter Kollo and Willy Bredschneider; libretto by Rudolf Bernauer and Rudolf Schanzer. At the Irving Place.

von Henkeshoven.....Otto Meyer
Ottilie.....Ellen Dalossy
Stanislaus von Methusalem.....Christian Rub
Ernest Cicero v. Henkeshoven.Eduard Kepler
Mechtildis v. Kiesternspeck.....Betty Jung
Justizrat Pergamenter.....Ernst Robert
Fritz Jueterbog.....Heinz Lingen
Angostura.....Magda Szecsy
Frieda.....Lora Brieger
Ida.....Anna Schneider
Vera.....Hertha Schoenfeld
Mizzi.....Annie Rub-Foerster
Kitty.....Flora Arndt

The Irving Place Theatre began its new season last night with the presentation of "Wie Einst Im Mai," ("As Once in May,") an operetta that has been a great favorite in the Central Empires since the war began, having been performed in Berlin alone more than 500 times. The fact that later in the season an English adaptation is to be given by Charles Dillingham, with Joseph Santley as the featured player, added to the interest created by its first American bearing.

"Wie Einst Im Mai" is a sort of "Milestones" set to music. Rudolf Bernauer and Rudolf Schanzer, its authors, have taken the basic idea of Edward Knobloch and Arnold Bennett's novel play of several years ago and built upon it an operetta. In four acts—or pictures, as the program calls them—the lives of a group of persons are revealed in periods a generation apart. The time of the first act is 1838, the action of the second passes twenty years later, it is 1888 in the third, while the last brings the story to 1914.

The human comedy is thus unfolded in its long span, and as in its prototype the aging of the characters is indicated in makeup and action and the change in date by the costumes and interior decorations. The children of the first act are the doddering old men and women of the last, while each successive act sees the faces of new generations to fill the gaps in the ranks. For the most part the amusing side of life's drama is shown, though there are some sentimental touches that are quite effective.

This gallery of pictures has been embroidered with music by Walter Kollo and Willy Bredschneider. It is a most attractive score, full of honest melody in the manner of conventional Teutonic musical comedy, with many numbers that linger in the memory.

The cast included Christian Rub, Otto Meyer, Ernst Robert, Bertha Schoenfeld, and several other favorites with Irving Place audiences, and introduced a quartet of players new to America but well known in Berlin, Vienna, and Budapest. These were Ellen Dalossy, Magda Szecsy, Eduard Kepler, and Heinz Lingen. All showed themselves to be clever artists, and won a warm welcome in their new home. The young men danced with skill, and Miss Dalossy, barring a tendency to sing off key, disclosed an attractive voice.

Richard Ordynski Engaging Players

Richard Ordynski, who for a number of years was associated with Max Reinhardt in Berlin, has returned to New York from Los Angeles to engage several players for the Little Theatre in the California city. Mr. Ordynski has been engaged as director of the playhouse for a season of ten weeks and will start West the latter part of the week to take charge. He will produce a number of plays of artistic worth, among them Laurence Houseman's adaptation of "Lysistrata," and a play by Zoe Akins, entitled "Papa." Irving Pichel will be Mr. Ordynski's assistant.

GERMANS FREE AMERICAN.

Release Isador Polak, Who Was Taken Off a Dutch Steamship.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Isador Polak, an American citizen, who was removed by the Germans from the Dutch mail steamship, Prins Hendrik, which the vessel was taken into Zeebrugge last week, has been released, according to a telegram from Amsterdam today to Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General here.

Mr. Skinner was requested to convey this information to Mrs. Polak, who appealed to the American Consulate yesterday for assistance in obtaining the release of her husband, a wealthy diamond cutter of New York and Brussels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Consul General Skinner at London cabled the State Department today that Isador Polak, the American citizen taken off the Dutch steamer, Prins Hendrik, when the vessel was carried into Zeebrugge by a German warship last Saturday, has been released, and now was at Amsterdam.

CORT WEST 48TH ST. PHONE BRYANT 46—EVENINGS AT 8:20. MATINEE TODAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:20.
POPULAR MAT. TODAY, 50c to $1.50
Such Laughter Has Not Been Heard in the Cort Since "Peg o' My Heart"
—ALL OF WHICH MEANS THAT OLIVER MOROSCO HAS PRODUCED ANOTHER GREAT COMEDY SUCCESS IN THAT SPARKLING PLAY
UP-STAIRS AND DOWN
BY FREDERIC AND FANNY HATTON
—IT'S POSITIVELY THE SPICIEST AND BRIGHTEST FUN SUCCESS OF THE YEAR; CERTAINLY THE MOST ELABORATE PRODUCTION ON ANY STAGE; EASILY THE BEST CAST OF PLAYERS SEEN ON A NEW YORK STAGE IN MANY A DAY AND BY ALL ODDS THE
SMARTEST PLAY IN TOWN
And Oh! That Baby Vampire
SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

By Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Company.
DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE
SEASON OPENS MONDAY, OCT. 9 MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av.
NIJINSKY, BOLM, LOPOKOVA, REVALLES, GAVRILOW
REPERTOIRE OF 15 BALLETS, INCLUDING SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES
OTHER FAMOUS DANCERS PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor.
SEATS NOW ON SALE Metropolitan Manhattan OPERA HOUSES

B'WAY & 50TH ST. WINTER GARDEN EVGS. 8 AT 8
A TWELVE HOUR SHOW IN THREE
THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916
BURSTING WITH COMEDY, MUSIC AND GIRLS
MATINEE TOMORROW 50c to $1.50

44th St. Thes., Just W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
THE LATEST TOWN PET.
THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL
TYPICAL SHUBERT MUSICAL SHOW—THEREFORE A1.

48th St. Thea. Bryant 178. Mon. Eve. OCT. 2 —OPENING— SEATS NOW ON SALE.
RICH MAN, POOR MAN
GEORGE BROADHURST'S New Play.

39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. Popular Matinee Today $1 & $1.50.
VERY GOOD EDDIE

BEGINNING MON. OCT. 2 (Seats Tomorrow) Backfire
A New Play by Stuart Fox.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Bg'n Wed. OCT. 4
WILLIAM HODGE
In a new comedy drama of New York life FIXING SISTER
Seats Mon., Oct. 2.

Pierrot THE Prodigal
THE PANTOMIME WITH MUSIC.
BOOTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Today at 2:30, 50c to $1.50.

For Thrills!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse. MATINEE TODAY.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
LINA ABARBANELL
Smashing Big Success
FLORA BELLA

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
DIFFERENT

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
HENRY E. DIXEY In a New Comedy MR. LAZARUS

ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:30 $1.50 Matinee Today 2:30.
THE GUILTY MAN Cast Includes IRENE FENWICK
Beg'g MON., OCT. 2 (Seats Tomorrow).
TAYLOR HOLMES in a new comedy, HIS MAJESTY BUNKER BEAN

Comedy, W. 41. Evs. 8:45. Mts. Thurs., Sat. 2:30. Last Week
Wash'n Sq. Players of Four Comedies

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. Bryant 23. Pop. Matinee Today 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER
IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES,
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

THE SILENT WITNESS
Will return to New York in October. Date and Theatre to be announced later.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c. to $1. Matinee Tomorrow 25 & 50c.
Jane Cowl IN "COMMON CLAY"

Park Thea., 59th & B'y. Daily at Sun. 8:15 & 8:15. Mats. 25c. 50c. Evs. 25c to $1. Boxes $1.50
Thos. H. Ince's $1,000,000 Photo Spectacle. CIVILIZATION

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37 Racing Cars will try for 90 Miles per Hour at the Speedway.
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See the World's Greatest Drivers Qualify for the
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CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
in "THE COMMON LAW"
BY ROBERT W. CHAMBERS
SHOWN FIRST in the following Marcus Loew Theatres TODAY
Loew's Boulevard. Loew's Seventh Av. Loew's Orpheum. Loew's Avenue B. Loew's Delancey St. Loew's Palace (Bkln) (Miss Young will appear in person in above theatres tonight.)
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Loew's Lincoln Sq. (Miss Young will appear Thurs. night.) Loew's Warwick Loew's Bijou Loew's Fulton Brooklyn. (Miss Young will appear Fri. night.)
THURS. & FRI. Loew's West End. (Miss Young will appear in person Thursday night.)
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The Big Show SURPASSES ALL
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With PAVLOWA 100 Novelties 1000 People
NEW ICE BALLET Staged by B. H. Burnside MAMMOTH MINSTRELS
Seats Ahead to Election Day.

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Pronounced humanity's most powerful weapon against the premeditated destruction of the unborn.
Where Are My Children?
Tomorrow—His Wife's Good Name.

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Mary Charleson in "The Country God Forgot."

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"Night in the Trenches," Ned Finley & Co., Archer & Belford, Bert Baker, others. Photo Plays.

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Tomorrow Night, 1st time, "DAS EXEMPEL." Comedy by L. Fulda.

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REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat.
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THE DOLLY SISTERS

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MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
THE AMBER EMPRESS
"A RESOUNDING, EMPHATIC TUNEFUL SUCCESS."—Telegraph.

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CHARLES DILLINGHAM will present
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
In the new Musical Play. "BETTY" WED. & SAT. MATINEES

Universal Pictures present LOIS WEBER & PHILLIPS SMALLEY in "IDLE WIVES"
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Bessie Barriscale in "A Corner in Colleens." Soloists. Scenic. New Comedy & Rialto Orchestra.

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Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy
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GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1916

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS.

President WILSON and Mr. HUGHES are alike in their proffers of help to business. Both speak it fair, and may be credited with good intentions. It is a favorable omen that neither party is making threats nor relying upon the continuance of that crusade against profits which has distinguished recent Administrations. But it is equally worth remarking that business is asking nothing from either party, and is returning scant thanks for what is either done or promised. If, finally, business and Government are closer together, it is more through a change in Government than in business. Two conspicuous trusts have been dissolved, with the result that their prices are higher and their profits are larger than before. On the other hand, there are many cases in which both Judges and juries have found that the accused trusts were deserving commercial "co-operations," to use the President's other word for combinations in restraint of trade.

To illustrate the point, it may be said that the President's speech published yesterday makes it sure that nothing is further from his intention than to proceed toward business in the manner of the Seven Sisters laws of New Jersey. That episode is closed in both national and State affairs, and closed by Government coming to take the views of business, rather than the other way. Mr. HUGHES has a record of pitiless pursuit of bad business, but good business never had anything to fear from him. The candidates are pretty close together in their readiness to let business rest so far as prosecution along recent lines is concerned.

The President's Baltimore speech contains a long list of things he means to do for business. First on his list is the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He thinks it compares with anything done by any Government for business, and there is no disposition to be critical. It is the President's own statement that the reports of that excellent bureau are seldom read. The leading men of business rely upon their own information in the matters in which they take a risk. It is safe to say that the defendants in the Government's prosecutions have done more to promote foreign trade than the Government's bureau. Next on the President's list is the Federal Trade Commission. It was appointed to show the lines of legality to business, and began by asking Congress what the law was. The President agrees with his Commission that it is desirable to "remove any obstacle [to co-operation "in foreign business] that ingenious "lawyers may find in the anti-trust "laws." It is desirable, but a better procedure would have been a firm affirmation by the President and his Commission that they adopted the rule of reason and agreed with the courts that what the ingenious lawyers found was not in the law. Then the Commission would have been discharging the duty for which it was appointed, and not asking somebody else to do it.

Last on the President's list is the proposal of Government shipping to carry goods on unprofitable routes. Conspicuously, business is not asking Government for help of that sort. Business wants shipping to carry goods where the profit is first, because profit is greatest where need is greatest. The President's simile comparing our lack of shipping to a merchant's reliance upon the delivery wagons of his competitor is not convincing. The world's commerce is done mostly in tramp steamers, which have no goods of their own to deliver, and which will carry anything anywhere for anybody. It is idle to talk of the Government's $50,000,000 making any impression upon that great undertaking. Business is pressing for none of these new things. Even as regards the banking reforms which the President specifies, business thanks the lawmakers more for deliverance from preceding restrictive laws than for the new enactments which business opinion recast into forms more satisfactory to itself than any that the lawmakers conceived.

Mr. HUGHES is no more fortunate in what he volunteers. He urges, for example, reaction on the tariff. It must be laid to a Republican habit of mind. The Republican candidate still thinks that there is another campaign in the tariff. Certainly there is no immediate occasion for a tariff on top of the war's restrictions on foreign trade. No man knows what will be the future occasions which may make tariff changes necessary. No Republican tariff ever produced such an excess of exports as the present, or a more satisfactory general condition of foreign trade. The most authoritative representative body of business men considered the subject the other day, and expressed themselves in indifference regarding the protectionist idea. They cared little for our domestic rates if the conditions of trade were fair. On this Mr. HUGHES has said nothing. He is taking the old politician's view of the tariff, not the modernized view. He thinks he carried Maine on it, but the people who eat Canadian potatoes are 'more numerous than the Maine farmers who raise potatoes. Still Mr. HUGHES persists in his tariff propaganda, relying upon fooling other farmers who must sell in world markets and buy in domestic markets made artificially dear. Business would be better pleased if both candidates would consult business rather than their inner consciousness, or old-time campaigners, regarding what business wants and would return thanks for getting.

WHILE THERE IS YET TIME.

Inasmuch as they are at the present moment in urgent need of help, Mr. BOHM, Mr. FRAYNE, Mr. FITZGERALD and the other labor leaders who have been trying to make trouble in this city for some days would do well to remember that the Lord helps those who help themselves. Few unions, very few individual members of unions are disposed to help them. They have appealed for a general strike, they have said that they were going to take the city by the throat, they have talked about starving the public into submission. Union after union declines to come to their assistance, and it is a fact authenticated by diligent inquiry that in cases where men have appeared to be ready to go out, fear, not sympathy with the traction strikers, was the impelling motive. In unions ruled by the tyranny of labor leaders the men are sometimes afraid not to strike. The overwhelming temper of organized labor of the city is against giving up well-paid jobs and breaking contracts. Of course nobody is deceived by the pretense that the workers associated in the United Hebrew Trades are going to join in a sympathy strike. The two-day Jewish holiday begins at sunset today. There will be a cessation of work in those trades without reference to the appeal for a general strike.

Nobody is willing even to extend a helping hand to get BOHM, FRAYNE, and FITZGERALD out of the unpleasant situation where defeat stares them in the face. The State Industrial Commission feels that further hearings on strike issues would be fruitless. The Mayor and Chairman STRAUS exhausted their resources in an effort to bring about a settlement, they can do no more. Their final word was spoken when they denounced the surface railroad strike as unreasonable and warned the men engaged in the conspiracy to bring about a general strike that they were treading a dangerous path. For these men the only way of safety is the path of retreat. The only rational and prudent course is for them to call all strikes off and desist from their efforts.

NO RAY OF LIGHT.

The entry of the British and French into Combles was not a more ominous sign for Germany than the false bulletins behind which she concealed the failure of the attempt to smash into the Dobrudja, or the great efforts she is making to mask the languid response to the appeal for a war loan. The last week has been an ominous week for Germany, a bitter week to those who are directing her exhausting fight against the inevitable. Her military effort has been a defensive on the west, with a smashing blow in the east. The eastern blow failed to smash anything, and a few days later her defensive in the west suffered another disaster. Meanwhile HINDENBURG's cry that he could not fight without money has met with such a response that the effort in Berlin is directed as much toward the concealment of the response as toward the incitement of it.

HINDENBURG intended to hold the British and French stationary while he shattered the Russian-Rumanian line and got in its rear. MACKENSEN struck hard in the Dobrudja, with momentary success, but the Russians and Rumanians now hold him stationary, and their forces increase daily. The moment when the smashing tactics, so often successful, could win another victory, went by when MACKENSEN was stopped and forced to stand in the Dobrudja. The highest recognition of this failure was the German attempt to conceal it, the false bulletins from headquarters which announced it as a success. The German bulletins used to be truthful. But a paralyzing disappointment and a great fear have forced Berlin to resort to the subterfuges of Sofia and Constantinople.

Close on the heels of this disaster—for, as it is the failure of HINDENBURG's plan of campaign, it is nothing less, even should MACKENSEN win some dramatic but minor victories—comes the capture of Combles, the blasting out of a rock that had made impassable the road to Bapaume or to Peronne. The offensive failed, the defensive is broken into again; failure to strike the blow in the east, failure to ward off the blow in the west.

At home every effort is being made to raise the money of which HINDENBURG tells the empire it is in such need. There have been other loans, and Germany has always announced the successive stages of their raising, the totals subscribed, because she had no object in concealing them; they were for her an object of pride. Now all she will give out is the amount of the largest contributions; the world is kept in the dark about the response of the people. Instead, in Germany itself the loan is an object of doubt, and even, it seems, of hostility, for the Government, silent on the totals, is voluble in "counteracting certain rumors calculated to influence unfavorably the war loan" and "stimulating enthusiasm among the public." Secretary HELFFERICH makes speeches combating the argument that "subscribing to the war loan lengthens the war," and calls it "infamous," "lying," and "treasonable" to say such things. Who is saying them? And why does the Cologne Gazette plead with small investors not to hang back, and belittle the large subscriptions of the few, which are the only subscriptions the Government does not conceal? Meanwhile the German press clamors for the modification of the censorship, so that it can tell the truth about the conduct of the war.

Failure in the east, staggering blows in the west, loss of confidence at home. These last days of September are ominous days for Germany. Her descending arm is arrested and gripped in the east, her upraised arm diverts no blow in the west, and at home the mind of the people grows anxious and cautious. The loss of victory is the beginning of doubt.

THE GIANTS' TARDY TRIUMPH.

The triumph of the Giants is greater than the mere winning of a pennant. Everybody knows that all the material honors of the baseball season would have been theirs if it had not been for the unlucky slump which followed their remarkable run of seventeen straight games early in the season, and such slumps in other pursuits than baseball, in all walks of life and among all sorts and conditions of men, are not to be avoided and often are not to be accounted for rationally. The slump continued long enough to put them out of the championship contest, but they have returned to their old form and improved upon it, their record of consecutive winnings at the present moment being twenty-two games.

This is playing ball, for which the Giants were organized. It is playing the best kind of ball, and indicates the prime physical condition, the strong intuitive force, the capacity for thinking somewhat more quickly than the proverbial flash and acting quite as quickly, which combine to make the national game worth while. Championships come and go. The New York team has had its fair share of them, but it has never been quite the team it is in the present hour. The expert may be trusted to make comparisons of records and to analyze the play. But the important fact is that the team is playing as no other set of men ever played before, and merely for the sake of doing what it set out to do as well as it can be done. If baseball as a national game does not serve as an example on that basis, it is not worth bothering about. What is more, this belated but not unappreciated triumph of the Giants has been accomplished without the one thing which has always been held to be most essential in the game. They have good pitchers, but not a Matty or a McGinnity in the lot. What they have most of all is good management. All honor to them and their manager.

THE POLICE IN THE STRIKE.

The strike has gravely inconvenienced the people of New York, but they have been able to go their ways without suffering much more than inconvenience. They have been protected against violence, and except in a few cases that protection has been complete. Any one who recalls such bloody events as the Brooklyn streetcar strike of 1895, for instance, can understand how great has been the service rendered by the police. Instead of rioting, there have been little more than sporadic attempts at the assassination of passengers on elevated trains and a few quickly repressed attempts to drag motormen from surface cars. The only thing that approached a riot was the little insurrection on Central Park West, and that was a small affair compared with those in other days.

The police are so often assailed and so seldom commended that the people of this city should be all the quicker to award them the praise they deserve for the efficient protection they have given. It is due to them that nearly all the citizens of New York have been able to go about their concerns in safety. The violent elements are no more peaceably disposed than they have been in other strikes; they simply have not been allowed to display themselves. No higher tribute could be given than the disappointed and bitter wail of BOHM last Saturday, when he denounced the police for their successful protection of "this gutter army," and called upon his sympathizers to "rid New York of this despotism at once and for good." Tied hands make an unquiet spirit. There were doubtless many willing hands and criminal heads to answer his appeal, but again there was no move because of the omnipresent police.

The police must have been brought to a singular efficiency when such a state of affairs can exist. A great strike on a street-car system has always presupposed partial anarchy and rebellion. The people should appreciate their defenders, and should appreciate the firm, intelligent city administration which has directed their defense.

A COUNCILOR.

New York City is a place which the Hon. FRANK BUCHANAN, M. C., of Chicago sometimes has to be constrained to visit. At this time, of all times, however, there can be no question of constraint. When Mr. ERNEST BOHM, sometime Treasurer of Labor's National Peace Council—organized to put a stop to the export of munitions—is working or talking heroically as the Secretary of Labor's New York War Council, so to speak, will not his Illinois brother in good works fly to his aid? The task of suspending the activities of New York is great enough to satisfy the ambition of even so eminent a statesman as Mr. BUCHANAN. Now's the day, or, if the strike is to be progressive, now's the week, for this good friend of labor and Germany to stir his stumps.

CAMP OWEN BIERNE.

It is frequently said that the noncommissioned officers form the backbone of the army. The tribute paid to them at El Paso by General BELL in naming the camp containing 26,000 soldiers after Sergeant OWEN BIERNE is well deserved, and it is a sign of the changing spirit of the times, which affects civilians and soldiers alike. Nobody will argue that discipline will be endangered or military dignity impaired by this honorable recognition of the heroism and sacrifice of a soldier who bore no commission. It is a merited honor well bestowed. Sergeant BIERNE did not fall in battle, but he lost his life in the performance of his duty. He had served his country with distinction for thirty years. In a time of war such a man could hardly escape advancement, and if the rules which now govern the army had been in force in his time he would have had a fair chance of getting a commission.

Civilians generally know little of the value of the services of the noncommissioned officers in times of peace, of the patient labor and intelligence required to advance enlisted men to responsible positions, of the strong and good influence they exert in maintaining the spirit of the army. General BELL had a happy inspiration, and the naming of the El Paso camp will be remembered as one of the noteworthy incidents of the mobilization.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Scarcity Due to Good Times.

From all over the business part of the city there has arisen a sudden cry for office boys, and for once, to the great shocking and grieving of believers in "natural law," the demand has not created a supply. At any rate, the supply is far from meeting the demand, and, in offices reported—perhaps with a touch of exaggeration—as innumerable, the many tasks, small, but not unimportant, that custom has intrusted with more or less of confidence and hope to boys, now go undone or are performed by servitors long since busy with other duties.

Formerly, and not long ago, an advertisement for an office boy brought forward anywhere from a dozen to a hundred eager applicants for the job, and the advertiser could exercise his taste and judgment in awarding the coveted prize. Now the tables are turned and it is the office boy who does the choosing among the eager advertisers. This state of affairs has its inconveniences for the employers, but, by the observer without immediate and direct personal interest, the phenomenon can be viewed with satisfaction as indicative of general prosperity.

Seemingly it is due to a combination of causes, and chief among them are two. On the one hand, the need for office boys has been increased by the growth of old activities and the starting of new ones, while, on the other hand, the bettered condition of many parents in the class producing this sort of labor has enabled an unusual number of them to keep their sons in school instead of putting them to work as soon as they could get their "papers." Acting against the second of these influences, however, must be the many strikes, some of them involving the earning power of thousands and thousands of families, that are a troublesome characteristic of such times as these, but apparently this particular result of the stoppage of wages has not yet made itself felt.

Too often, of late years, the position of office boy has been what has come to be called "a dead-end job," leading to nothing. When, or where, it has ceased to be an opportunity to "learn the business," its labors have degenerated into mere drudgery. The fewer candidates there are for such places the better for society.

A Change in Business, Not Chemistry.

For a visitor who looks a little below the surface of things, the demonstrations of ability by the assembled American chemists this week are in a considerable number of instances amusing rather than astonishing. What imaginable reason is there for surprise and pride in the fact that our chemists can do this, that, or the other that the German chemists have been doing? Of course they can do them all, and of course they did them all, or as many as they tried to do, as soon as the doing was sufficiently profitable to be deemed worth while by the American capitalists.

The great dyestuff industry, which Germany has been allowed of recent years almost to monopolize, did not become hers through any superiority in scientific knowledge or skill, but because she was willing to perform the work more cheaply than other people. In it, too, for the original ideas she was indebted to England, just as she is indebted to America for what she calls, and apparently thinks, her most effective weapon, the submarine. So an exhibit of American-made synthetic indigo reveals a good deal less as to the advancement of chemistry in this country than it does as to a change of industrial conditions here and to the present belief on the part of our great corporations that at last it will pay them to invest a lot of money in plants for the making of substances hitherto imported. They could and would have done it before had they not feared competition by the foreigner.

It is not that we have hitherto lacked chemists as competent as those abroad; it is simply that we have not used them as much or chosen as well to develop their industrial possibilities. And it is not that our chemists have learned a lot since the war began; it is merely that an opportunity to extend their activities has come to them at last.

But, though the exhibition of the chemists should not astonish us, it may well excite the gloomiest apprehensions in Germany and be viewed there with more of sorrow than the pushing back of her western battle line. The position of that line is of no permanent consequence, but to lose control of a great industry—that is a hurt from which recovery will be slow indeed.

Different in All Essentials.

One of our correspondents expresses grieved astonishment that the use by the British on the battlefield of great armored cars for the purpose of taking German trenches—with much incidental slaughter of German soldiers—has not awakened here the horror and indignation that have been excited by some of the innovations in the making of war to which the armies of the Kaiser have resorted.

That the difference is not instantly and easily seen can only be explained as a result of the curious blindness that pacifism produces as a characteristic result of its infection.

The armored cars can be condemned only by those by whom all participation in war is condemned. This invention is highly effective in a military way, according to report, but it inflicts on its victims no long and agonizing torture, as did the German gas clouds, until the way to guard against their lung-destroying poison was discovered. There is nothing in the utilization of the new cars that threatens the lives of women or children, as did the employment of submarines to sink merchant ships without warning, and their destructive potentialities are exercised, not against a civilian population, as are, largely, those of the Zeppelin airships, but they are directed exclusively against military works and their occupants. There is in these machines no danger for ancient cathedrals or other monuments of architecture.

They are, in short, weapons from every point of view, except that of the pacifists, entirely legitimate, and, though there has been a rumor that Germany intended to protest at The Hague against their use, even German naïveté could hardly go to the length of doing anything so absurd as that.

IN MR. WILSON'S STATE.

People Who Know His Record Resent Misrepresentations.

Newark, Sept. 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Jersey man, with knowledge of the political events in the State within the last few years, and of the part taken by President Wilson in them, wishes that the whole country might know the great service rendered by him. The hatred of the politicians for President Wilson is very marked and not easily understood. It is very creditable to him. It reminds one of the hatred of the politicians for President Cleveland and their abuse of him. The very men who are praising Grover Cleveland now were abusing him when he was trying to set right some ancient and strongly intrenched wrongs.

The writer of this letter is not in political life or connected with public affairs in any way whatever, and writes simply because he feels that much which is said in reproach of President Wilson is wholly undeserved and calls for the resentment of all honest men. He has made his mistakes, as every one does who makes anything. He is an idealist and so somewhat ahead of the majority of us, but he probably leads the way the nation is going, with as few errors as are likely to be associated with such leadership.

The men going about the country criticising him and saying what they would have done if they had been in his place are engaged in rather small business, and the people ought not to be deceived by them. Making full account of his mistakes and what his political enemies call his vacillation, he has been a great public servant.

New Jersey politicians who have ruled the political affairs of the State have not been men worthy of very great respect. Out of both political parties, they have worked together to carry out their selfish schemes. It has been difficult in elections to know for what principles and policies a man was voting. While we have known in elections for whom we are voting, we have not known for what we were voting. There have been often pretty well defined divisions of the spoils to whichever party was successful, one getting State patronage, the other that of the county or city. Into the political life of the State President Wilson came, and with great courage upset the machines. They are apparently getting into running order again, but his was a very great service to the State. Any one who accuses him of lack of independence, of playing with politics, of vacillation, or of anything of the kind, ought to know what he did to clear up things here in New Jersey. He may be defeated in the present campaign, for a good many unworthy combinations are being made against him, even by women, who ought to keep the suffrage question out of party politics, as they may find later on, but President Wilson ought not to suffer defeat because of the misrepresentation and petty nagging and abuse which are marking the campaign against him. A JERSEY MAN.

The Brooms of New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am most interested in the very sensible suggestion made by James F. Starck that sidewalks be swept before 7 o'clock A. M. During a recent visit to New York I found it impossible to escape the constant wielding of the broom with its attendant germ-laden dust. No matter where I went, whether shopping in the fine Fifth Avenue shops, taking tea at the Waldorf, or dining at the Plaza, there were sure to be the ever-present broom and dust. I complained to the managers several times, but, aside from a suppressed smile at so freakish a request that sweeping be done during early hours, no attention was paid to it. Such disregard of health rules would not be tolerated in the cities of Europe. Neither is it permitted in that very progressive, clean, healthy city of El Paso, Texas, where rules pertaining to sanitation are rigidly enforced. Why cannot New York awaken to the danger of this custom and abolish it? MARY MARTIN.

Washington, Sept. 24, 1916.

MRS. ATHERTON REPLIES.

Sources of Her Information About Deliberate Tuberculosis Infection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Arnold C. Klebs replies to my letter in THE TIMES of Monday with real Teutonic disingenuousness. He insinuates that my sole authority was derived from "Marquises, Countesses, and Baronesses," whereas I quoted but one Marquise and two ladies without title but of equal importance. This, of course, was a subtle appeal to American democracy!

Alas, for the lovers of consistency that it should be so, but the aristocracy of France is as strong on noblesse oblige as in the days of its Kings, and has given its Republican Government incalculable help during this war. Leaving the men at the front out of the question, its Marquises, Countesses, Baronesses, to say nothing of its Duchesses and Princesses, are working like slaves, and "Republican France" is not only grateful for their services, but calls upon them at every turn. Even in Republican France historic names have tremendous weight, and many a Princess in Russia is not of half the importance to her country today that Countess d'Haussonville (born Broglie,) is to Republican France. Nor would it be possible for Mme. Carnot or Mme. Perouse to work harder. Nor has Republican France as yet branded any of these ladies of the noblesse as liars.

Dr. Klebs asks me why I did not seek to talk with such eminent tubercular authorities as Professors Landouzy, Bouchard, &c., ignoring my statement that I had talked with one of the eminent medical authorities connected with the Comité Central d'Assistance aux Militaire Tuberculeux, that he had confirmed all I had heard a few days before, and in the most positive manner. In the mind of the Government of France there is no doubt whatever that the prisoners are being deliberately infected. It must be remembered that from the beginning of this war the Germans, or, let us say, the Prussians, contrary to modern ethics, have waged deliberate war upon civilians. Whether their motive has been merely to terrorize or not, the fact remains, and thousands of women and children and male noncombatants have paid the high price of their experiment. But any one who has pondered upon the belated mediaevalism in the Teutonic mind must guess that with the curious cunning foresight they undoubtedly possess, but which so constantly reacts upon itself, they have quite another object in mind, namely to decimate their enemy by every means possible. It is for this reason that they do not merely poison their prisoners, as Dr. Klebs cheerfully intimates they so easily could do, but inoculate them with the virus of tuberculosis and still more awful diseases and send them home to spread the plague in air-tight villages.

Dr. Klebs cites in refutation his personal visit to two prison camps in Germany, evidently forgetting the statement in the Sunday dispatch to THE TIMES that visitors are taken only into show camps. Does he really think Germany is such a fool as to reveal the depths of her iniquity? As to the invariability of tuberculosis in prison camps; in Germany, of all countries in the world, such an act of carelessness would amount to a deliberate crime, as before the war no country had made such a successful fight against the disease as she. No one knew the imperativeness of isolation and carried it out more rigidly than she. There was no move in the whole game with this enemy that she did not know a long sight better than she has ever been able to guess the next move of the French or British commanders in the field. If the healthy French prisoners had been given the benefit of enlightened modern science their general health average would be as high as that of the German prisoners in France and England.

Yesterday I met a Frenchman who is here on business for the French Government, and this subject naturally came up. "Oh, of course, we have known that for a long time," he said, in that matter-of-fact manner which sits like a uniform upon the French since they have settled down to the business of war. "It is terrible for those who are hopelessly diseased," he might have added, as others did to whom I talked in France, "but we shall defeat their ultimate object. The French are having drilled into them the necessity for fresh air in their dwellings; and in every town and village of France instruction is being given in the various methods for combating the disease."

The Prussians will do worse than this. They lost the war at the Battle of the Marne, according to their own Bernhardi. When they plunge to final defeat they will try to drag the world down with them.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, Sept. 26, 1916.

The National Anthem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I sincerely hope that "The Star-Spangled Banner" will continue in the version that is so familiar to the world, and it is with regret that I note the views of the New York Board of Education regarding this. The superior melody and merit of the phrase "through the perilous fight" suggests more truly the entire tone of the verse, and certainly is more descriptive than "the clouds of the fight."

I heartily agree with Frank R. Rix that Congress should adopt an official version of our national anthem. DADE THORNTON.

New York, Sept. 22, 1916.

TO TIME.

If in your hold you only have for me
Gray hairs and wrinkles, you and I must be
Full tensioned to that stage of bitter hate
When, to be foes, we both should hesitate.

You are the stronger. I but have the skill
To thwart awhile the venom of your will.
A few short years I may, with ease, conceal
The subtle touches of your vicious zeal.

I'll eat discreetly, yes, and drink the same;
Give up the follies that we both can name;
So for a time I'll smile into your eyes
With all my youth, the youth that you despise.

And when at last my mirror tells the tale
That you have won, and all my efforts fail,
I'll call the aid which age so oft bespeaks
And mock you still with rosy lips and cheeks.

And when I'm haggard, old and gray of hair,
I will not feel my shame, nor will I care,
But, dying game, my old heart dead within,
I'll shake your hand and say, "Old Time, you win!"

LURANA SHELDON.

AMERICA IN THE PAN-GERMAN SCHEME.

A Talk With an Austrian Soldier-Scientist Who Looked Forward to the Conquest of the United States and Canada.

By WILLIAM ROMAINE NEWBOLD,
Professor of Philosophy, University of Pennsylvania.

Peace Dale, R. I., Sept. 23, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several letters have appeared in THE TIMES recently, the latest being Mr. Orman's in to-day's issue, relating incidents which tend to throw light upon the designs against this country's peace which were cherished by Germany before the outbreak of the war. Taken singly these incidents may not be of much significance; taken collectively they afford food for serious thought. It is for this reason that I add to the series an experience of my own.

A few years ago I met among my fellow passengers on a transatlantic boat three young Austrian army officers with whom I became very well acquainted. Two of them were as delightful young men as I have ever had the pleasure of knowing. In manners, intelligence, and general cultivation they were far superior to the average young man of any nationality. They recognized the same principles of honor and of morality which prevail among decent people the world over, although they made no secret of the fact that their private lives fell far short of the ideal. They were ardently patriotic, but with a sober patriotism which recognized the rights of nations other than their own.

The third was of a very different type. In intellectual ability, indeed, he was the superior of his companions. He had, for example, pursued as an avocation a certain branch of science, in no way connected with his profession as a soldier, with such energy that he had already, although still a young man, attained in it a recognized position.

But he was also a very perfect example of the moral degeneration wrought by that strange system of delusions usually known as Pan-Germanism. In the course of many long discussions, I gained a clear idea of the form which it had taken in his mind, and believe that I can sketch it accurately.

The human race exhibits two leading types, the "male" and the "female." These are types of character, not necessarily related to sex. The "male" type is marked by large bodies, strong muscles, robust health, ardent desires, both animal and intellectual; the "female" type by the opposite traits. To these essential differences of character there correspond two contrasted and complementary modes of conduct. The "male" type is necessarily aggressive, the "female" yielding. The "ideal" conduct for each type of character, the only conduct which is "morally right" for it, is that which corresponds to its nature. It is, therefore, the function and the "right" of the "male" type to seek satisfaction of all its desires without distinction and without restraint; it is the function and "duty" of the "female" type to suffer anything and everything for the benefit of the "male" type.

Nations as well as individuals exhibit these fundamental distinctions. Certain races are predominantly "male," and it is their right to exploit the weaker or "female" races to the utmost of their ability.

The most conspicuous "male" races of history are the ancient Romans and the modern Germans. The Romans conquered, enslaved, robbed and exploited in every possible way all the nations of the civilized ancient world; the Germans are resolved to fulfill their manifest destiny by conquering the entire earth and compelling all races of mankind to contribute to the pleasures of their German lords.

The military plans for the realization of this scheme of conquest had, Lieutenant —— assured me, long been drawn up and he professed to be acquainted with them. This much he was willing to tell: The conquest of the United States and Canada was scheduled for the near future. He thought that I myself, then about 46 years of age, would live to see the conquest completed and the English language stamped out in North America. There existed a strong organization of Germans throughout the North American continent, the object of which was to keep alive German Kultur and allegiance and to stab us in the back when the attack upon the country was made. Lieutenant —— claimed to have personal knowledge of these facts, alleging that his trip to the United States had been made with the object of visiting some of the leaders of the movement and ascertaining the measure of success which had attended their efforts.

At the time, Lieutenant ——'s revelations and prognostications excited in my mind more amusement than alarm; in fact, I laughed openly at them. I did not doubt the sincerity of his fanatical faith in German almightiness, for the Pan-German mania was not new to me; but I did not believe that the responsible rulers of Germany and Austria would ever embark on a course the failure of which would spell ruin. Moreover, I felt sure that Lieutenant ——, who understood no English and was quite ignorant of American conditions, was mistaken in supposing that any very large number of Germans residing in the United States would be willing to turn traitor to the land that had sheltered and enriched them.

But a few weeks later I had reason to take a more serious view of Lieutenant ——'s ideas, in so far as they related to the attitude of the ruling class in Germany. I met in Munich a German who had long been, so I was told, in the diplomatic service, who spoke English as well as I did, and was thoroughly conversant with American conditions, having lived long in Washington. I told him something of Lieutenant ——'s views as an illustration of the extremes to which patriotism, when not regulated by intelligence, would carry a man. To my surprise he replied, in effect: "I see nothing extravagant in all that. Nothing counts nowadays except brains. We Germans have them and the rest of you haven't. I don't say we shall conquer the entire earth, but I do say that we shall conquer as much of it as we please, and you cannot prevent it. Try to if you dare."

I write this, not to fan the flame of hatred against all Germans indiscriminately, but to aid in defining for your readers the most important of the issues over which the war is being waged. Between "Prussianism," the principles of statecraft which have governed virtually all chancelleries in the past, and of which the policy of Prussia from the days of the Great Elector to those of William II. affords a perfect example, and the new principles—recognition of international law and the substitution of good-will for terrorism in international relations—which have been slowly gaining ground in recent years, there can be no compromise. The one must destroy the other. As between these two, no man who comprehends them can remain neutral.

Moreover, this is the chief issue of the war. In a sense it is being fought for the possession of the moribund Turkish Empire. But why is the possession of Turkey being fought for? Because Germany refused to allow the calling of a European conference to adjust the subject ostensibly under dispute, namely, the virtual conquest of Serbia by Austria; she insisted that her own will should prevail. If the Allies had yielded to that demand they would then and there have submitted to the yoke of Prussianism.

Our Government has earned the scorn of the belligerents and inspired all intelligent Americans with shame by demanding of us neutrality of thought as well as of action in the presence of such issues. And the time must inevitably come when the decision which the mind of the nation has reached will find expression in some form of national action. What the occasion of that action will be, and whether it will come before or after the conclusion of the war, no man can foretell, but that it will come is certain.

WILLIAM ROMAINE NEWBOLD.

THE GREEK REVOLT.

Venizelos and the Allies Expected to Save the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the many periods during which France has provoked the admiration of the world was during the years of her revolution. Financially she was completely exhausted, but inside she was ridding herself of the tyrants on the throne. She was proclaiming the republic one and undivided, and abroad her armies, the armies of the republic, were victorious against the European coalition. Victories inside and victories outside have consolidated the France of today and have given the world a most valuable lesson and the most valuable proof that the best ruler of any country is the people itself.

May we hope that the same will be the case of Greece today? News comes from Athens that a revolution has broken out and is growing. It seems from the cables that the great Venizelos is in absolute control of the situation. Let us hope so. Let us not be afraid of the revolution if this is the only way by which the honor, the dignity, and the future of the nation can be restored. Great deeds have only been accomplished with great sacrifices. Let the Greek people follow the example of the French, their brothers, their friends, their benefactors. Let the Greek people understand that in Venizelos they possess a man such as is seldom born, a man who wants to make a great Greece and knows how to do it. Let them trust their destinies to him. Such a man, helped by people with patriotism and dash such as the Greeks possess, is in a position to accomplish wonders. And let us hope that what is happening now in Greece is the beginning of a new, prosperous, and glorious era.

E. P. MESTHENE.

New York, Sept. 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Greece today is in worse plight than Belgium and Serbia. The latter lost materially, but saved their honor, while unhappy Greece lost in both by the treachery of its King—a modern Pausanias. Nothing remains now but for the traditional friends and protectors of Greece—France, England, and Russia—backed by the great majority of the Greek people, to proceed one step further and declare the Greek throne vacant. Constantine's deposition is not due; it is overdue. J. P. LEOTSAKOS.

Buffalo, Sept. 25, 1916.

Good Dyes from Nut Hulls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the time of shortage in dyes, why is it that our people do not make use of walnut and hickory hulls? Within the next thirty days millions of tons of the hulls of butternuts, black walnuts, Persian walnuts, Japanese walnuts, and various hickories will fall to the ground and go to waste in North America. All of these kinds of hulls have already been used for dyeing purposes, and some of them give beautiful browns and yellows. The reason why they are not largely used is probably because of comparative cost, but some of us would not mind having the extra cost of 17 cents tacked on to a suit of clothes.

New York, Sept. 21, 1916. R. T. M.

COST OF HOMEMADE BREAD.

A Saving of 84 Cents to $1.04 on 32 Loaves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article in this morning's issue of THE TIMES has been read by me with great interest. I refer to the paragraph on "Would Home-Made Bread be Cheaper?" It seems to me, from actual experience, that you have made a grave error in stating that homemade bread "was really more expensive than the manufactured article," &c. This statement is liable to be entirely misleading to any ambitious housewife who may wish to help her husband's salary support the family by doing her share of the money saving, and yet keep the health and strength of her family at the 100 per cent. mark. The nourishment derived from a loaf of homemade bread speaks for itself.

Now for actual expense. The data I am supplying ought to be convincing, for I have taken the figures and have tabulated them from my own home expenses.

ACTUAL COST OF MATERIALS, AUG. 25, 1916.	
Twenty-four pounds best flour	.90
Eight compressed yeast cakes	.16
One-third of a bag of salt	.03
Eight pints of milk at 6 cents	.48
One pound butter	.35
Gas for eight bakings	.24
Total	$2.16

I find that it takes three pounds of flour for a baking. This, with the added milk, water, salt, and butter, will give me four large-size loaves of bread, the weight of each loaf averaging about eighteen ounces. The time consumed in preparing the mixture is ten minutes, with five minutes the next morning to work the dough into the pans. The baking takes about one hour and ten minutes, and I have figured the amount of gas used on the basis of my monthly gas bills.

If I were to purchase thirty-two loaves of so-called homemade bread in the store I would pay 10 cents per loaf, or $3.20, whereas by making the bread myself I actually save $1.04, and at the same time I know that the bread my family consumes is absolutely first class and of the same kind "that mother used to make." Of course I know that flour has advanced in price since August 25, but even with the advance in cost—for that same twenty-four pounds of flour today sells for $1.10—one would still be 84 cents ahead as far as expenses go, and the quality of the bread would be 100 per cent., as before. H. B. CROSBY.

New York, Sept. 25, 1916.

"Military Necessity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a fatality which causes the pro-German apologist to put his foot in it, willy-nilly. Mr. Mattern, in his defense of the treatment of the Belgian libraries, says cavalry was quartered there on account of "military necessity." A few paragraphs further on we are told that one library, at least, might have escaped if they had been reasonable and followed instructions. The "military necessity" would have been changed, we suppose, to suit the occasion.

New York, Sept. 25, 1916. F. E. F.

INVOLVES CONSULATE IN PASSPORT FRAUDS

Ex-Employe of Austrian Consul General Tells How Reservists Were Sent to Europe.

MONEY FOR SLAVIC PAPERS

Adam Romer Denies He Betrayed Archibald in the Dumba Case to the Allies.

Activities of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General in this city in sending back Austrian reservists under fraudulent passports and in buying the adherence of various Slavic journals have been revealed by Adam Romer, a Pole, who under the name of Goralick was employed by the Austro-Hungarian Consulate last year.

Romer's story as given below has been told to officials of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, of which A. Bruce Bielaski is the head. Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation in the Eastern District, admitted yesterday when informed of this, that the entire story was on file in the Department of Justice in Washington, but he said he did not feel at liberty to discuss the case.

Romer's duties were concerned with the purchase of Russian and Swiss passports and the furnishing of these to Austrian reservists in this country and to Austrian officers and noncommissioned officers who had escaped from imprisonment in Russian camps in Manchuria and Siberia. He continued to carry out these duties, according to his story, until September of last year, when he was dismissed from the service.

According to Romer's story many Austro-Hungarians were sent back last year on Russian passports. At that time the Russian passport regulations were not strict and no photographs were required.

"Dozens of Russian passports were purchased from Russian Poles," said Romer. "A dollar would buy one almost anywhere. And at that time the regulations of the Russian Consulate General were so lax that a Russian passport, no matter how old, when presented at the Consulate was visèed and revalidated, so that the holder could travel anywhere as a Russian subject. Since then, I understand, the regulations have been made much stricter, and this can no longer be done."

Among the men, he said, thus sent back were:

Dr. Peter Betegh, Frank Wrad, Rudolph Künos, the Turkisch Vice Consul, and two other officers, via the Frederik VIII. of the Scandinavian-American Line on Aug. 11, 1915. All these were sent on Russian or neutral passports obtained by Romer.

Guido Gregorovitz and Karel Klimisch, who sailed on the Scandinavian-American steamship United States Oct. 7, 1915.

Karl Berthel, Janos Farka, and Josef Sachs, who sailed for Europe in the second week of August, 1916.

He added that many volunteers for the Polish League, an Austro-Hungarian organization, were sent to Europe in the same way, using all kinds of passports.

Got Swiss Passports Also.

"The Swiss passports were harder to get," said Romer, "but as no photograph was required for them either last year it was possible to get belligerents through the lines at that time. After I was discharged by the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General another man, living in 145th Street, took charge of this passport business. The same sort of work for the German Consulate General was done by a German living in East Fifty-eighth Street.

"All the steamship tickets for these men were purchased through a private banker in Second Avenue.

"I had nothing to do with betraying James F. J. Archibald's connection with Ambassador Dumba to the allied authorities, but I can say that the Ambassador expressed his intention of sending the same papers to Europe by Louis N. Hamerling, President of the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, and then finally decided that he might be suspected by the Entente authorities and decided to send them by Archibald instead."

Another phase of the activities in which Romer says he was engaged for the Consulate was the purchase of passports for prisoners of war who escaped from Russia and Siberia. The Russian Government permitted money to be sent to Austrian and German prisoners of war, and many officers in Manchuria and Siberia received large sums of money from home and these were able to bribe their guards and escaped into China. The guards who were bribed also furnished Russian passports by which the prisoners passed through China, and also guides who transferred them to Chinese caravans by which they traveled to safety.

Once in China they reported to Consul General Betnauer in Shanghai, who, according to information furnished THE TIMES, gave to most of them $500 apiece, with instructions to proceed either to San Francisco or Seattle. There they were to report to "the proper authorities," who furnished transportation to Chicago. In Chicago they were given transportation to New York, and here they were given new sets of fraudulent passports.

Along with these passports they received $200 apiece, and sometimes a slight additional allowance for expenses, and with this equipment they were supposed to get through back to Austria.

It is known that board and lodging for a considerable number of these men was paid by the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General at the Magyar Haz, 32 Pearl Street. Of the men mentioned above Berthel Farka and Sachs were prisoners who had escaped from Siberia. No information that American passports were furnished for any of these men has reached THE TIMES.

Money for Slavic Journals.

Another activity of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, according to Romer, was the furnishing of money for various Slavic journals. The first of those approached, he said, refused the offer. The second, the Telegramm Codzienny, published at 90 East Tenth Street by Wladislaw A. Mazur, accepted, in October, 1914. Mr. Mazur appeared in the Consulate and was introduced to Consul General Nuber von Pereked by Vice Consul Roswiadowski. It was said to him at this meeting that the matter would be referred to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Washington, but that it was desired at once to retain him to influence the readers of his paper in behalf of the Austro-Hungarian Government.

How far the matter progressed is shown by the letter from the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in this city to the embassy at Washington, given below, a photograph of which is in the possession of THE TIMES:

New York, N. Y., 5 November, 1915.
Telegram Codzienny Subvention.
To the Imperial and Royal Embassy, Washington, D.C.:

I have the honor to inform you that the subvention of $700 to the owner of the Polish paper Telegram Codzienny, W. Mazur, which he himself has agreed upon, has been paid to him in full.

The Telegram Codzienny has fulfilled all the expectations that were entertained of it. The paper is appearing, six pages in size, and in a daily circulation of about 12,000 copies. As the number of advertisements has increased, the financial position of the paper has improved accordingly, so that it already stands upon a solid basis.

The paper is edited by its proprietor, W. Mazur, with great circumspection, for which reason its political influence is steadily increasing. Two competing newspapers which were established by the Russophiles have suspended publication.

(Signed) The Imperial and Royal Vice Consul, ROZWIADOWSKI.

The payments to this paper, according to Romer, were made by checks drawn on the Transatlantic Trust Company of 67 William Street, signed by Rozwiadowski. This official, who was a Vice Consul up till this year, is now missing from the consulate and from New York City.

Other Rewards to Paper.

Financial payments were not the only rewards which the Telegram Codzienny reaped from its connection with the consulate. It also received the German wireless news free of charge, articles written in the consulate were published in the paper, and it received much "inside" information from the embassy at Washington and the consulate. The officials named by Romer as concerned in these activities were Vice Consul Rozwiadowski, Secretary Wandmayer, and an official named Grabowski. As for Consul General Nuber von Pereked, Romer said: "He didn't do anything, but he knew everything."

In return for this the paper did various things for the Austrian interests besides trying to influence Poles through its editorial columns. The Committee Obrony Narodowe, (Committee of National Defense,) a Polish organization, was raising money for relief of the war sufferers and for the Polish Legion, a military organization which aimed to utilize the idea of Polish nationality for the ends of the Polish people, though through Austrian channels. The Telegramm Codzienny succeeded in getting some of this money transmitted to Europe through the consulate, and last year the treasurer of the committee, T. Sziemieradzki, came to New York from Chicago and handed over to the consulate $2,000 so collected. Officers of the consulate were present at meetings of the committee, and influence was exerted through it on other organizations.

One of these was the N. K. N., an organization of Galician Poles. Felix Mlinarski, a delegate from this organization, came to New York at one time last year and was received by Sziemieradski, who said that he didn't want Mlinarski to fall into incompetent hands." When Mlinarski arrived he conferred with Sziemieradski, a Mr. Vorzimmer, and Vice Consul Rozwiadowski. A report of this conference, without much detail, appeared in a Polish paper and caused considerable stir in the local Polish colony, but the matter was skillfully hushed up.

Other Activities of Consulate.

Another activity of the Consulate was the attempt to discredit the opponents of the Committee Obrony Narowowe. One case in point was that of a man named Anthony Karabasz, who was censor of the Polish National Alliance. Abstracts of Prussian court records in connection with this man were given by Wandmayer, the Secretary of the Consulate, to Mazur and to the Dziennik Ludowy, a Polish publication in Chicago. The story was printed in these papers and Karabasz was removed from his position in consequence. Then Wandmayer reported to Vienna that through his efforts an expedition of 30,000 Sokols, who he said were to be transported to Europe in four ships already waiting in Canadian ports to join the armies of the Allies, had been prevented from leaving the United States.

The Austrian Consulate further handled the rational activities of the Committee Obrony Narodowe so as to turn them entirely to the service of Austrian ends. The Polish legion was in fact only a cover under which Austrian reservists of Polish nationality, especially non-commissioned officers, could get through to Austria to do further service. Most of the men named above came under this classification.

These men were provided each with a special letter of identification for the German authorities, and upon their arrival at Copenhagen they notified the Austrian Consulate of safe arrival in telegrams with a wording previously arranged. These telegrams as a rule were sent to a certain address at the Metropolitan Club.

A man connected with the Telegram Codzienny helped in the procuring of Russian passports, and being an expert in the Russian language was particularly useful in selecting passports that fitted the descriptions of the particular men to whom they were to be given. On one occasion he gave away his own passport to one of the returning reservists. Some men who could not leave immediately for one reason or another were kept in the printing office. One of these was a man named Zagorski, who eventually was sent through to Austria, after the consulate had promised to pension his wife, who was left behind in New York. After some time Zagorski learned from his wife that she had received no money from the Consulate and that its officials had disclaimed all knowledge of the affair, so he wrote to Polish friends in this city and told them everything that he knew.

At the Metropolitan Club, where Consul General Nuber von Pereked makes his home, it was said last night that he could not be disturbed. Efforts to reach other members of the Austrian Consulate staff to ask them their version of the story were unavailing.

MISS DAHLGREN ENGAGED.

Daring Berkshires Motorist to Wed Richard Smith Emmet.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Katharine Drexel Dahlgren, a daughter of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren and Eric B. Dahlgren and granddaughter of the late Joseph W. Drexel of Philadelphia, to Richard Smith Emmet, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Devereaux Emmet of Sherrewogue, St. James, L. I., and a grandson of the late William J. Emmet. He is a nephew of Mrs. Stanford White and of Robert Temple Emmet and C. Temple Emmet, and a relative of Dr. John Duncan Emmet, who married Miss Josephine Drexel, now Mrs. Seton Henry, an aunt of his financée. He has a brother, Devereaux Emmet, Jr.

Miss Dahlgren, whose love for speeding in her high-powered motor led to her being fined in the Berkshires in the Summer of 1915 for racing through public highways, is the third daughter in Mrs. Dahlgren's large family. Her sisters include the Misses Madeleine, Ulrica and Olga. Her elder sister, Miss Lucy Dahlgren, entered the Sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament several years ago at Cornwells, Penn. She has two brothers, Joseph and Eric Dahlgren. Mrs. Dahlgren divorced Mr. Dahlgren several years ago, and has this Summer been at Fairfield, Conn. Miss Dahlgren is on her father's side a granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, U. S. N.

She made her début last Winter at a dance her mother gave for her at Sherry's, and has appeared in a number of amateur and Junior League entertainments. Her grandfather, the late Joseph W. Drexel, was an associate of J. Pierpont Morgan.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

DANCE FOLLOWS WEDDING.

Miss Margaret L. Clark Marries Clarence A. Brown in Brooklyn.

After the wedding of Miss Margaret Lorette Clark and Clarence A. Brown, which took place last evening in the Church of the Queen of All Saints, Lafayette Avenue and Vanderbilt Avenues, Brooklyn, a reception and dance was held in the new ballroom of the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second Street, this city.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kennedy. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Marie A. Clark, and Clarence H. Brown was best man. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party and guests, consisting of about forty in all, motored over to this side of the river.

The bride is a daughter of James Martin Clark, and Mr. Brown lives in Brooklyn and Long Island City. They have gone South on their honeymoon, and will reside in Flushing, L. I., on their return.

HE IS 46, HIS FIANCEE 20.

H. W. Martin, Broker, to Marry Miss Dorothy E. Cullen Today.

Harry Wallace Martin and Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Cullen, daughter of Thomas H. Cullen, obtained yesterday at the Marriage License Bureau a license to marry. Mr. Martin said he was a widower, a stock broker of this city, and gave his age as 46 and his residence as 101 West Seventy-eight Street, where he lives with his sister, Mrs. Ingalls.

Miss Cullen gave her age as 20, and she also lives at 101 West Seventy-eighth Street, an apartment house, the Evelyn. The wedding will take place today in the West End Collegiate Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb will officiate. It will be a quiet affair. Both Mr. Martin and his fiancée declined last evening to give any information about the wedding.

MISS VIOLA VETTER A BRIDE.

Horsewoman Weds Geo. Buchanan Fife in Christ Church Chapel.

Miss Viola Claire Vetter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ernst Vetter, of 235 West Seventy-first Street, and George Buchanan Fife, a member of the staff of The Evening World, were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, in the chapel of Christ Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, the Rev. Lewis B. Whittemore officiating.

The bride's sister, Mrs. E. W. McKee, was matron of honor, and Lieutenant McKee, U. S. N., acted as best man.

The bride is a horsewoman and motorist, and also a pianist and author of songs. Mr. Fife is a son of the late Dr. George Sibbs Fife, U. S. N.

The couple will be at home after Oct. 15, at 236 West Seventieth Street.

Son in A. F. Bradley, Jr.'s, Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Frederick Bradley, Jr., of Bronxville, N. Y., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Monday. The child is to be called Holbrook Bradley. Mrs. Bradley is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fletcher of Melrose, Mass.

Miss Ury to Wed Dr. Harold Nagel.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Ury of 230 West 101st Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Ury, to Dr. Harold Nagel. No date has been set for the wedding.

M. M. Davis's Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael M. Davis of 220 West Ninety-eighth Street, will celebrate their golden wedding at the Hotel St. Regis on Tuesday evening, Oct. 17.

Arrivals from South America.

Among those arriving yesterday from West Coast ports, via Panama, on the Metapan were:

Alexander Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bleecker, Charles V. Bruck, Miss Nina Cameron, M. E. Conner, Rafael Coronel, Thomas Childs, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Coffin, Harris Gridley, Richard Harlan, Miss Marie Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Justice, Mrs. Clara G. Laine, Miss Eulalia Laine, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Moser, Mr. and Mrs. Harriett MacPherson, Henry Oliver, David Potter, Miss Mary Sands, Mrs. Helen Tilford.

HAVANA, (Havana.)—Mrs. Fanny Anderson, James N. Alleyn, A. M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. C. Anderson, J. M. Angel, John R. Bullard, Cunningham, Henry H. Diamond, Dr. George Dowsey, Mrs. Dowsey, Miss Helena Dowsey, Luis Davis, Edward Fisher, Edward Horn, Mr. and Mrs. George Kenney, Charles N. Kent, Samuel J. Nichol, Edwin Quinn, Jr., Mrs. W. F. Smith, Mrs. Minna H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. A. Terry, Thomas Terry.

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COLUMBIA TO BEGIN 163D YEAR TODAY

Enrollment of Students Expected to Exceed the 16,000 of Last Session.

BUSINESS SCHOOL OPENS

Increased Interest in the Study of Foreign Languages Has Been Shown Since War Began.

A new academic year at Columbia University will begin today. Much of the formal pomp which marks the Commencement Day exercises will centre about the opening of the 163d session when the students and faculty in their academic robes march to the exercises to be held in the afternoon in the gymnasium. The regular classes will not open until tomorrow.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, will preside at the formal exercises. Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, head of the Department of Economics, will deliver the address of the day, speaking on "The True University." Exercises will also be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Warfield Theobold Langcope, Bard Professor of the Practice of Medicine, will address the entering medical students on "Milestones in Medicine."

No preliminary figures of registration in the opening days of enrollment at the university have been given out by the Registrar, but it is said that the figures are exceeding those of corresponding days last year, when more than 16,000 students enrolled.

The business and dental schools will open this year for the first time. Professor Egbert, the director of the School of Business, said yesterday that many business men from downtown are showing keen interest in the business courses which are being offered at the university through the Extension Teaching Department.

Owing to the strict entrance requirements to the new dental school, the registration in that school will not be heavy for the first year or two. Dr. Henry S. Dunning, chairman of the Dental Committee which has undertaken to raise the funds for the dental school, said last night that several students had registered and more are expected.

Several students from Russia and Poland have registered at the university. Students are reported as taking a keener interest in languages since the outbreak of the war, and a special series of courses will be given by Professor John Dyneley of the Department of Semitic Languages on reading the Slavonic languages.

MRS. GERARD LEAVES BERLIN

Ambassador Accompanies Her to Copenhagen, Whence She Will Sail.

BERLIN, Sept. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Gerard left Berlin this morning for Copenhagen, whence Mrs. Gerard will sail for the United States on Sept. 28.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 26.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, arrived here this evening from Berlin with Mrs. Gerard, who is to sail on Thursday on the steamer Frederick VIII. for New York.

Mr. Gerard is still awaiting instructions from Washington concerning his vacation, which he hopes to spend in the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The statement was made semi-officially tonight that Ambassador Gerard would probably soon come to this country on vacation. It could not be learned, however, whether he would sail from Copenhagen on Sept. 28, when Mrs. Gerard will sail, and the State Department professed to be without information as to whether the Ambassador would return to Berlin before starting for this country.

The Ambassador has had no real vacation since the European war began. First one phase and then another of the various situations involving the relations of this country and Germany have forced him to abandon a vacation every time he planned to take one. Last Winter he undertook to obtain a rest, which ended at the very start with a ski-ing accident.

After the settlement of the Sussex case the Ambassador planned a vacation, and because he was unwilling to leave his post at that time long enough to visit this country, he arranged to go to Denmark and elsewhere in Scandinavia. More recently he has been desirous of coming to the United States for a rest, but the revival of discussion of the question of submarine warfare led him to hesitate.

The German Reichstag will meet on Sept. 28, the day that Mrs. Gerard sails, and as it promises to be a very important session the Ambassador may change his mind and again postpone his departure.

In one high quarter tonight it was asserted that the question of the Ambassador's vacation rested very largely with him, although it was not expected that he would leave his post without first obtaining permission from the State Department. Unofficial dispatches from Berlin give the impression that Mr. Gerard is now awaiting a communication from the State Department regarding his vacation. If such a communication has been received, confirmation of that fact could not be obtained tonight from officials of the State Department.

"LONE MOTORMAN" KINDLY.

Loyal Westchester Car Employe Gives His Pay to Hospitals.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 26.—John M. Gotti of Mount Vernon, known as the "lone motorman" of the Westchester Electric Railway Company because he did not go out on strike when the other employes did, is keeping the strikers on the anxious seat because of his interviews in local newspapers. Last week, when he received double pay for loyalty to the company, he sent $10 to the Mount Vernon Hospital and $10 to the New Rochelle Hospital, with a letter saying it was part of the extra pay he had received.

Now he has addressed a letter to the strikers through the press, in which he says that he believes that "Leader Fitzgerald's dream of twenty years has indeed proved to be only a dream." He urges the strikers to go back to work.

EMPEROR ANSWERS WILSON.

Francis Joseph Replies to Note on Polish Relief.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The reply of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary to the personal note sent by President Wilson to heads of the belligerent nations, appealing for concessions to permit shipment of relief supplies to Poland, was received today at the State Department. It was forwarded to the President at Shadow Lawn without being opened.

All of the rulers addressed have replied except the Emperor of Russia. In none of the letters, State Department officials understand, is there any proposal likely to make possible the immediate Polish relief operations.

GERMANS' CAPTIVES SUFFER

British Prisoners Have Happier Lot in Switzerland, However.

Under the caption "The Cruelties of Ruhleben, and the Paradise of Switzerland" the British Official Press Bureau has issued a statement dealing with British war prisoners in Germany and in Switzerland. It says:

"Members of the last monthly batch of British prisoners released from the camp for interned civilians at Ruhleben had some terrible stories to tell when they reached London of the unnecessary cruelties inflicted on them by their jailers. They confirmed the statement in Mr. Gerard's last report that the authorities have done nothing, although they have had two years for the effort, to ameliorate the conditions of life in the horse-box dwellings which form the prison. But for the food parcels sent from England many would be starved.

"Abraham Johnson, one of the party, was carried from the boat to the train on a stretcher. He was in an advanced state of gastric trouble occasioned, he said, by the long regimen of bad food. For the last ten weeks of his stay at Ruhleben he was in a hospital, too weak to move. The doctor would not admit that his condition had been aggravated by his "diet," and he entered him in the records as having 'a ruptured stomach caused by a blow.'

"'There are only two medicines now available at Ruhleben for every kind of complaint,' said Mr. Johnson, 'and they are salts and aspirin. One man who was brought into my lazarette suffering from nervous gastritis was examined by the doctor, who diagnosed something entirely different and prescribed a certain medicine. As that particular drug could not be obtained the doctor changed the diagnosis. And this happened three times, the final prescription being "one ration of oatmeal for breakfast."

"One poor patient, Dr. Hopp, a South African, was suffering from a complaint which only opium could relieve. There was no opium, and in his great agony he complained to the soldier in charge. The soldier reported him for insubordination, and he was promptly sentenced to one month's solitary confinement and locked in a tiny cell adjoining the kitchen.

"There is real relief in turning from this picture to that of the happier lot which a certain number of British prisoners are now enjoy who have been transferred from Germany to Switzerland. These are still interned, but they find life at Château d'Oex paradise compared with what they have previously endured. About 1,200 British prisoners—practically all wounded or invalids—are now at Château d'Oex. When they first arrived not only were they fitted out with new uniforms by the British War Office, but all the men found a parcel of underclothing and other necessaries awaiting them on their arrival, all provided by the British Red Cross; and now they look once more as neat and almost as fresh as soldiers in England.

"Some of the officers and men, who were on crutches when they arrived, are now either walking with sticks or have artificial limbs. The officers go to Lausanne when necessary, to consult the famous specialist, Professor Cesar Roux, who refuses to take a fee from them. Some of the men who require operations have been sent to Lucerne, where there is a special surgical hospital for interned prisoners of war. The British soldiers are, of course, in a ward by themselves, but for all prisoners of war able to leave their beds, whether German, French, or British, a common dining room was provided, the Swiss authorities apparently never realising what they were doing in allowing such an arrangement. The first day, however, when some of the British soldiers took their places at the table, they noticed some Boches there also. Accordingly they rose and left the room at once, since when they have had their own dining room.

Obituary Notes.

PETER S. ANDERSON, for twenty-three years in the employ of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. as a machinist, died on Monday at his home, 174 Hall Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Anderson was a Past Noble Grand of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 127, I. O. O. F., a charter member of Mayflower Lodge, No. 77, Daughters of Rebecca, and a member of Progress Council, No. 1350, U. A., and of the Mergenthaler Mutual Aid Society. He left a widow, a daughter and two sons.

G. L. SHERWOOD, 58 years old, a stationary engineer, died dead at his home, 828 Fifty-fourth Street, South Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. He was born in Haverstraw, N. Y.

JOHN CAMPBELL, for forty-five years in the employ of the Holy Cross and St. John's Cemeteries, died at his home, 80 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday. Mr. Campbell was born in the Hill district of Brooklyn and came of one of the oldest families in that borough.

DENNIS SULLIVAN, a retired contractor and for more than forty years a resident of Flushing, L. I., where he was prominent in Republican politics, died at his home, 800 Broadway, yesterday. Mr. Sullivan was 76 years old and was born in Rochester, N. Y. He served for three years as County Superintendent of Poor of the old county of Queens and held a similar position in the old village of Flushing. He also served for several years as President of the village. Mr. Sullivan built the Cedar Grove Plaine Manitou and Queens and supervised the building of the Flushing water works. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

JAMES DONALDSON McCONOCHIE, who died at the home of his daughter, 848 Hewitt Place, the Bronx, on last Saturday, was 86 years old and formerly prominent in the business and civic affairs of the old City of Brooklyn. He was for many years manager of the old Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company and was a life member of the American Bible Society, and for years a director of the American Tract Society. Mr. McConochie left a widow a son and two daughters.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HARING ROSE, 72 years old, formerly active in the work of St. Ann's P. E. Church in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Fay, 363 Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SUSAN YOUNGS, widow of George W. Youngs, who was for many years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died from heart disease on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George E. Smith, 701 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. She was in her seventy-ninth year and was one of the oldest members of the Sands Street M. E. Church.

Mrs. ELIZA J. WARD-DOFF, a native of Scotland and widow of Harry Doff, died on Monday at her home, 940 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, from a stroke of apoplexy. She is survived by six children by a former marriage.

ALEXANDER HEILBRONER, President of Kaye & Einstein, Inc., died suddenly of apoplexy on Monday afternoon in the office of the firm at 38 West Thirty-second Street. He was well known to the fur trade of the country, having been one of the organizers, and at one time President, of the Associated Fur Manufacturers. At the time of his death he was Vice President of that body and Vice Chairman of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry. Mr. Heilbroner was born in Tarboro, N. C., forty-four years ago. His wife and two daughters survive him.

JOHN OCHS, a retired brewer, died on Monday night at his home in Flushing, L. I.

EDWARD F. ACKERMAN, for twenty years connected with the Okonite Company of Passaic, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there.

WILLIAM H. NICHOLAS, a retired contractor, died on Sunday at his home in East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. JACOB M. SCHUYLER, sister of Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton Bank of this city, died on Monday at the home of her son in New Rochelle, N. Y., in her sixty-fourth year.

JOHN FINN, sporting editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Union, died on Monday in Quincy, Mass. He formerly played baseball in the New England and Tri-State Leagues.

Mrs. ROSA D. FREY, widow of Daniel Frey, formerly a cigar manufacturer here, died on Sunday at the home of her daughter in Louisville, Ky., in her seventy-seventh year.

EDWARD H. MARTINI, the largest member of the police force of Chicago, Ill., died on Sunday. He was 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighed 481 pounds.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GILKINSON, widow of John K. Gilkinson, died on Sunday at her home in Montclair, N. J., in her fifty-seventh year.

JAMES STUCKY, a veteran of the civil war and a retired business man of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William E. Condit, in Orange, N. J.

Mrs. MARY K. KEEN, wife of Samuel H. Keen of Baltimore, Md., died on Monday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Albert Dick, in Phillipsburg, N. J.

Mrs. ADA B. NIECE, formerly a resident of Phillipsburg, N. J., and the wife of Frank Niece, died yesterday in St. Francis' Hospital, Trenton, N. J.

Miss MARTHA WYCKOFF, a life long resident of Mendham, N. J., died on Monday at her home there, in her seventy-eighth year.

BERNARD LEE LYNCH, a son of Mr and Mrs. John Lynch, of Washington, N. J., died suddenly yesterday morning, in his twenty-fifth year. He went to their room to awaken them and fell dead across their bed with an arm about each.

JAMES E. HOWELL DEAD.

Vice Chancellor of New Jersey Expires at Essex Club in Newark.

James E. Howell, Vice Chancellor of New Jersey, died early yesterday morning in the Essex Club in Newark, N. J., where he had lived for the last three weeks. On receiving word of his serious condition his wife returned from Newport, R. I., but found he was too ill to be removed to his home at 290 Riverside Drive, in Newark.

Mr. Howell was born in Wantage, Sussex County, N. J., and was in his sixty-ninth year. He studied law in the University of Michigan and later in a law office, being admitted to the bar in 1872. Nine years ago he was first appointed Vice Chancellor, and two years ago was reappointed for a second term of seven years. Mr. Howell was a trustee of the Newark Free Library and was one of the commission named to erect the new City Hall of that city. He was a member of the Essex County Sinking Fund, the State Bar Association, the Newark Board of Trade, the Road Drivers' Association of New Jersey, and of many clubs.

While at the University of Michigan, Mr. Howell was one of the founders and wrote the first ritual of the Psi Delta Phi fraternity, to which only law students are admitted, and which has a chapter in practically every college and university in the country. A few years ago he found the original records of the first chapter in an old desk and sent them to the University of Michigan, where they have since been preserved. His wife, who was Miss Mary Lillian Cummins and whom he married in 1877, survives him.

JAMES RASCOVAR DIES.

President of Albert Frank & Co. Was Active in Jewish Charities.

James Rascovar, an advertising agent here for many years, died yesterday at his Summer home in Long Beach, L. I., in his fifty-ninth year. He was President of Albert Frank & Co., advertising agents of 26 Beaver Street; President and manager of the New York News Bureau and Vice President and a director of the Hamilton Press.

Mr. Rascovar was born in Providence, R. I., and was educated in the public schools of this city. He was active in Jewish charities and was a member of the Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Jewish Protectorate of this city. Mr. Rascovar was also a member of University Settlement, Montefiore Home, Educational Alliance, Lebanon Hospital, Sheltering Guardian Society, the Beth Israel Hospital, the Hebrew Infant Asylum Mount Sinai Hospital, and St. Joseph's Hospital in Far Rockaway. In addition, he was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Zoological Society, the Academy of Political Science, the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.

Mr. Rascovar belonged to the Lotos, New York Press, Thirteen and Friars' clubs.

He lived at 16 West Eighty-second Street, and left a widow, a son and two daughters.

Ex-State Senator Victor M. Allen.

Victor M. Allen, State Senator during 1900-12, died on Sunday night at Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was a resident of Petersburg, and was formerly Sheriff of Rensselaer County. Mr. Allen was for many years active in the book publishing business here and was President of the Taconic Valley Bank of Berlin, N. Y. He had held a number of appointive offices in the Legislature and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

BEEKMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Beekman and children, 1,980 7th Av., wish their relatives and friends such a happy and prosperous New Year.

KRULEWITCH.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Krulewitch wish friends and relatives a Happy New Year. 545 West 164th St.

MANDEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Mandel of 574 West End Av. extend their best wishes for a Happy New Year to their friends.

ISRAEL—FINKELSTEIN.—Mr. Israel, Mr. Finkelstein, and Miss Rose Finkelstein extend to their 84th St. extend to their relatives and friends their best wishes for a happy New Year.

SHIDLOVSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Shidlovsky, 1,455 Lexington Av., wish relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

PEYSER.—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Peyser of 39 West 113th St. wish all their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

Born.

STRAUSS.—On Monday, Sept. 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Jerome A. Strauss, (nee Newman,) 600 West 163d St., a son.

Married

ISAACS—KAY.—Sept. 26, Miss Libby Kay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kay of Williamsbridge, to Mr. John Isaacs, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hiller Isaacs.

TIBBALS—LEGGETT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 26, 1916, at Ridgewood, N. J., by the Rev. James William Jackson, Emma Garrett Leggett to Roy Schuyler Tibbals.

Died.

ABENDSCHEIN.—On Monday, Sept. 26, 1916, George F. Abendschein, beloved son of the late Frederick and Margaret. Funeral services from his late residence, 225 East 68th St., on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

ADAMS.—Gertrude Slocum Adams, wife of William Herbert Adams, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Sept. 26, 1916. Notice of interment hereafter.

BERBECKER.—Julius, Sept. 25, in his 84th year. Services at residence, 212 Abingdon Road, Richmond Hill, Thursday, 11 A. M. Interment Chicago, Ill.

BRAINE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Sept. 25, 1916, Lucy Braine, daughter of the late James Harvey and Elizabeth Braine. Funeral private at her late residence, 75 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

CRUDUP.—In New York City, suddenly, Sept. 25, Jordan, beloved husband of Sarah Crudup, of 155 Waverley St., Yonkers. Funeral from Messiah Church, 1 P. M., Sept. 28. Interment Oakland Cemetery.

DE WITT.—On Monday, Sept. 25, 1916, Mary S., beloved wife of Clinton De Witt. Funeral service at her late residence, 153 Harrison Av., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 9 P. M. Interment at Saugerties, N. Y.

FIELD.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, Charles Merritt Field, at his Summer residence, Hickory Bluff, South Norwood, Conn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEILBRONER.—On Monday, Sept. 25, Alexander, beloved husband of Birdie Rund Heilbroner, and father of Fannie and Julia Heilbroner, aged 44 years. Funeral from his late residence, 753 Beck St., Prospect Av., Staten Island, Bronx, on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HEILBRONER.—
Whereas, With deep regret we learn of the sudden and most untimely demise on the 25th day of September, 1916, of Alexander Heilbroner, one of the most eminent, gifted, and brilliant men of the fur trade in the City of New York for more than a quarter of a century, whose sudden departure from life in the zenith of his career has caused an irreparable loss to the fur industry in general, the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry of the City of New York, of which he was a member and its Vice Chairman, and to the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., of which he was a Director and former President, and

Whereas, The Board of Trade of the Fur Industry of the City of New York and the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., now assembled in joint meeting especially called in respect to the departed, greviously feeling the loss of so great and good a man, colleague and friend, and appreciating the value of his gifted counsel and unstinted service in the interest of the industry,

Resolve, That the deepest and most sincere respect and esteem for the departed be here recorded on behalf of the membership of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry of the City of New York and of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the respective organizations.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE FUR INDUSTRY.
SAMUEL ULLMANN, Chairman.
ASSOCIATED FUR MANUFACTURERS.
ADOLPH ENGEL, Pres.

FROEHLICH.—Adolph, beloved husband of Stella Froehlich. Services at his late residence, 1,340 West 140th St., Wednesday, Sept. 27, 12:30 P. M.

GILKINSON.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 25, 1916, Elizabeth, widow of John K. Gilkinson, aged 58 years. Funeral service at her residence, 150 Bellevue Av., Wednesday evening, Sept. 27, 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

HOWELL.—On Tuesday morning, Sept. 26, 1916, Vice Chancellor James E. Howell. Funeral services from his late residence, Riverside and Graf

GIANTS ADD STILL ONE MORE VICTORY TO THEIR ALREADY RECORD-BREAKING SEQUENCE

ONLY SEASON'S END WILL STOP GIANTS

Not Satisfied with Breaking Straightaway Record for Victories, They Keep at It.

SLIM SALLEE ON THE JOB

He Not Only Downs the Cardinals by Score of 6 to 1, but Swings His Bat Right Lustily.

Slim Sallee, the Eifel Tower of the Giants' pitching brigade, becoming jealous of all the attention that his teammates were getting for making records, set out yesterday to get a record all of his own. And he did it. Sallee not only pitched the Giants to victory over St. Louis by a score of 6 to 1—thereby adding another golden bead to their long string and making the sum total now twenty-two straight—but he also did the unheard-of thing for a pitcher of having a perfect batting average—1000—for the day.

No one ever expects a pitcher to make base hits. That task is usually left to the other hired men in the ball club. A pitcher is just supposed to go up to the plate, wave three times gently at the ball, and then walk back to the bench with dignity and decorum.

Knowing that this contemptuous idea of the swatting ability of his craft was widespread, Sallee decided to cause a sensation by placing the fact on record that there was one pitcher, anyway, who could go up to the bat and do just as well as Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Zack Wheat, or even Benny Kauff

And Besides, He Can Pitch.

Yes, Sir, Sallee hit yesterday just as well as Cobb ever did. He was up four times, made two hits and a sacrifice fly, and got a base on balls. That's perfect. And, at that, Sallee has something on either Cobb or Speaker. They can go up and make a perfect batting average occasionally, but they cannot pitch. Here is Mr. Sallee, the bold Sheriff of Higginsport, who not only can hit 1.000 but he can also pitch, as he has demonstrated pretty clearly.

The poor dilapidated Cardinals are so thoroughly awe-stricken at the Giants' batting basketful playing that they submitted to defeat yesterday with barely a struggle. Mule Watson, who pitched six innings against the straight-away record holders, was such easy picking that New York had harvested half a game before Manager Huggins came to and abstracted Mule from the proceedings.

Manager Huggins has shaken up his club so often in an effort to get a winning combination that he has become discouraged. He tried a new scheme yesterday and put the names of all his players in a hat and drew them out by lot. As a result the team which faced the Giants was so twisted and turned that even a close friend could hardly have recognized it.

Giants No Longer Keyed Up.

The high nervous tension of establishing a new world's record is all over now and the Giants played with a sort of a careless abandon. No matter how carelessly they play, however, the team which can beat them has yet to put in an appearance.

The fans also are all talked out about the Giants winning this-or-that-many straight, so most of them took a rest yesterday and the population at the game would have made about a fair attendance at a prohibition lecture. Now that all the major league records have been smashed skyhigh, there is nothing left for the Giants to do but go after any minor league records which may be at large.

The local heroes began to do business early. Burns started out right away with a double to left. Herzog was tossed out at first by Betzel, and when Robertson sent a double to left, just out of Bescher's reach, Burns scored. Zimmerman poked a long fly to right and Robertson started for third after the catch. Butler heaved the ball on a wild flight toward third and the ball rolled to the boxes, Robertson romping home.

Benny Kauff favored in the third with a three-base smash to the fence in left centre field. He scored on Holke's single. McCarty's single sent Holke to third. Sallee then came forward with a sacrifice fly to centre and Holke raced home.

Peril Looms Up in Fifth.

Sallee's only sign of weakness appeared in the fifth inning, and if it had not been for the gilt-edged support contributed by Davey Robertson, Sallee's day would not have been quite as pleasant as it was. Betzel singled to centre and went to second on Watson's rap to right. Bescher unpeeled a double to right which scored Betzel and sent Watson to third. Bohen poled a long fly to right field, and after the catch Watson started lickity-split for the plate.

Robertson straightened out his trusty left arm, and with the accuracy of a rifle bullet, the ball went straight and true to McCarty at the plate and Watson was tagged out for a double play.

All those present having horns may now blow them.

The Giants were not quite through with Watson. Not yet. Fletcher began the sixth with a healthy three-base drive to just about the same spot in left centre to which Kauff had cudgeled the ball. Kauff hoisted a fly to right and it dropped between three to the ground in a circle composed of three of the St. Louis players. They had forgotten to telephone each other about who was to catch it. Fletcher scored and Kauff went to third on Holke's sacrifice. McCarty hit a Texas Leaguer back of short stop and Kauff tallied.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	2	2	0	Bescher,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	2	6	Bohen,ss	4	0	0	3	3
Robertson,rf	4	1	2	3	1	Smith,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Zimmerm'n,3b	4	0	0	0	2	Hornsby,3b	4	0	0	0	2
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	1	4	Butler,rf	4	0	2	2	1
Kauff,cf	4	2	2	3	0	Miller,lb	4	0	1	11	0
Holke,1b	3	1	1	14	0	Snyder,c	4	0	1	0	3
McCarty,c	4	0	2	2	0	Betzel,2b	4	1	1	4	5
Kocher,c	2	0	2	0	0	Watson,p	2	0	0	1	0
Sallee,p	2	0	2	0	0	Gonzales	1	0	0	0	0
						Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	15	27	13	Total	35	1	8	24	14

a-Batted for Watson in the seventh inning.

Errors—Hornsby, Butler, Fletcher. 2

New York	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	...		6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Burns, Robertson, Smith, Bescher, Kauff. Three-base hits—Kauff, Fletcher. Sacrifice hit—Holke. Sacrifice fly—Sallee. Double play—Herzog, Fletcher and Holke; Robertson and McCarty; Betzel, Bohen and Miller. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Base on balls—Off Watson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Watson, 12 hits and 5 runs in six innings; off Williams, 3 hits and no runs in two innings; off Sallee, 1 run. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Harrison.

TO GET McGRAW PUPIL.

Milwaukee Baseball Club Will Have Manager from Giants.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 26.—Al Timme, President of the Milwaukee team of the American Association, announced today that the next manager of the team would be a graduate of the school of John McGraw, head of the New York National League club. The identity of the player is a secret, as Timme refuses to disclose his name.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 0.
(First game.)
Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
(Second game.)
Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	89	57	.610
Philadelphia	87	57	604
Boston	83	58	.589
New York	81	62	.566
Pittsburgh	65	85	.433
Chicago	65	85	.433
St. Louis	60	90	.400
Cincinnati	57	93	.380

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	87	60	.592
Chicago	86	64	.573
Detroit	85	66	.563
New York	76	71	.517
St. Louis	78	73	.517
Cleveland	76	74	.507
Washington	73	73	.500
Philadelphia	33	113	.226

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3 P. M.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.

LEAGUE PENNANT RACES.

Dodgers Hope to Take Advantage of Phillies' Idleness Today.

There was little cessation of vigilance for Brooklyn fans, although the Robins defeated the Cubs at Ebbets Field yesterday, for the Phillies kept apace with the league leaders by batting out a ninth-inning victory over the Cincinnati Reds. There is absolutely no difference in the standing of the two teams this morning from that of yesterday, except that each added three points to its percentage total on the winning side. Boston, by twice scoring over the much-beflogged Pirates, drew another half game toward the top of the heap, but is still three games and a half behind Brooklyn and two and a half behind the Phillies.

Brooklyn's chance to gain a little ground in the pennant chase will come this afternoon, when they again play Chicago, while the Phillies are idle, resting up preparatory to making what may prove their pennant-winning invasion of Ebbets Field tomorrow.

The National League situation has become so intense that every fan has followed the figures to unravel a possible winner from them. There are probably as many opinions as fans. However, according to performances of the last week, one is led to believe that Philadelphia will come out on top when the season ends. The Phillies have been traveling at a .900 gait for four days, while Brooklyn's percentage has been little better than .500 since last Saturday.

When the two leading teams clash at Ebbets Field tomorrow in a three-game series, Brooklyn will have a one-game advantage in its contests with the Phillies. Nineteen times this season the two teams have met, and in ten games Brooklyn won. By a victory over Chicago today Brooklyn can put itself in a position to maintain the lead even though it loses two out of three games with Philadelphia. A victory today and one in the series with Philadelphia would give the Robins a total of 91 victories to 59 defeats, while Philadelphia would have to its credit 89 triumphs and 58 defeats. Therefore, for Philadelphia to go to the top, should Brooklyn win today, they must take the entire series with the Dodgers.

The Robins engage the Giants starting next Monday, and will have a big advantage in the season's series thus far, having won 12 against 6 defeats. This, however, was in the days when the Giants were pigmies rather than the wonderful aggregation they are now. The standing today follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	Pct.
Brooklyn	89	57	8	.60958
Philadelphia	87	57	9	.60416
Boston	83	58	12	.58865

There is no change in the American League situation today, since no games were scheduled yesterday. The standing is as follows:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.	Pct.
Boston	87	60	7	.59183
Chicago	86	64	4	.57333
Detroit	85	66	3	.56291

TUNE UP THEIR RACING CARS

Noted Drivers Hard at Work for the Astor Cup Contest.

Practice for the Astor Cup race, which is to occur on Saturday at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, has started in earnest. To qualify for the race the drivers are obliged to show an average of ninety miles or over at the elimination trials tomorrow, and as only thirty-two cars will be allowed in the race itself and nearly forty have entered, the entrants are going to make sure that their cars are up to the requirements.

Speedwise "rail birds" are visiting the track every day and clocking the different cars as they spin around the great two-mile oval. Every one has his favorite ranging from Resta to the least known of the drivers. Many prophecy that a new record for the distance, 250 miles, will be hung up on Saturday.

Reserved seat and general admission tickets for the race to be run have been placed on sale at the ticket salesroom of the Speedway at 1,624 Broadway. Tickets have also been placed on sale in the principal hotel ticket offices, Macy's and Abraham & Straus's in Brooklyn.

The automobile route to Sheepshead Bay Speedway from New York is as follows:

Cross bridge to Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, turn right to Fourth Street, one block to Manhattan Avenue; cross bridge immediately and out Manhattan Avenue to Greenpoint Avenue; turn left short block to Leonard Street; turn right and through Leonard Street to Elmore; turn right to Montrose; Montrose to Broadway to Keap Street; Keap Street to Bedford Avenue where turn to left; Bedford Avenue across Eastern Parkway to Parkside Avenue; Parkside Avenue, one block beyond Flatbush Avenue, turn to left into Ocean Avenue and thence to the Speedway. The route may also be reached via Williamsburg Bridge, Bedford Avenue and Ocean Avenue or via Manhattan or Brooklyn Bridge and through Prospect Park to Ocean Avenue entrance and thence through Ocean Avenue.

Here from Cuba for World's Series.

Victor Munoz, sporting editor of El Mundo, the largest newspaper in Cuba, and well known in Cuba as a writer on sports, arrived here yesterday from Havana to describe the world's series for El Mundo.

American Association.

Toledo, 10; Columbus, 8.
St. Paul, 10; Kansas City, 4.
Indianapolis, 9; Louisville, 2.

ROBINS MAKE FEW BUT TIMELY HITS

League Leaders Use Their Half-Dozen Bingles So Wisely That Cubs Are Beaten.

Old reliable Jeff Pfeffer was intrusted with the task of subduing the ferocious Cubs yesterday in Brooklyn's pennant march, and as a result Robbie's men kept on toward the flag by brushing the visitors aside with a 4-to-1 score. Played in perfect weather, without even the touch of Autumn in the air, the encounter was as peaceful as any contest in which the aggressive Bruins are engaged could be, and was in marked contrast to the two double-headers on the two previous days, where the bitterness of the strife was apparent in nearly every ball pitched.

The reason seemed to come to the surface in the fact that the followers of Joe Tinker had fought themselves to a standstill in trying to check the victorious Dodgers, and, under the influence of the soothing atmosphere, were willing to play the game of baseball in a peaceful manner. There were a few exceptions to this rule, one of these working to the advantage of the Robins.

It appeared that the only wild man on the grounds was McConnell, who was sent in by Tinker to oppose Pfeffer. He was erratic to the extent of aiming to distant parts of the field while the Brooklyn men were at bat, so that the Dodgers got started on some of their runs by the walking or hit-by-pitcher route. There was so little for the fans to be enthusiastic about at one stage of the game that they began a fusillade of raillery with the players on the bench. Knabe of the Cubs and O'Mara of the Dodgers were so prolific in repartee that they were banished to the clubhouse by the umpire.

Pfeffer's peaceful progress was seriously disturbed only in the fifth inning, when, with the bases full and only one man out, the fans feared disaster, as the score was a tie at the time with one run each. Pfeffer was supreme in this crisis, and, in fact, helped to load up the bags by deliberately passing Williams; after Flack and Mann had singled and Saier had advanced them with a sacrifice. It was the only time during the fray that Big Jeff set himself to the serious task of striking out the opposition, and the gallery yelled and stamped as he sent ball after ball over the corner of the plate, retiring Wilson and Yerkes without giving them the semblance of a chance to meet the ball fairly.

It was in this essential of control that Robbie's master pitcher had the advantage of McConnell, for he was touched up for seven hits, while the Dodgers collected only six safeties. The superiority of the home offensive was demonstrated by the fact that, aided by the free gifts of Young McConnell, they were able to convert the sparse allowance of safeties into enough runs to assure victory by the end of the fifth frame. There were confidence and effectiveness, too, in the demeanor of the Dodgers in the field that instilled similar confidence in the onlookers. After a safe lead had been gained at the end of the sixth, all eyes were turned to the scoreboard to watch the progress of the battle between the Reds and the threatening Phillies. There was a wild shout when Matty's men went ahead of the Moran aggregation, but only a cheer greeted when the final score showed that the Phillies had won, keeping their place only a game behind the leaders.

There was little chance for spectacular work in the fielding, but Dodgers seemed to have profited by their undue haste in recent games, and handled chances deliberately and efficiently. The only sensational catch was credited to the opposition forces, and probably produced the total of Brooklyn's winning score. Williams was playing deep in centre field, and had to scoot back to embrace Stengel's fly, which was going at top speed for the flagpole. This happened in the first inning, when Myers had singled, stole second on a fumble by Williams, and third on Daubert's sacrifice. The crowd forgot all about the fumble when Williams raced back and nabbed Stengel's fly, and, even though Myers was enabled to score on the throw-in, the centre fielder was the recipient of reluctant cheers. Wheat flied out to Yerkes to end the inning.

McConnell was at the height of his erratic career in the fifth inning, and walked Mowrey for a starter. Olson sacrificed and Chief Meyers was hit on the wrist. A passed ball, for which the pitcher might have been responsible, put Mowrey on third and the Chief on second. Pfeffer came along with a timely single to centre, scoring both of them. With two runs on one hit, the twirler braced, throwing out Myers and making Daubert fly to Wortman.

McConnell showed further disregard for the personal comfort of Robbie's athletes in the sixth, which he opened by smartly rapping Stengel, who had time to recover from the blow before chasing around to third on Wheat's single to right. Cutshaw flied out to centre, but when Mowrey was thrown out by Yerkes Stengel crossed the plate. Wortman closed the proceedings by throwing out Olson.

The only time the Cubs were able to scramble off with a marker was in the third. After McConnell had popped a foul which Meyers nailed, Flack beat out a slow hit over second. Mann flied out to Stengel and Saier got a free trip to first. Williams produced a handy single, and Flack scored. Saier got as far as third on the throw, and Williams rested comfortably at second, but both died there as Wilson was out. The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	3	1	2	3	0	Flack,rf	3	1	3	0	0
Daubert,1b	3	0	1	9	0	Mann,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Stengel,rf	3	1	1	4	0	Saier,1b	3	0	0	14	1
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Williams,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	0	1	Wilson,c	4	0	1	2	0
Mowrey,3b	2	1	0	2	0	Yerkes,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Olson,ss	2	0	0	2	1	Pechous,3b	4	0	0	1	5
Meyers,c	2	1	0	4	0	Fortm'n,ss	3	0	0	3	6
Pfeffer,p	3	0	1	0	2	McCorm'k,p	3	0	0	1	2
						aSmith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	25	4	6	27	8	Total	33	1	7	24	17

a-Batted for McConnell in ninth inning.

Errors—Williams.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	...		4
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Sacrifice hits—Saier, Daubert, Olson, H. Myers. Sacrifice fly—Stengel. Double play—Yerkes, Wortman and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off McConnell, 1; off Pfeffer, 4. Earned runs—Off McConnell, 3; off Pfeffer, 1. Hit by pitcher—By McConnell, (J. Meyers, Stengel); by Pfeffer, (Mann.) Struck out—By McConnell, 2; by Pfeffer, 5. Wild pitch—McConnell, 1. Passed ball—Wilson. 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Ryler and Eason.

RUMSON FOUR WINS CUPS.

Defeats Whippany Polo Team by 11 to 6 in Final Game of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 26.—In the final polo match of the season at the Rumson Country Club the Rumson four defeated the Whippany team today by the score of 11 goals to 6, for the cups donated by G. Jason Waters. The visiting team was shut out in four of the eight periods of play. For Rumson W. Strother Jones, Jr., and Howard S. Borden played an exceptionally strong game. Jones scoring five goals and Borden four. The summary:

RUMSON.	WHIPPANY.
1—H. J. Barrett.	1—G. Maynard.
2—W. S. Jones, Jr.	2—J. Berens Waters.
3—H. S. Borden.	3—G. Jason Waters.
Back—A. S. H. Jones.	Back—B. Grannis.

Goals earned—Rumson, 11; Whippany, 6. Individual goals—W. S. Jones, Jr., (5,) Borden, (4,) Barrett, (2,) Maynard, (2,) J. Berens Waters, (3.) Referee—W. Strother Jones, Sr. Timer—Beverly W. Brown.

BRAVES CUT TWO NOTCHES.

Keep Up Fast Gait and Make It Five Straight from Pittsburgh.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Boston made it five straight from Pittsburgh today, winning the first game by 3 to 0, and the second, 2 to 1. Nehf, in the first game, and Allen, in the second, pitched gilt-edged ball for the Braves, the Pirates getting only four hits in each game.

Allen made his first appearance on the mound in over a month, having been ill with tonsilitis. He walked two men in the first inning, but after this he settled down and held the visitors at bay. Boston scored the winning run in the second encounter in the eighth on a single by Maranville, a stolen base, and an error, and a double by Wilhoit.

Egan was put out of the first game for disputing a decision by Umpire Quigley. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Baird,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Maranv'e,ss	4	0	2	2	4	Bigbee,2b	4	0	1	1	0
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Konetch'y,1b	4	2	1	14	0	H'chman,lf	4	0	0	0	0
J.C.S'th,3b	3	0	1	2	4	J.Wag'r,1b	2	0	0	11	0
Magee,lf	3	0	1	0	0	King,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Egan,2b	2	0	1	2	2	J.Smith,ss	3	0	0	0	3
Fitzp'k,2b	2	0	0	0	0	Schmidt,c	3	0	0	9	0
Gowdy,c	3	0	1	3	2	Evans,p	2	0	1	1	5
Nehf,p	2	1	0	0	1	aW. Wag'r	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	8	27	13	Total	30	0	4	24	12

a-Batted for Evans in ninth inning.

Errors—Egan, Baird, King.

Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	...		3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Konetchy, Egan, Carey. Stolen bases—Gowdy. Sacrifice hit—J. C. Smith. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 4; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Evans, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Evans, 8 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Nehf, 4 hits and no run, in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, (J. Wagner.) Struck out—By Evans, 8; by Nehf, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Collins,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Baird,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Maranv'e,ss	4	1	2	6	2	Bigbee,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Carey,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Konetch'y,1b	4	0	0	10	1	Hitch'n,lf	3	1	2	2	0
J.C.Smith,ss	3	0	1	0	2	J.Wagner,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Magee,lf	3	0	0	1	0	King,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Fitzp'ck,2b	3	0	0	3	2	J.Smith,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Gowdy,c	3	0	1	7	2	W.Wag'er,c	3	0	0	4	0
Allen,p	3	0	0	0	2	Jacobs,p	2	0	0	0	3
Total	31	2	7	27	11	Total	31	1	4	24	10

Errors—Collins, Maranville, Baird, W. Wagner.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	...		2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Wilhoit. Three-base hits Collins, Hinchman, (2). Stolen bases—Maranville, (2,) Carey. Double plays—J. Smith and J. Wagner; Gowdy and Maranville; J. Smith and J. Wagner. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Allen, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 7 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Allen, 4 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Jacobs, 4; by Allen, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

CLOSE CALL FOR PHILLIES.

Struggling Champions Overtake and Pass Reds in Ninth.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—A ninth inning rally gave Philadelphia the victory over Cincinnati today, by the score of 3 to 2, and enabled the home team to keep pace with Brooklyn in the fight for the pennant.

Knetzer had the better of a battle with Demaree for eight innings and the visitors led by one run until one man was out in the ninth inning. Then Cravath stretched an ordinary single into a double. Cooper ran for Cravath. Chase knocked down Luderus's single. The ball rolled to Groh, who threw to Wingo to catch Cooper at the plate. Umpire Klem motioned that Cooper was out, but in sliding to the plate the runner knocked the ball out of Wingo's glove and the catcher's left hand was badly spiked.

Umpire Klem then allowed Cooper's run. Luderus reached third on the play. Dugey ran for Luderus and scored the winning run, when Niehoff beat out a bunt, Chase's throw to Huhn, who succeeded Wingo, being a trifle late. The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Smith,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	2	6	Groh,2b	4	0	2	1	6
Stock,3b	4	0	0	1	3	Roush,cf	2	1	1	0	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Chase,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Griffith,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	2	12	0	M'K'nie,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	3	3	Kopf,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Killifer,c	3	0	2	4	2	Wingo,c	4	0	0	4	0
Demaree,p	3	0	0	0	5	Huhn,c	0	0	0	0	0
aCooper	0	1	0	0	0	Knetzer,p	3	0	0	0	1
bDugey	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	32	3	7	27	18	Total	31	2	8	*25	11

*-One out when winning run was scored.

a-Ran for Cravath in ninth inning.

b-Ran for Luderus in ninth inning.

Error—Luderus, Kopf, Wingo.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3

Two-base hits—Griffith, (2,) Groh, Cravath. Home run—Paskert. Sacrifice hits—Chase, McKechnie. Sacrifice fly—Roush. Double play—Groh and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Knetzer, 2. Earned runs—Off Knetzer, 1; off Demaree, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Demaree, (Roush). Struck out—By Knetzer, 3; by Demaree, 4. Wild pitches—Knetzer, Demaree. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SMITH POUNDS COWLER.

Californian Takes Honors Readily from English Heavyweight.

Tom Cowler, the English heavyweight, at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night yielded the honors to Gunboat Smith of California in a ten-round bout. It was Cowler's first appearance in a ring since several months ago, when he fell before a blow from Jack Dillon in the same ring. As the men emerged from a clinch in the second round last night Cowler's right eye was bleeding profusely, and it impaired his sight so that he was unable to land cleanly with any of his blows thereafter.

Smith, weighing considerably less than his opponent, did the more effective hitting, and, although at times his work appeared to be rough, he shook Cowler up with heavy blows to the face and body frequently. This was particularly true of the sixth session, when the Gunner landed with a right cross which stunned Cowler momentarily, but the Californian was slow in following up his advantage. From then until the closing bell Smith made a mark of his adversary's injured eye, and Cowler was covered with blood when the final bell ended the bout. The weights were: Smith, 177½ pounds; Cowler, 206½ pounds.

Joe Lynch Outpoints Sharkey.

Joe Lynch, a bantamweight of the west side, outpointed Jack Sharkey of the east side in the star bout of ten rounds last night at the Pioneer Sporting Club. In the semi-final ten-round bout Benny McCoy of Baltimore and Billy Fitzsimmons of Yonkers fought a fast draw.

Crescent A. C. Boxing Bouts.

The first amateur boxing tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn will be held in its gymnasium on Oct. 10 and 12. Entry blanks have been issued for its 108, 115, 125 and 135-pound classes. A point trophy will be given to the club scoring the greatest number of points, from October, 1916, to March, 1917, inclusive.

Louisville and Omaha to Play Series

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 26.—The Omaha Club, winners of the 1916 pennant of the Western League, will play a series of games with the Louisville Club, league leaders in the American Association, beginning Oct. 4. A double-header will be played Oct. 7 and 8. The team which has the first four games to its credit will win the series.

RIGHT FIELDERS IN WORLD'S SERIES

Fullerton Dopes Prowess of the Starboard Gardeners of Teams Which May Compete.

RIGHT FIELDERS.
AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Against Brooklyn.

	Offense Value.	Defense Value.	Total.
Red Sox	491	205	696
Detroit	482	188	670
Chicago	397	176	573

Against Philadelphia.

	Offense Value.	Defense Value.	Total.
Red Sox	478	208	686
Detroit	466	190	656
Chicago	392	176	568

Against Boston.

	Offense Value.	Defense Value.	Total.
Red Sox	455	201	656
Detroit	475	190	665
Chicago	388	176	564

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Against Red Sox.

	Offense Value.	Defense Value.	Total.
Brooklyn	428	182	610
Philadelphia	440	176	616
Boston	416	184	600

Against Chicago.

	Offense Value.	Defense Value.	Total.
Brooklyn	441	188	629
Philadelphia	458	176	634
Boston	427	192	619

Against Detroit.

	Offense Value.	Defense Value.	Total.
Brooklyn	455	180	635
Philadelphia	468	173	641
Boston	432	188	620

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.

It seems to me, in studying the figures of the three leading clubs of each league player for player, that there is a decline in the individual ability and efficiency of outfielders that finds no explanation. It appears that the older and better ones are gradually sliding backward, and that the new men are not up to the established standards. The game appears to be going forward in other lines, but the outfielders are not developing rapidly. A glance down the batting averages will show what I mean more clearly than anything else. Take five men out of the two major leagues, and the remainder of the outfielders will be scarcely up to big league possibilities.

A decade or two ago, we supposed that an outfielder ought to be close to a .300 hitter to earn his pay, and now we find a dozen of them down below the .250 mark.

Among the right fielders, as we compare them, we find some odd things. We discover, to our sorrow, that the best ones are giving way to time. Sam Crawford, that portly, middle-aged gentleman who has honored the game by his presence and driven many young pitchers to drink and the bushes again, no longer is the terror he was to American League boxmen. One would imagine that we would have to figure Sam as having slipped 'way back, and to calculate upon his work in the world's series. Don't do it, friends! Don't do it! The truth is that Sammy is not as effective as he once was against American League pitching. This is partly because he is slipping back a little, and more largely because the American League twirlers are losing some of their awe of him. Do not imagine, however, that the National League pitchers will have anything on Sammy. Besides that, Sam has rounded into shape very slowly, and he is just getting good, and, if he is lucky enough to smash into the world's series, he ought to be in midseason form about Oct. 6.

Hooper Outranks His Rivals.

The best of them all is Harry Hooper. This fellow never has been a highly press-agented player. He is quiet, efficient, and a great ball player who does his work with such a lack of showiness that it is only noticeable in the final figures. He is not a great hitter, but he is there in the pinch. He is one of the quiet, thinking, determined fellows who do just the right thing at the right spots. Last Fall he cut loose and did a little of the sensational, and became co-hero with Duff Lewis. These two split the star stuff. He is going just as steadily this year as ever before. He hits good pitching well and poor pitching hard.

Chicago would present an assortment of right fielders—none of them very efficient. Rowland probably would use one against one team, one against another, and switch as the left and right-handed pitchers change. Shano Collins is a slashing, swinging hitter, who hits poor pitching with terrific effect and good pitching not at all. The switch would be to Fournier, and it is a problem in my mind as to whether the big Frenchman would not be a better man in such a series. Fournier is a whale of a hitter and a fair ball player if let alone. Opposing teams have discovered that they can throw him into the air and make him forget whether he is playing ball or pinochle. They have made a

GRAHAM BEATS KERR AND LEWIS IN PLAY-OFF ON GREENWICH LINKS

GRAHAM GOES GREAT GUNS AT GREENWICH

Home Club Golfer Wins Play-Off of Tie for Medal and Takes Two Matches.

TOPPING CLIMBS TO VICTORY

Four Down to Kerr at Turn, He Wages Great Uphill Battle and Captures Contest by 1 Up.

Samuel J. Graham of the home club was the outstanding figure in the first day's match play of the annual invitation of the Greenwich Country Club. Not only did he survive two rounds of match play and enter the semi-finals, but he also won the play-off of the triple tie for the medal, with a 75, to a 78 for Kerr, and nothing at all for Reggie Lewis, who picked up his ball. Lewis was handsomely beaten by Marston in the first round, the Baltusrol player winning 3 up and 2 to play, and after leading Henry Topping 4 up at the turn in the afternoon, Kerr succumbed to his clubmate's wonderful rally on the inward journey and lost by 1 down on the home green.

The survivors, aside from Topping and Graham, are Marston and Peacock, who will meet in the lower half of the draw this morning, to play the winner of the Topping-Graham match in the final round. Peacock won his way into the semi-finals by defeating V. C. Longley of the National Links in the morning round, 3 and 1, and Vincent Hilton, metropolitan junior champion, in the afternoon, 2 and 1. After Marston had disposed of Lewis in the morning, he eliminated W. Parker Seeley of Brooklawn, 2 and 1, in a close match in the afternoon.

The undoing of Reggie Lewis came about through the fact that he borrowed a midiron from MacDonald Smith and a mashie from Max Marston to help him out in his round. Doubtless the former metropolitan open champion makes very good use of the midiron that he kindly gave to Lewis, but the young Westchester and Connecticut State champion would have done better had he taken a putter out of the bag every time he reached for that particular midiron.

Mashie Works for Its Owner.

As for the mashie, it was so accustomed to doing good work for Marston, that it continued to help out the Baltusrol player, even when it was in the hands of Lewis, as the Wykagyl player was short on most of his approaches. He was 45 to the turn, with Marston little better at 43, and the Baltusrol player finally won 3 and 2. Lewis revenged himself in the beaten eight by trouncing Frank Dyer, 6 up and 5 to play, in the afternoon.

S. J. Graham had the hardest work of the morning in removing Gardiner White, winner of Sleepy Hollow and Piping Rock, from further proceedings at Greenwich. White was playing in fine style, but the home club golfer was holing putts from long distances with more or less regularity, and as he got 75, with every putt holed, for his medal score, it was no wonder that White lost by 3 and 1, with his 78. White, like Reggie Lewis, assuaged his feelings by winning his match in the beaten eight, defeating Drew Fletcher of Nassau 4 and 3.

Vincent Hilton, the metropolitan junior champion, was going at top speed in the morning when he eliminated J. T. L. Hubbard of Brooklawn, but in the afternoon he became wild as the wildest of wayfarers from the tee, putting his first two shots out of bounds, and lost to Grant Peacock, runner-up in the intercollegiate championship last year, 2 up and 1 to play.

Topping-Kerr Match a Hummer.

From all points of view, the second round match between Topping and Hamilton Kerr was the best contest of the day. After a long lapse, during which he played as if in a sub-conscious state, Kerr came to life on Monday and tied for the low score medal. He continued his good work yesterday morning by eliminating Morton Fearey of Richmond County, 1 up, and returning a medal score of 78. He is dead once more—killed by his clubmate, Topping—but he died struggling like a real golfer. He went to the turn in the afternoon in 37, and was 4 up on Topping. After that—the deluge! Topping won four of the next five holes, squared the match, and went into the winning lead of 1 up on the sixteenth hole.

Topping took the first hole in a stroke under par, but he messed up the short second unmercifully and the match was squared. After winning the long fourth with a 5, Kerr took the seventh and eighth with par 4s, and was 4 up at the ninth, where Topping conceded him a short putt for a 2. Topping had an excellent variety of 5s and 6s on his card and was 43 strokes to the turn.

From this point to the end of the match, the winner of the Ardsley and Garden City tournaments played in the form that brought him his early season victories. He took 35 strokes for the last nine holes, one under par, and the only mistake he made on the stretch was a three-putt session on the seventeenth green where he accepted a half in 5.

Kerr's Lead Rapidly Vanishes.

Kerr took three putts on the tenth green, drove a ball out of bounds on his second shot to the eleventh green, and then over-approached into a trap, losing both holes. A thirty-foot putt for a 4 on the par 5 thirteenth by Topping reduced Kerr's lead to a single hole, and this was wiped out on the long fourteenth where Topping clipped another stroke from par, squaring the match.

Kerr made a fine recovery from a trap by the fifteenth green, and halved the hole with a 3, but he failed to get out so well from a trap at the sixteenth green, and there he took the extra stroke that cost him the victory. The last two holes were halved, Topping holding his lead of 1 up to the end. The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—First Round—Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, beat M. L. Fearey, Richmond County, 1 up; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, beat L. L. Bredin, Detroit, 3 and 5; C. G. Comstock, Sleepy Hollow, beat Drew Fletcher, Nassau, 5 and 4; Samuel J. Graham, Greenwich, beat Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 3 and 1; Max R. Marston, Baltrusol, beat Reginald Lewis, Wykagtl, 3 and 2; W. Parker Seeley, Brooklawn, beat Frank W. Dyer, Montclair, 2 and 1; Vincent Hilton, Greenwich, beat J. T. L. Hubbard, Brooklawn, 5 and 4; Grant Peacock, Princeton, beat V. C. Longley, National Links, 3 and 1.

Second Round—Topping defeated Kerr, 1 up; Graham defeated Comstock, 6 and 5; Marston defeated Seeley, 2 and 1; Peacock defeated Hilton, 2 and 1.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Bredin defeated Fearey, 2 up; White defeated Fletcher, 4 and 3; Lewis defeated Dyer, 6 and 5; Hubbard defeated Longley, 1 up.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—First Round—Artemas Holmes, Wee Burn, beat Hoge Gilliam, Greenwich, 6 and 4; Ellis Adams, Essex County, beat A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 2 and 1; E. L. Scofield, Jr., Wee Burn, beat H. McMillan, Minikahda, 3 and 2; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, beat J. S. Thompson, Town and Country, 1 up, (19 holes;) R. D. Humphreys, Bedford, beat J. E. Kelley, Deal, 4 and 3; T. M. S. Rolls, Greenwich, beat Dr. C. E. Martin, Greenwich, by default; G. B. Carhart, Greenwich, beat R. D. Rooks, Metacomet, 4 and 3; S. R. Holander, Siwanoy, beat R. E. Sprott, Brooklawn, by default.

Second Round—Adams defeated Holmes, 4 and 3; Rolls defeated Humphreys, 2 and 1; Scofield defeated Chapman, 4 and 3; Carhart defeated Hollander, 6 and 5.

Beaten Eight, First Round—Ranney defeated Gilliam, 1 up; McMillan defeated Thompson, 1 up, (21 holes;) Kelley won from Martin by default; Rooks won from Sprott by default.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—First Round.—H. Minott, Bedford, beat E. B. Curtiss, Greenwich, 4 and 3; R. T. McGusty, Greenwich, beat J. S. Gillespie, Wee Burn, by default; C. C. Pearson, Greenwich, beat R. C. Chamberlain, Cherry Valley, 4 and 2; J. T. Soutter, Greenwich, beat J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 5 and 4; J. S. Kenyon, Metacomet, beat F. Saidwedel, Great Neck, 1 up; J. T. Trippe, Apawamis, beat W. F. Honan, Greenwich, 3 and 2; R. S. Crocker, Greenwich, beat N. T. Guernsey, Jr., Greenwich, 6 and 5; M. T. Hodgens, Greenwich, beat W. Fleming, Apawamis, by default.

Second Round—Minott defeated McGusty, 3 and 2; Pearson defeated Soutter, 9 and 8; Kenyon defeated Trippe, 2 up; Crocker defeated Hodgens, 1 up.

SIXTY TO TRY FOR TITLE.

Women's Golf Championship Draws Many Prominent Players.

The official entry list for the women's national golf championship at Belmont Springs next week issued yesterday by Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the U. S. G. A., shows that this year's field is to be about half the size of the field at Onwentsia last year, where Mrs. Vanderbeck won her title. With the exception of the title holder, Mrs. Vanderbeck, and Mrs. Feitner, metropolitan champion, the entry list contains the names of almost every prominent woman golfer in the country, and consequently the smaller field, composed of sixty players, will be appreciated by the players and officials. The Curtis sisters of Boston, both former national champions, had sent in their names as contestants, but at the last moment they decided not to play, and withdrew from the list.

Miss Alexa Stirling, the young Southern champion, who is looked upon as the favorite for the title, will tee off at 10:20 o'clock Monday morning in company with Miss Georgianna Bishop of Brooklawn, national champion in 1904. In view of Miss Stirling's recent victory over the present national champion, Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, at Huntingdon Valley in the final round for the Berthyllen trophy, a victory at the national championship at Belmont Springs will give her a clear title to the supremacy of women's golf in this country.

However, Miss Stirling will find her path to the national title beset by perils in the persons of various sectional champions from all parts of the country, each hoping, if not expecting, to win the tournament at Belmont Springs. One of the foremost contenders will be Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the Englishwoman who played so well this Spring and who is the present holder of the women's Eastern championship, won at fifty-two holes of medal play. Other prominent entries are Mrs. J. V. Hurd, former American, British, and Canadian champion; Miss Marion Hollins, former metropolitan champion; Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia champion, and Mrs. F. C. Letts, present Western champion. The entries and charting times are as follows:

9:30—Mrs. Charles F. Rowley.....Oakley
Miss Grace Semple.....St. Louis
9:38—Mrs. J. Y. Hurd.....Pittsburgh
Miss Edith Chesebrough....Burlingame
9:40—Miss Barbee G. Witherbee, Port Henry
Mrs. John W. Douglass.Westmoreland
9:45—Miss Marion Hollins.....Westbrook
Mrs. Chas. C. Auchincloss.Piping Rock
9:50—Mrs. Louise V. Heckscher...Piping Rock
Mrs. Caleb Fox...Huntingdon Valley
9:55—Mrs. Ralph Hammer.....Flushing
Miss D. W. Crosby.....Chestnut Hill
10:00—Miss Eleanor Allen.....Oakley
Mrs. G. Henry Stetson.....
Huntington Valley
10:05—Mrs. John H. Lapham....San Antonio
Miss Mildred Caverly.....Philadelphia
10:10—Miss Fanny C. Osgood.....Brooklina
Miss Laurie Kaiser.....Flosmoor
10:15—Mrs. W. A. Gavin.....Taconic
Mrs. L. C. Stockton.....Somerville
10:20—Miss Alexa Sterling.....Atlanta
Miss Georgianna Bishop....Brooklawn
10:25—Mrs. Harry A. Knox.....Oxford
Mrs. C. E. Metcalf...Agawam Hunt
10:30—Miss A. A. Neilson.....Woodland
Mrs. S. Well.....Fairview
10:35—Mrs. Richard C. Payson.....Portland
Miss Marjorie Wingate.Commonwealth
10:40—Mrs. Ellen C. Barrows.....Portland
Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr.....Boston
10:45—Mrs. A. K. Clarke.....Winchester
Miss Ethel M. Campbell..Philadelphia
10:50—Mrs. Paskel W. Swan.....Tatnuck
Mrs. Paul L. Lewis.....Winchester
10:55—Mrs. Sybil Frisbie.....Cherry Valley
Miss Alice Sargent.....Brookline
11:00—Mrs. G. M. Martin..Stoke Pogis, Eng.
Miss Elaine Rosenthal.....Ravisloe
11:05—Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser.....Baltusrol
Miss Eleanor B. Chandler..
Huntingdon Valley
11:10—Miss Ruth Hichborn.....Lexington
Miss Constance Roberson....Knollwood
11:15—Mrs. Frank Enos.....Englewood
Mrs. John Shepard...Belmont Springs
11:20—Miss Ernestine Pearce.....Skokie
Mrs. G. B. Johnson.....Brae Burn
11:25—Mrs. P. M. Shaw.....Englewood
Mrs. E. A. Randall.....Portland
11:30—Countess Mildred von Holstein..
Huntingdon Valley
Mrs. Milton Herold.....Philmont
11:35—Mrs. Charles Braffett.....Hinsdale
Mrs. G. W. Roope.....Brae Burn
11:40—Miss E. Sherburne....Belmont Springs
Mrs. F. C. Letts.....Cincinnati
11:45—Mrs. Daniel Simonds.....Worcester
Mrs. S. A. Herzog.....Fairview
11:50—Mrs. T. Hucknall.....Forest Hills
Mrs. E. W. Daley.....Oakley
11:55—Miss Frances D. MacCarthy..Woodland
Miss Mildred Smith.....Evanston

HARVARD BACKFIELD HAS STRENUOUS DAY

'Varsity Scores Four Touchdowns as Coaches Give Each Candidate a Tryout.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 26.—Harvard's hardest early-season work-out was given to the Crimson football players in the Stadium this afternoon. The coaches made it a test day for the backfield men, and all the candidates were worked to the limit. So good was the attack which followed the signal drill between Teams A and B that the 'Varsity was able to score four touchdowns against the scrubs, who went into the scrimmage fresh after two days' rest.

The touchdowns were real ones, the 'Varsity starting in each case from the vicinity of its 20-yard line and driving steadily up the field. The first-string men were not stopped. The quarter backs used little open play, although here and there an attack was made at the wings. The interference was better than it was in the game last week.

Caner, Thacher, Horween, and Horne were the men who made thescores. There was another shift on the first-string line, Moseley Taylor being placed at left tackle beside Dadmun, and Caner moved to tackle on the wing. Fhirney was again started as first left end and today Wood, who played end with him on the freshman team last Fall, was taken up from the second-team squad.

Practically all of the 'Varsity linemen were in scrimmage for the offensive drill, but the main attention was paid to the backs. Each of them, starting with Bond, Hitchcock, and Casey, was worked many times in succession, and was coached constantly. Murray Taylor, quarter on the freshman team two years ago, played for the team, while Willcox was out in playing clothes. He will get into the game this week, but it is likely that he will be in the backfield.

At the end of the scrimmage the scrubs received the ball on the 'Varsity's 20-yard line, but could not score in many plays, even by the use of forward passes and drop kicks.

CORNELL IN SECRET DRILL.

Sharpe Holds Long Practice in Baseball Cage Before Field Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—A long secret practice in the baseball cage was part of the program for the Cornell football squad today. Later, the sixty men trotted out on the field, and, after preliminary practice, three teams were sent through signals, and it is evident that a scrimmage is not far off.

The 'Varsity line-up was changed today. Shiverick was placed at quarter back, and it appears as if Dr. Sharpe had decided on him as the field general to succeed Barrett. Benedict, one of last year's sub half backs, was placed at right half back, with Haucke at left and Mueller at full back. Bretz, last year's freshman quarter, went back to the third team.

Changes were also made on the line. Eckley, right end, was given a rest because of a slight arm bruise, sustained before he came back this Fall, Zander taking his place. Jewett, the 198-pound sub tackle of last year, was placed at left tackle. The coaches learned that Tilley, the only veteran not here, is likely to return.

LEHIGH PRACTICE LIVELY.

Quarterback Chenowith Joins Squad —Five on Hospital List.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 26.—One of the reasons for the spirit shown by the Lehigh 'Varsity in today's practice was the arrival of Quarter Back Chenoweth, who always has been able to get a great deal out of the men. Together with Chenoweth came Chapman and Kirkpatrick.

The practices of yesterday and today have put five men on the hospital list. Among those injured are Brunner, who has a slight injury to his left leg, and Tomlinson, who has a bad knee. Bob Good and J. Good are also on the list.

It was not the intention of Coach Keady to hold all scrimmage today, but the injury to Brunner, who has done most of the punting, made him call for a line-up in order to try out Wysocki, the Asbury Park lad. Wysocki did good work, and is expected to develop. Notable shifts in the regular line-up today were the placing of Tackle Tate at guard and the changing of Pons from guard to centre. Quist and Gulick were used at ends with McCarty replacing them occasionally.

W. AND J. LOSES PLAYER.

Boettner Unable to Play Under New Post-Graduate Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Sept. 26.—Washington and Jefferson College authorities announced today that a ruling had been placed in effect which bars all post-graduate students from participating in 'Varsity athletics. J. A. Boettner, a regular for three years under Bob Folwell, who had returned to college to do some special work, and had joined the squad, will be lost as a result. He would have been an unusually valuable man this season.

Not many post-graduate students have ever played on W. and J. teams, though Maurice Witherspoon, W. and J.'s star tackle last Fall, was taking extra work at that time. The Faculty had not previously announced its intention, and the ruling came as a surprise.

ELI 'VARSITY SHOWS VIM.

Smith Scores Touchdown After Run of Eighty Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.—Travis Smith, Yale's new 'Varsity quarter back, strengthened his hold on the position to which he was promoted last week, when he caught a kick-off this afternoon, dodged four opposing tacklers, and, after covering eighty yards and chasing through the entire second eleven, scored a touchdown in the longest run of the afternoon.

Aside from this dash, the 'Varsity scored three touchdowns, Joe Neville and Emil Jacques each making their way over the line from the five-yard mark for a score. Effie Waite, the other member of the backfield, circled end for two gains of twenty yards each, scoring a touchdown in his second plunge. The scrubs gained little territory, but once held the regulars at the five-yard line.

It was learned today that because of a slightly infected toe Harry Legore will probably be unable to play in next Saturday's game.

Gates returned to left end, after an absence of a week, and Buck Church was tried out on the other wing. For the first time this season the veteran Chub Sheldon took part in the scrimmaging. He was assigned to tackle, but retired after twenty minutes of play in favor of Charley Taft. Captain Black played the entire thirty-five minutes of scrimmaging.

Altogether the 'Varsity showed dash, but lapsed into raggedness on several occasions. Jacques played the first half of the practice at full back, Rex Hutchinson replacing him. Hutchinson was unable to gain regularly and Jacques went back into the backfield for the closing scrimmages.

Henry Hobbs returned to the coaching staff to drill the tackles. Ash Newell of the class of '90, former football guard and oarsman, witnessed the practice. The lineup was as follows: Gates, left end; Sheldon, left tackle; Black, left guard; Vorys, centre; Carter, right guard; Baldridge, right tackle; Church, right end; Smith, quarter; Neville, left half back; Waite, right half back; Jacques, full back.

FIRST ELEVEN LINED UP.

Columbia Tries Regular Team for First Time This Year.

Coach Metcalf of the Columbia University eleven surprised his squad at the afternoon practice yesterday and lined up a regular combination for the first time this season. After practice, Metcalf announced that hard scrimmaging would be the order of the day for tomorrow and Friday, with perhaps a taste of real work for the first and second elevens this afternoon.

Veterans occupied only five berths on the eleven tried out yesterday. Captain Jeff Healy was at his usual place at left tackle; Joe Brown was at centre; Cleveland, weight 240 pounds, at right guard; Howard Miller at quarterback, while Henry Munroe, alternate fullback last season with Littauer, played in the middle of the back field. At left end, Metcalf tried out Campbell, member of last year's freshman team. Van de Water, one of the first string substitutes of last season, won promotion and was used yesterday at left guard. The right tackle, in place of Donaldson, who was taking a deficiency examination, was Raegener, a freshman rush line man last year. Donnell, at right end, is a 1915 substitute.

Jack Rosen, who reported yesterday for the first time, played at left halfback, the position vacated by the graduation of Captain F. M. Simonds. At the other half was Dol Cochrane, regarded as the most consistent punter of the squad and a dependable substitute last year, when not on the hospital list.

The afternoon practice was especially hard. Tackling and punting occupied the attention of Metcalf and his advisers in the early part of the matinee work-out, and for an hour the ends, rush line men, and backfield candidates drove up and down the field. The signal drill began about 4 o'clock and continued for one hour. Three elevens were assigned to parts of the field to put into practice the signal code which was discussed at Monday's blackboard drill indoors.

PENN SQUAD OF 132 OUT FOR PRACTICE

Folwell Makes Changes in Line and Behind It—Dougherty Has a Broken Foot.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Bob Folwell, coach of Penn's 'Varsity, had an earnest talk this afternoon with Harold Gaston, coach of the scrub team, who saw West Virginia at practice, and Folwell decided to strengthen his team for the coming game by putting Ben Derr at right half back and Bill Quigley at left half back in the scrimmage. Hobby Light played quarter back and Graves Williams was at full back.

The scrub, by making frequent substitutions, was able to give the 'Varsity tough opposition. In the middle of the practice Fred Eble was sent in to replace Derr, and Bryant went to quarter. Miller and Thomas were used as ends. Kirkman played left tackle, as Captain Matthews was attending to his college roster. Robinson played at left guard, the place left vacant through the absence of Henning, who was operated on Sunday night for appendicitis.

The work of Titzel on the scrub was particularly watched. If his showing warrants it he will be placed on the 'Varsity.

One hundred and thirty-two football players romped about Franklin Field this afternoon. It was the largest squad that has appeared there in practice for five years.

It developed today that Dougherty, who played at right half in the game against Vincome on Saturday, broke his foot in that contest.

WEST POINT LINE IS SLOW.

Backs, Too, Handle Ball Poorly in Hard Practice Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The stiff workouts of yesterday and today have brought to light several glaring faults which are a source of much worry to the coaches who are developing the Army eleven. Rather loose handling of the ball by the backs, some poorly executed forward passing, and the slow charging of the forwards are some of the annoying features shown in the gridiron drills of yesterday and today. The loss of Place, a most promising half back with three seasons' experience, and House, a leading candidate, both of whom are in classroom difficulties, is another source of worry to followers of the team.

The men had hard scrimmage work today in spite of the fact that tomorrow's midweek drill will be the stiffest yet held. Two touchdowns were scored by the 'Varsity, Ford getting one and Oliphant the other. Both scores came on line-driving plays, after all the air-line attempts had been spoiled.

Harmon, Wickes, Niles, and Kimble were all tried behind the 'Varsity line today. Kimble's injured leg kept him idle. Vidal worked for a time, but gave way early to Harmon. Gunther, a tackle, and Shrader, who is doing well at end, both showed up strongly today on the scrubs. The new plays and signals to be used against Lebanon Valley in the opening game on Saturday will receive a further polishing tomorrow.

FORDHAM SQUAD GROWS.

Approach of Opening Classes Almost Doubles Candidates.

Fordham's first practice football game of the season was held at Fordham Field yesterday. It showed the Bronxites to be in fine shape for Lafayette at Easton on Saturday. With the regular classes opening tomorrow, the size of the squad was increased almost twofold yesterday. Several of the new men have had 'varsity experience at other colleges and as they have not played the full four years, they are expected to put up a strong fight for places on the Fordham team.

Among the new men who did well yesterday were Erwig and Dempsey, both of whom scored a touchdown over the scrub goal line. Erwig was fullback on the New York University team last year. Erwig was used at left half, and Dempsey who is a former Georgetown player was tried out at fullback. McNamara seems assured of the quarterback place and was kept in that position for the whole game yesterday.

Schedule for Fordham Prep.

The schedule of the Fordham Prep football team was announced yesterday. So far the Bronx youngsters have arranged only four games, but as several are pending the management expects to have an eight-game card ready after the first game on Saturday. The games scheduled now are: Sept. 30, St. Francis Prep at Fordham; Oct. 14, De Witt Clinton at Fordham; Nov. 11, St. John's Prep at Brooklyn; Nov. 18, Brooklyn Prep at Fordham.

TIGER SQUAD IS COMPLETE.

McLean and Gowan, Last of Players Called for Early Work, Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE MINNEWASKA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—With the arrival of McLean, a tackle on last year's 'Varsity, and Gowan, a substitute centre, Coach Rush of the Tigers has all the men on hand that he ordered to report for the early season work. McLean's arrival was timely, as the squad is sorely in need of tackles with 'Varsity experience, and although McLean will only have three days of practice, he may be called in the game with Holy Cross on Saturday.

Gowan substituted for Gennert last year and will probably alternate with him again this Fall. Gowan arrived in New York yesterday from France, where he has been driving an ambulance at the front all Summer. It was learned today that Phil Kauffman, whom the coaches have been counting on to use as one tackle on Saturday, would have to return to Princeton before then for some scholastic work. Unless McLean can be used, two men without a great deal of experience, Cinclaire and Latrobe, will be in the first lineup at the tackle position.

Most of the practice today was given over to perfecting formations and was very little scrimmage work. The present plan of the Princeton management calls for the squad to leave Lake Minnewaska early Thursday morning for Albany, where a scrimmage practice will be held before the team goes on to Worcester.

N. Y. U. WORKOUT IS LIGHT.

Coach Eustis Continues to Develop Speed in Squad.

Light scrimmage marked the practice of New York University football squad, on Ohio Field, yesterday. Tackling, as on previous occasions, was avoided, and blocking and charging were the only defensive measures used. Dummy work and line charging, interspersed with passing the ball and running, began the daily grind. Later, the backs were put through end plays and line bucking. Coach Eustis finally began light scrimmage work, with special attention to the end plays. Speed development in the form of team races down the field and a jog around the track finished the practice. Forty candidates composed the Violet squad. Floyd Egan, last year's star end, appeared yesterday for his first workout of the season. The following new men also reported: Verratty of Newton High School, Grissing of Bloomfield High School, Varman of Conway Hall, and Hartwich, who comes from Bronxville Prep.

MOVIES TO AID RUTGERS.

Players to See Themselves in Action and Study Weak Points.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 26.—Moving pictures of the Rutgers football team in action are being utilized in preparing the team for its opening battle with Villanova on Saturday. The squad was photographed this afternoon while at work, and it is thought that moving pictures will give the men a chance to see their work themselves.

The coaches expect a hard battle with Villanova. The hardest scrimmaging of the year was held this afternoon, and the 'Varsity scored almost at will on the scrubs. The latter tallied a lone field goal. It is expected that all the injured men will be back in the line-up in time for the first game except Whitehill, one of the half backs.

School Basket Ball Opens Oct. 23.

The Elementary School Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League held its first meeting of the season at P. S. A. L. headquarters and set Dec. 28 as the date for the indoor track and field championships. The meet has always been held in Madison Square Garden and it will very probably take place there again this year. The basketball championship tournament will be begun on Oct. 23 and will continue until Jan. 29.

Nourse for N. Y. A. C.

R. L. Nourse of Boise City, Idaho, the Princeton javelin thrower who won the junior national championship recently, has decided to take up his residence in the East, and will very likely become a member of the New York A. C. Nourse would fit in handily with the Mercury Foot team, for he has prospects of developing into one of the best javelin throwers in the country. He is a sturdy youth, with finely built shoulders, and needs only a little more training and competition to make him a formidable rival for George Bronder and Jim Lincoln.

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FORECLOSURE SALES.

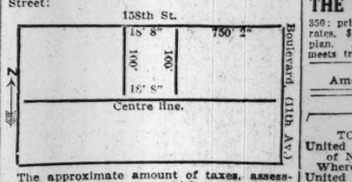
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —JENNIE S. TRAVIS, plaintiff, against FRANK GLEDHILL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the above entitled action on the 20th day of July, 1916, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 9th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock on that day by Samuel Goldsticker, Auctioneer, that portion of the premises situated in the County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

"BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of 158th Street, distant westerly, 750 feet and 2 inches from the southwesterly corner of 158th Street and the Boulevard (11th Avenue,) and running thence southerly, parallel with the Boulevard, 100 feet; thence westerly through a party wall 100 feet; thence westerly, parallel with 158th Street, 18 feet and 8 inches; thence northerly, again parallel with the Boulevard, part of the way through another party wall, 100 feet, to the southerly side of 158th Street, and thence easterly along the said southerly side of 158th Street, 18 feet and 8 inches, to the point or place of beginning, said land lying in Section 8, Block 2134, on the Land Map of the City of New York, subject, however, to the covenants and restrictions contained in a deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Section 8, Block Series of Conveyances Liber 7, page 304, and in two agreements recorded in the same Liber, pages 302 and 414."

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 642 W. 158th Street:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,620.

JOHN J. ADAMS, Referee.

HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office & Post Office Address, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ELDRIDGE G. DUVALL, ESQ., Attorney for defendants, Frank Gledhill & ors., Office Address, 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DENIS O'L. COHALEN, ESQ., Attorney for Defendant Elizabeth R. Whitehead, Office & Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ARTHUR M. A. KANE, ESQ., Attorney for Defendants Emma Palmer & ors., Office & Post Office Address, 225 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

It is hereby certified, That the trade mark and label of HARRY M. DENTON, (doing business under the name of Vitalec Company,) was this day placed on file in this office. The principal place of business of said Company is located at 847 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Specimen of trade mark and label.

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Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this ninth day of September one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

(Seal.) C. W. TAET, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

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American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 140 TIMES BLDG.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
OWNERSHIP

SO. PACIFIC FIGHTS TO KEEP LAND GRANT

To Contest Act of Congress Reconveying 9,000,000 Acres to the Government.

YEAR'S PROFIT $29,950,416

Income Balance Equivalent to 10.98 Per Cent. on Stock, Against 7.20 Last Year.

Julius Kruttschnitt, President of the Southern Pacific, in the company's annual report, issued yesterday, says that the company's attorneys have been instructed to contest the constitutionality of an act of Congress reconveying to the Government on payment of $2.50 an acre the public land granted years ago to the Oregon & California Railroad, a Southern Pacific subsidiary. Directly and through its subsidiaries the company owns 9,000,000 acres, much of which is contained in the Oregon & California grant.

In relation to the company's lands Mr. Kruttschnitt also says that action has been taken to enforce the rights of the company to the timber on lands which by previous decisions or by Government contract it must part with at $2.50 an acre. His report continues:

"The position of the Southern Pacific Company, which we believe finds ample support in the decision of the Supreme Court as well as in the granting acts, is that the grantee has full and complete title to the lands and all that thereon is, subject only to the obligation that, when it comes to sell the lands, it must sell them to actual settlers at prices and in quantities not exceeding the prescribed maximums. It has a right to sell or dispose of the timber apart from the land, unless such severance of the timber would prevent sales of the land to persons and upon the terms prescribed. The recent act of Congress confirms our belief that sale of the timber by the grantee apart from and before sale of the lands would not be a violation of the restrictions which the granting acts imposed upon sales of the lands, and hence that the right to so dispose of the timber is a right which forms part of the value of the grant and cannot be ignored by Congress."

The suit which the Government brought to compel separation of Southern Pacific from Central Pacific control has been argued in the lower courts, and Mr. Kruttschnitt says a decision may be expected any day. He adds that the case is so important that "it may be assumed the losing party will take it to the higher court." The suits brought by the Government to recover title to oil lands possessed by the company will be ready for argument in the lower court early next year. Most of the testimony has been taken.

"Nothing has yet occurred," Mr. Kruttschnitt says, "to lessen our confidence in the outcome."

The Southern Pacific Company of Mexico, the report says, continued to suffer during the year from revolutionary disturbances, and adds:

"The cost of property destroyed as a result of these disturbances, from the beginning of the Madero revolution, in 1910, to June 30, 1916, is estimated at 5,620,552 pesos, equivalent to $2,810,276. On account of these losses, claims amounting to 287,953 pesos were filed with the Madero Government, and approved, but have not yet been paid. No further claims for property losses have been filed owing to unsettled conditions. In addition to the above, the company has claims for freight and passenger services performed, for rental of road and equipment, and for material furnished to or confiscated by the various military authorities, amounting to 9,284,000 pesos. Bills for this amount, (less 434,000 pesos received on account,) and bills for the property losses mentioned above, will be filed as soon as conditions permit. During the year only such maintenance work has been done as was absolutely necessary to render it possible to operate trains over those portions of the line which were from time to time open to traffic."

In the year ended June 30 railroad operating revenues were $152,694,228, an increase of $22,928,553, or 17.58 per cent. Net earnings were $55,250,570, an increase of $18,138,737, or 31.20 per cent. The total operating income after taxes was $48,169,971, an increase of $12,500,357, or 35.03 per cent. Other income enlarged this amount to $60,393,006, an increase of $10,745,014, or 21.64 per cent., and after charges there was left a balance of $29,950,416, an increase of $10,319,621, or 52.57 per cent. This income balance is equal to 10.98 per cent. on the stock as compared with 7.20 in the previous year.

BROKERS WORK ALL NIGHT.

Clearing Sheets Finished Barely in Time for Morning Notices.

The officers and clerks of the Stock Exchange Clearing House, working on the sheets of the 2,300,000 share session on Monday, finished their work yesterday morning barely in time to send around to brokers the customary notices of cash or stocks due or owed. The work was greatly delayed because many of the houses were late in filing their sheets. A large number were five hours after 7 o'clock, the customary hour, and one of the largest houses, a firm which has long been credited with doing business for big Steel people, did not get its sheet in until 3 o'clock in the morning.

The officers of the Clearing House imposed many fines on tardy brokers. One house was fined $50, though its sheets were in at 9 o'clock. Yesterday, as on Monday, the Clearing House extended from 4 to 5 the time within which tickets might be delivered.

TO PAY BOND INTEREST.

Receiver of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Gets Court Order.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—An order authorizing the payment of more than $630,000 interest on the bonds of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, unpaid since March 25, 1915, was issued by Judge Carpenter today.

William J. Jackson, receiver for the company, told the court that he had $1,476,000 on Sept. 1 of this year, against which there were liabilities of $350,000, leaving enough to pay all the interest on the bonds, including that due on Oct. 1.

SEAPORTS' TRADE RUINED.

Riga's Exports Drop from $15,849,128 in a Year to $23,436.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The way that some seaports' trade has been ruined by the war is shown in a dispatch from Consul Douglas Jenkins at Riga, Russia, to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Our trade with Riga in 1913 amounted to $15,849,128, and in 1914 to $7,128,564. But in the year of 1915 the entire export from Riga to this country amounted to only $23,436. This consisted of furs shipped early in the year, mainly by mail, and of books to the amount of $1,573.

"This Consulate," says Consul Jenkins, "has not been called upon to certify an invoice since April, 1915."

Fortunately for him, the Consul at Riga does not depend on fees for his support, but gets a reasonable salary, in other consular stations in the district the suspension of all commerce has stopped the flow of fees and caused the temporary abandonment of consular functions by many representatives of foreign Governments.

FORM $20,000,000 DYE CO.

New Yorkers Incorporate Enterprise in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 26.—The United Dye Wood Corporation was incorporated here today with capital stock of $20,000,000. The business was described as being to "manufacture chemicals, colors, coloring matter, and dyestuffs; to purchase, sell, and deal in and with the same and the products of the same, and to promote research tending to improve the processes of manufacturing dyewood extract." The incorporators were Harrison Tweed, Welton C. Percy, and W. F. Cahill, all of New York.

Harrison Tweed, a lawyer with offices at 24 Broad Street, refused last night to give any details about the concern. He said an announcement would be made later. At the home of Welton C. Percy, a lawyer, another of the incorporators, it was said he was out of the city. W. F. Cahill, the third incorporator, could not be found.

LEFT LITTLE HERE TO TAX.

Anthony Comstock's Administrator Asks Exemption.

An application to exempt the estate of Anthony Comstock from a transfer tax in New York State was made in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by the Summit Trust Company, administrator, on the ground that Mr. Comstock was a resident of New Jersey and left property in New York valued at only $3,433.

An inventory of the property in this State includes the following: Painting, "Sheridan at Cedar Creek," by F. O. C. Darley, $500; stamp collection, $64; books, $19, and realty, $2,850. Surrogate Cohalan reserved decision.

Miss Grace Nevins's Will Filed.

The will of Miss Grace Nevins, writer and suffragist, who was found dead in her apartment at 223 West Eighty-third Street recently, was filed for probate yesterday. Miss Nevins, who was the niece of ex-Governor Washburn of Wisconsin, left personal property valued at $4,700 and no real estate. She gave her entire estate to two sisters, who predeceased her. The property now goes to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Clara Thornton Nevins, widow of Andrew Carr Nevins, at one time editor of The Chicago Tribune. She left two diamond rings to two nieces.

Hahnemann Hospital Gets $40,000.

Hahnemann Hospital receives about $40,000 under the will of Mrs. Juliet C. Percival, filed for probate yesterday. Mrs. Percival died July 27 last, leaving jewelry and other personal property to friends and making the hospital her residuary legatee. The bequest is to establish beds in the children's ward in memory of the decedent's son, George Sidney Percival.

C. W. Ridgeway Estate is $686 Not.

The estate of Charles W. Ridgeway, lawyer, who died at 4 West Ninety-fifth Street on May 15, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $8,743, but he had debts of $6,675, which, with other deductions, left a net estate of only $686. This went to his daughter, Edna R. Cadwalader.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Forty-one corporations having aggregate capital stock of $820,500 were chartered today. They include:

Automobile Crankshaft Corporation, autos, aeroplanes, tractors, other self-propelled machinery, 10,000 shares, (2,500 of $100 each,) carry on business with $25,000; J. Hibbard, Detroit; E. E. McCrone, W. C. Rice, 21 2 St., Troy.

The Herman Pot Co., Inc., cooking utensils, $50,000; M. and H. H. Pearl; B. N. Manne, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Afton Hanover Corporation, realty, personal property, stocks, bonds, $100,000; S. B. Ferris, Afton; W. F. and E. Johnston, Oyster Bay, Gugenheim Novelty Co., Inc., Eddyville, jewelry, ornaments, fancy articles, $30,000; L. H. Gunther, A. W. Britton, S. H. Howard, 28 Nassau St.

Charles F. Fischer & Co., Inc., lumber, timber, crossties, poles, planing mill products, $35,000; W. J. Cox, A. V. Chartrand, C. H. Fischer, 25 Waller Av., White Plains.

R. H. Connor & Co., Inc., Buffalo, printing, $25,000; W. W. Saperston, H. W. Hillard, J. Connor, Buffalo.

Colonial Rubber and Rubber Co., Inc., tires, rubber goods, $20,000; I. H. Henry, A. F. White, J. B. Crockett, 44 Whitehall St.

Premier Garage, Inc., Brooklyn, motors, machines, wire, $10,000; J. W. Gottlieb, T. F. Quinn, T. J. Tymoff, 295 Sackett St., Brooklyn.

East 21st Street Corporation, Brooklyn, hotels, apartment houses, $10,000; H. Atwood, A. Marra, G. J. Brown, 129 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

National Umbrella Service, Inc., letting, renting personal property, $10,000; W. S. Gordon, Dr. Cook, L. J. Prince, 1,326 Madison Av.

Dratue Realty Corp., realty, $10,000; F. Richard, O. R. and E. Utard, 340 W. 88 St.

Mangerat, Inc., Buffalo, novelties, furniture, $10,000; A. R. Merritt, G. A. Mang, A. D. Colburn, 801 Erie County Bank Bldg., Buffalo.

Eastern Marble Co., Inc., marble cutting, carving, $10,000; G. J. Gludici, E. Rosa, A. Terranova, 423 E. 22 St.

Juell Transportation Corp., transportation, commerce, navigation, $30,000; Lemieux L. Hoyt, C. W. Lowry, A. Appleton, Perrin & Hoyt, attorneys, 60 Wall St.

Star Syrup Co., Inc., Brooklyn, syrup plant, $10,000; H. E. S. and P. Kaplan, 1,462 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Ford Sales Co., Inc., Red Hook, autos, motor cars, $7,000; Z. D. Patterson, M. and H. H. Rackham, Detroit, Mich.

American Bottle and Jobbing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, glass bottles, $5,000; H. Loudon, S. and P. Subatrick, 630 Bergen Av., Bronx.

Larry-Well Co., Inc., Bronx, autos, accessories, supplies, garages, $5,000; A. J. Volmer, L. F. Bargebuhr, J. B. Well, 789 East 180 St., Bronx.

O'Connor Electric Co., Inc., Esopus, electric vibrators, immersion heaters, electric devices, $5,000; S. A. O'Neill, A. Conrow, J. O'Connor, 626 West End Av.

Sands Street Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty $5,000; E. Gottlieb, B. E. Hurwitz, F. Jorrisch, 226 Bowery.

Alfred Whiteley, Inc., electric jobbing $5,000; C. Winkelhaus, B. G. Anderson, A. Whiteley, 52 Anderson Av., Port Richmond.

The Orange Press, Inc., printers, lithographers, stationery, bookbinding, $5,000; E. L. Degroff, A. D. Martin, H. C. Whitman, East Orange, N. J.

Saxony Milling Co., Inc., milling, grinding wheat, grain, spices, flour, $5,000; D. F. Burrie, O. Johnson, E. Sazes, 99 Nassau St.

40 Avenue B Corporation and twelve other corporations, each with $500 capital, to carry on realty, construction bonds, mortgages, business; directors, S. Rosenschein, F. and H. Frankel, 255 West 92 St.

Authorization: Stow Lumber and Coal Co., Inc., Pennsylvania; representative, Wm. L. Stow, Ripley.

Capital increases: The Ginter Grocery Co., Manhattan, $675,000 to $1,000,000; J. W. Manufacturing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $50,000; W. H. Lyall & Co., Inc., Millbrook, $50,000 to $100,000.

Capital reduction: Diamond Carbonating Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: L. I. Baron Co., Manhattan; Pollak & Bloom, Inc., Manhattan; Charles F. Fischer & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Harlem Union Co-operative Association, Inc., Manhattan; Tibbits-Maher Co., Oneida; Automobile Crankshaft Co., Inc., Manhattan.

In noting the incorporation of Rentner & Holtzer, Inc., the first name was incorrectly given as Reutner. M. Holtzer and not J. and M. Holtzer should have appeared as incorporator with L. Rentner.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Charters filed:

Commercial Corp., Newark, real estate and construction, $40,000; M. R. Gross, W. H. Gross, I. D. Miller, M. Copland Cohen, Newark.

Broadway Tire and Supply Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in automobiles and accessories, $25,000; A. Smith, C. R. Bogert, F. Cohen, Paterson.

C. R. Williams Toy Co., Newark, manufacture and market toys and novelties, $25,000; C. R. Williams, A. May Brooks, Philip C. Brooks, Newark.

Heyman & Goodman Co., Jersey City, general engineering and construction, $10,000; C. Goodman, New York; I. Mann, William Herman, Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 26.—Charters filed:

L. C. Janssens, Inc., carry on a general export and importing business, $100,000; L. C. Janssens, A. Tyck, M. R. Cook, all of New York.

The Northeast Co., deal in and with investments of all kinds, $500,000; P. H. Loftus, F. D. Schnack, S. M. Seymour, all of New York.

Increases in capital stock—Metronola Phonograph Co., $100,000 to $1,000,000; Pittsburgh Bell Supply Co. of New York, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

STOCK OF WHEELING WILL BE ASSESSED

Reorganization Managers to Rehabilitate Railroad by Levy of $27 a Share.

NEW SYNDICATE IS FORMED

Receiver's Certificates Will Be Paid Off by Raising of Nearly $10,000,000.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co., reorganization managers, announced yesterday a plan for rehabilitating the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, which calls for an assessment of $27 a share on all classes of stock. The property, formerly connected with the ilifated Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad, has been in receivership for eight years.

The cash to be raised by the assessment will amount to $9,984,708, which will be used in part to pay off $6,673,000 receiver's certificates. The balance is to go toward working capital and the discharge of debts resultant from the reorganization. The present authorized capitalization of the company is $74,811,936. Under the plan the total capital will amount to $72,370,858 and the decline of $2,441,098 will be accompanied by a reduction from $1,744,950 to $768,515 in the annual interest charge.

The assets of the company will be taken over by a new organization which will issue the securities. A refunding mortgage will be executed under which bonds to the amount of $50,000,000 will be authorized. Of these $11,697,000 will be exchanged for the existing first consolidated 4 per cent. bonds. There will be $11,882,000 7 per cent. prior lien stock, which will be exchanged for the same par value of three-year notes now outstanding. Upon payment of the assessment, holders of the $4,980,000 first preferred stock will get 100 per cent. of new common and 27 per cent. of new 6 per cent. preferred. Owners of the second preferred will receive 90 per cent. in common and 27 per cent. in preferred, and to holders of the $20,000,000 old common will go 87½ per cent. of new common and 27 per cent. of preferred. The unsecured claims against the company, amounting to $720,500, will be liquidated by the exchange of 50 per cent. each par value of common and preferred stocks for these evidences of indebtedness.

Divisional bonds and certain receiver's certificates amounting to $4,805,000 will be left undisturbed. When the plan is carried out, then there will be outstanding approximately $67,000,000 new bonds and stock, compared with $61,280,500 retired by the application of the reorganization plan. No provision is made in the plan for the $1,298,000 equipment sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds, but the managers say that they will either be paid off in cash or refunded.

Holders of the three-year notes have accepted the plan, and its cash requirements have been underwritten by a syndicate headed by the reorganization managers. Holders of the bonds and stock who favor the plan are urged to deposit their securities with the Central Trust Company before Oct. 25.

FINDS POWER CO. INSOLVENT

Jersey Court Refuses to Restore Property or End Receivership.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Chancellor Walker, in an opinion filed in the Court of Chancery today, denied the application of the Dominion Mining and Manufacturing Company of Virginia for restoration of property to the International Power Company, a New Jersey corporation, and the discharge of Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., as receiver. The suit was brought by Henry W. Bull of New York and other stockholders.

In the original action the International was adjudged to have been conducting its business at great loss and prejudicial to the interests of its creditors and stockholders. In the present proceedings the Dominion corporation alleged that it had acquired a large amount of stock of the International Power Company and had offered to lend that company $300,000 with which to pay its debts.

Chancellor Walker said the sum would be insufficient and declared the International Company to be hopelessly insolvent. The defendant corporation had millions of "book assets" when the receiver was appointed, according to the court, composed of stocks of other corporations that have not paid dividends.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Room 5, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Eustis Mining Co<Beer Sundheimer & Co., Inc.

DISTRICT COURT.—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges.

Julian Kovacs.
Schmelowitz, Nathan, Isaac & Goldberg.
M & R F Marmor.
B Stern.
Jean Spitzer.
Schenmei & Loeb.
Under objections:
Chas S Allen.
Fred E Townsend.
Samuel Goldberg.
S Shidler & Co.
Adjourned Cases:
Julia Neuman.
Fred'k Newman.
Strum < Dongarty.
Jacob Furman.
Gus Nelderman.
Abraham Goldberg.
I Michelman & Bros.
Hannah Freud.
Wilton Marx & Moorach
Motions:
Mason Seaman Transt.
Bernard Levine.
Copper & Lisbanskey.
Eckstein, Oliner & H.
Banard Levine.
Vincenzo Mannino.
Morris Goldberg.
Claud A Perkinson.
Pletsch Bros.
Ed E Pidgeon.
Greater N Y Paper.
Chairmen Eldridge.
Standard Hat Block.
I N Burdich.
Louis Diesutag.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Veeder, J. — Motion Calendar, at 2 P. M., in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Bankruptcy Discharges:
Jacob Gorman.
Charles D Wilson.
World Leather Novelty
Jacob Schutzman.
John H Thrall.
Molly Greenwald.
Jacob Brantman.
Fred F Harris.
Sherk Bros.
Rose Gambert.
Compositions:
Shaff Bros.
Thomas P Halliday.

Motions:
Barnes < Mathison
Alkali Works Corp.
Liberty Knitting Wks.
Meyer Gunderman.
Arthur Deagon.
Ehrlich & Rapp's a
Manhattan Laundry.
Mitchell Parrell
Adrian, Inc.
Rudolph Selder.
Isaac Silberbush.
Lelowitz & Mercher.
Goldsteins &c < Antonio Pellicano, et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—Litigated motions.

Stevenson < Stevenson.
Kurceine < Del & H Co
Kossa < same.
Hotels < Kuppenheimer & Co.
Bank < Susq Coal Co.
Buch < Fleischmann.
Re Seringe St.
Dewey < Rivers.
Wiesbader < Abenheimer.
Foy < Barrick Pub Co.
Duffy < Ament.
Cooper < Cooper.
Najar < C Brown Co.
Henning < Stillwell Co.
Smith < Stanfield.
Astren < NY & Q Co Ry. (2.)
Fray < NY & LI Trac.
Moffa < NY & Q Co Ry
Stapper < same.
Yergason < Oriental Silk Printing Co.
Alexander & Reid Co < Golod.
Leavitt < Leavitt.
Rubin < Leipsig.
Norris < Norris.
Byrne < Gottlieb.
Brown < Hausen.
Naphtal < Tessensohn.
Schlicht < Neonis.
Piccoli < Gironda.
Ambrosi < Mt Jessup C.
Same < Same.
Cordoni < same.
Same < Mt Jessup Coal.
Biagioli < same.
Same < Kimmerer.
Davis < Davis.
Bryan < Singer.
NY Co Nat Bk < De-Luca.
Sliewerski < Guttman.
Burgess < Whidden.
CNY < Brenner.
Weiss < Weiss.
Union Trust < Bailly.
Re McNulty.
Re McQuade.
Re May.
Re Richile.
Re Schaffner.
Devos < Devos.
Emir Ind Sav Bk < Paterno.
Weinsel < Bkl Hgts RR
Tolpin < Winter.
Wynne < Wynne.
Abiscott < Abiscott.
Kelly < Southern Inv. Inc < London G & A Co, Ltd.
Wm Bartels Co < Fles.
Doerr & C Horse Co.
Crown < A McMullen Co.
Chung < Bue.
Shum < Schwartz.
Epstein < Dittrich.
Hirsch < Gillespie.
Maslowski < Barowski.
Re Peerless Mach & Metal Goods, Inc.
Same < same.
Appelbaum < Winter-garden Co.
Hochman < Kelly Van and Truck Co.
Goldsmith < Quinlan.
Mansfield < NY.
Grossbarth < Notiek Amuse Co.
Ficke < W. R. Ficke Co
Sanna < same.
Fishman < Sidney Blumenthal Co.
Same < same.
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Goldsmith < Quinlan.
Mansfield < NY.
Grossbarth < Notiek Amuse Co.
Ficke < W. R. Ficke Co
Sanna < same.
Fishman < Sidney Blumenthal Co.
Josephson < Kletsky.
Statler < Haight.
Franklin Simon & Co < McKnight.
Henry G. Allen Hat Co < L & A Simon Co
Goldin < Gordon.
Loeb < U S Trust Co of New York.
Nelson < J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co.
Schwabel < Cornell.
Barton < Lidz Bros.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PARTS IV. and V.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PARTS VI., VII., VIII. and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Zipora Wurmser.
Annie M. Guscott.
Catherine Stemann.
Nathan Stern.
Letitia A. Tyson.
George Van Dusen.
Elizabeth Markenhales.
August Seetmen.
Lavinna Katz.
Esther Brown.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Blumenfeld < W. J. Hussey & Co.
Chestnut < Greenberg.
Herman < Morrow.
Conron Bros Co < De Cesare.
Grumercy Chocolate Co < Katz.
Am Newspaper Pub Assn < Richardson.
Forsmit < Ehrlich.
East River Nat Bank < Elias.
Goldberg < Frisch.
Kassoff < Guttman.
Denivelle Co < Louis Amberg & Son.
Reich < Schwartz.
Kozian < Otanoff.
Bos < Rinderman.
Waldo < Corona Provision Co.
Gibbs < Webster.
Soc for the Welfare of the Jewish Deaf < Maurice O'Meara Co
Barton < Linds.
Antler < Schwartz.

PART II.—Goff, J. Ex parte business.

PARTS IV. and V.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

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Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—At P. M.

Nonenumerated day calendar:
Van Tuyl < Sullivan.
Phinny < Hay. (2.)
Hammond < Constant.

Enumerated day calendar:
Barker < Barker.
Peo. & < Stato.
Young < Int Motor Co.
Wilson < Fishkill Ry.
Green < Menkirch.
Rebell < Ehrlich.
Ritner < Holbrook.
Guinea < Pittsburgh Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Re schnepf, (Pirkl.)
Gordon < Wmsbg Savgs Bank.
Payne < Bell.
Gibel < Gibel.
Leifer < Gielt.
Molostowsky < Jacob Stadtler, Inc.
Re 66th St, (Schoendorf.)
Same. (Hage.)
Re Franklin Trust Co, (McClure.)
Heineman < Morano.
Schumann < Hansen.
Re 24th Av. (Ahern.)
Baker < Griffith.
Marquard (adjd 29th) < Marquard.
Re 62d St-24th Av.
Brabson < Kneuper.
Fried < Klingman.
Batterman < Guido.
Heitsinger < Hoffman.
Birnhak < Wile & Co.
Rehajia < Maltine Co.
Stoddard < Edwards.
Bouner < McManus.
Re Union St.
Roe < Cornwell.
Zaller Press, Inc < De Julio.
Graham < Graham.
Blitz < Wilson.
Valentine < Migel.
Abrams < same.
Re 81st St. (Pepper.)
Re Snitzer, (Taylor.)
Re Flatbush Av Rapid Transit Line, (Wellbacher.)
Hill < NY & Q Co Ry. (2.)
Dalleire < same.
Harris < same.
Clancy < same.
Ginther < Ginther, (adjd Oct. 5.) (2.)
Kelly < D Sporer, Inc.
Re Beacon Photoplay Corp. (Cohn.)
Fay < Fay. (5.)
Lorraine Jewelry Co < Sands.
Re Crescent St-Nott Av. (Kodera.)
Schaffer < Horowitz.
Goldman < Beckoff.
Zaller Press, Inc < De Julio.
Nelson < Nelson.
Levison < Levison.
Conroy < Veltch.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Schunk.
Allen.
Robinson.
Murray.
Kaiser.
Grant.
Kraegel.
Davidson.
Troll.
Gregory.
Finkel.
Panzer.
Walker.
Wege.
Henderson.
Bellodorso.
Minor.
Adams.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Elizabeth Kuhn.
Helen Krockenbauer.
Accountings of:
Alphonses Banning.
Samuel D Shapiro.
Mary W Buck.
Joseph Statler.
Mary E Healy.
John H Foote.
Robert Barr.
Jane Buckley.
Henry Kamman.
Jane Gilfeather.
Augustus Lutz.
William Kempf.
Michael Ahern.
Oswald Miller.
Myer Cohen.
Estates of:
Natalie C Rees, (2.)
George Kerkey.
Cecelia Haft.
Thomas Cullen.
Alois Schaetzlle.

County Court.

CIVIL.—No day calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[*By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.*]

Sun rises..5:47 | Sun sets..5:47 | Moon sets..5:34

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:19	7:38	1:11	1:38
Governors Island	7:37	7:51	1:46	2:13
Hell Gate	9:43	9:57	3:27	3:53

Arrived—Tuesday, Sept. 26.

SS Cornish Prince, Fowey, Sept. 10.
SS Eastgate, Havre, Sept. 11.
SS Strathleven, Bordeaux, Sept. 11.
SS Metapan, Havana, Sept. 22.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti, Sept. 20.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Sept. 24.
SS Havana, Havana, Sept. 23.
SS Neches, Galveston, Sept. 20.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 23.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Sept. 20.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Sept. 23.
SS Minas Geraes, Bahia, Sept. 14.
SS Hektoria, Boston, Sept. 24.
SS Richmond, Georgetown, Sept. 23.
SS Queen Margaret, Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Vestris	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 12
Sit	Havre	Sept. 10
Olar	Para	Sept. 9
Navahoe	Genoa	Sept. 7
Advance	Cristobal	Sept. 20
Dochra	Genoa	Sept. 7
Munamar	Antilla	Sept. 22
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Sept. 22
El Oriente	Galveston	Sept. 21

DUE TOMORROW.

*Dante Alighieri	Gibraltar	Sept. 18
Lady Gaspe	Horta	Sept. 16
Noorderdyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 17
Almirante	Kingston	Sept. 22
Caracas	San Juan	Sept. 23
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 25
Sardegna	Gibraltar	Sept. 15
Comus	New Orleans	Sept. 23

DUE FRIDAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Manchuria	London	Sept. 19
Alaunia	London	Sept. 19
Campana	Gibraltar	Sept. 14
Vasari	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Maasdyk	Kirkwall	Sept. 17
Clifton	La Rochelle	Sept. 13
Balto	Barcelona	Sept. 14
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 23
El Norte	Galveston	Sept. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Sept. 20
†Stockholm	Gothenburg	Sept. 20
†Themistocles	Piraeus	Sept. 10
Finland	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Wagama	Teneriffe	Sept. 19
Onega	Cette	Sept. 15
Wimborne	Liverpool	Sept. 15
San Ramon	Cristobal	Sept. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Sept. 27

DUE SUNDAY.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Sept. 23
†Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	Sept. 22
Monadnock	Bordeaux	Sept. 16
Arali	Newport	Sept. 15
Italia	Gibraltar	Sept. 15
Tivives	Santiago	Sept. 26
Monterey	Nassau	Sept. 28

DUE MONDAY.

Pannonia	London	Sept. 22
Minnesota	London	Sept. 16
Madonna	Bordeaux	Sept. 20
Ruby	Gibraltar	Sept. 15
Valdivia	Cristobal	Sept. 27
Carolina	San Juan	Sept. 27
Pastores	Cristobal	Sept. 18

DUE TUESDAY.

†Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Sept. 23
*Caserta	Naples	Sept. 19
Cannizaro	Hull	Sept. 19
Bankdale	Almeria	Sept. 17
Soto	Adrossan	Sept. 14
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 30

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Regina d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	——	1:00 P.M.
Montanan, Montevideo	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lyskeloster, Bergen	——	12:00 M.
Caracas, Havana	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andania, London	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Palma, Monrovia	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Puerto Barrios	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Matanzas, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Santiago, Nassau	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bord'x	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Port of Spain	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Giovanni, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Paloma, Caibarien	——	12:00 M.
Lord Warden, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Neches, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
San Saba, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL M

WANTS BANKS TO PUT SOULS IN DOLLARS

Controller Williams Warns Financiers Against Rapacity in the Growing Prosperity.

WORLD MORTGAGED TO US

Tells Kansas City Convention That America Now Is Probably a Distinctly Creditor Nation.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26.—The immediate retirement of all greenbacks and a gradual withdrawal of national bank notes, placing the currency of this country on a basis of gold coin and Federal Reserve notes, were discussed tonight by bankers attending the conference of the national bank section of the American Bankers' Association in annual convention. The discussion followed addresses by John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and Frederick W. Hyde, President of the section.

The program provided for a discussion of a proposal to consolidate the office of the Controller of the Currency, created under the old National Bank act, and the Federal Reserve Board. It was explained that the National Banking act and the Reserve law allowed a partial duplication of control. Many advocated the consolidation of the two departments under one head, with all bank examinations and the currency thus controlled by one system.

The meeting tonight followed a day of continuous activity by the thousands of banker visitors here. Section groups held their first meetings of the convention, discussed problems incidental to various phases of banking, heard committee reports, and elected new officers. Plans for continuing the thrift campaigns throughout the United States were made by the savings bank section, and, at an informal meeting of country bankers, resolutions were adopted opposing legislation permitting domestic branch banks, and asking revision of the reserve law providing for free exchange in the clearance of checks.

The Clearing House section elected W. D. Vincent of Spokane, Wash., President; John McHugh, New York, Vice President, and Jerome Thralls, New York, Secretary.

Controller Williams, in his address, told the bankers that they could fulfill their duty to the world in the great financial reconstruction following the European war only if they "put the soul of the people in the use and application of the dollars."

"We have outgrown responsibility to our country and generation," said Mr. Williams. "We have become responsible to the whole world because we have become the supreme world power, especially in that vital department reaching to the root and core of all things which we here directly represent—the financial. It is for you, controlling the powerful banking interests of this supreme country, to determine whether these dollars of ours shall prey upon our country and the world with teeth and claws, or shall have souls put into them to upbuild, to help to heal the horrible scars of war, to lift the stricken to strength and hope.

"Is it not hard to grasp the thought that this country of ours, which in 1902 had already reached a pinnacle among the nations, has since that year doubled the volume of its business in virtually all the great lines of trade? If we should divide the new wealth created annually among all the men, women, and children engaged at work, they would have not far from $1,000 per year each.

"Our deposits in all the banks throughout the United States at this time are so huge that if there should be withdrawn from these banks an amount of deposits equal to the total resources at this time of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of The Netherlands, the Bank of Norway, the Bank of Sweden, the National Bank of Switzerland, and the Imperial Bank of Japan all combined, the deposits of our banks would still be as great as they were three years ago.

"If a balance should be struck today, the probabilities are that we would find ourselves, for the first time in our history, a distinctly creditor nation. We hold a mortgage on the world's physical assets. The world holds a mortgage on our soul, on our good-will and broad nobility of purpose.

"Patriotic Americans have a right to gloat over such a showing with swelling pride. Thoughtful Americans will find cause for fear that wealth may betray us into rapacity and inequality of distribution that will mean destruction. We are in a world infinitely vaster than Rome knew. We can hold in it power and place far beyond the wildest vision of the proudest Roman. In all time of our tribulation, in all time of our prosperity, in the hour of death and in the day of judgment, Good Lord, deliver us,' runs the Litany. Men wise as Caesar Augustus wrote that for us to use in our prayers. They understood, as he did, that the dangers of prosperity are as deadly as those of adversity, death, and judgment.

"The law of gravitation, as we know, applies in finance as in the physical world. Huge accumulations of value naturally draw to themselves the lesser masses. While we are planning gigantic schemes for world development, let us not forget that the most immediate and vital business of bankers which lie before us relate to the upbuilding of our home enterprises, especially the small factories and mills and development undertakings in the lesser cities and towns and in our country districts. Those provide the surest and safest foundation on which to erect national wealth."

In conclusion Mr. Williams said:

"It is certain that just before us, a few months or two or three years, a mighty task is to be done to reorganize and re-establish the nations of the earth. We have the right to do it to our own profit. But it is our duty and our opportunity to let the word 'fair' go hand in hand with the word 'profit.' Let us have the great American soul go in company with the great American dollar.

"We have the people with the souls in them. We have the dollars beyond our most exaggerated hopes. If we put the soul of the people in the use and application of the dollars, the loftiest and noblest conceptions of the centuries will be fulfilled by us."

E. G. McWilliam of Los Angeles, at the meeting of the savings bank section of the Bankers' Association, discussed advertising for the promotion of thrift.

"I know," he said, "that many of my mutual banker friends feel that they have no right to spend any of their depositors' money for anything that savors of advertising, further than the law requires. However, in my own mind, I have always felt, as some one has expressed it, that mutual savings banks perform a function second only to that of the church, and as churches do not hesitate to advertise in order to aid them in saving souls, it seems to me that mutual banks quite as consistently might advertise to aid them in saving people from the evils of improvidence. Their publicity efforts should be purely educational, while, as I have suggested, it is the duty of stock banks to attract depositors to those banks, in addition to educating the public in thrift."

As a starting point in their advertising campaigns, Mr. McWilliam said, bankers must realize that "a teller or a cashier with a grouch will waste a whole year's advertising appropriation. What does it avail you if you advertise that the man with a dollar is as welcome as a man with a thousand, if the man with the dollar finds it isn't so?"

Mr. McWilliam referred to newspaper advertising as one of the essential items in the program for publicity.

"Many banks are also overlooking the tremendous value their windows possess as an advertising medium," he said. "Through the display of home or pocket banks with appropriate reading matter, or the display of bonds, mortgages, money, or pictures, it is possible to, in a measure, give to a bank that value from its windows which the merchant gets from his, without in any degree lessening the dignity of the bank, and banks are rapidly coming to a realization of this fact." In conclusion he said:

"The effect of advertising is psychological. Probably not one depositor in a hundred will admit that he has come to you because of your advertising. As a matter of fact, he may not know it, but it may be so just the same. Depositors like to be identified with a bank which by advertising indicates that it is a progressive and going institution."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Reasons That Governed the Assessment of Rates of Duty.

Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy relating to merchandise assessed at 30 per cent. as "coal tar colors." The testimony at the trial showed that the classification should be as coal tar products calling for duty at 15 per cent.

T. W. Saunders, Buffalo, protested the Collector's assessment of 45 per cent. on tin disks under the act of 1909, the importer claiming free entry as American goods returned. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the tin plate of which the disks were a part was exported from United States to Canada. It was used in Canada in making cans for vegetables, fruit, &c. The disks were flat pieces of tin that had been cut or stamped out of the tops of the cans made from the tin sheets exported from this country. The testimony was to the effect that many tons of these disks were returned to the United States, the protestant claiming that they were the same tin that was exported and hence free under the "American goods returned" paragraph. Judge Hay, in his decision finding in favor of the importer, cited a decision made several years ago by the board in which it was held that where scrap steel had been exported and used in the manufacture of commodities in Canada, the clippings and cuttings might be brought back to this country under the provision of American goods returned. Although Congress was cognizant of the board's interpretation of the free list paragraph, no change was made in the provision when the tariff was revised in 1913. Judge Hay remarked that it was, therefore, presumed that Congress, in enacting that provision in the law of 1913, did it with clear understanding that it would be administered in harmony with the board's decision referred to.

The Western Wholesale Drug Company, Los Angeles, failed in an effort to have Collector Elliott's classifications on sheet iron drums reversed. The drums were cylindrical in form and were imported as containers of barium peroxide and of permanganate of potash. The protesting firm claimed the drums to be properly classifiable as the usual containers of the merchandise and to be dutiable accordingly. The evidence submitted showed the containers to be of substantial size and weight worth $1.50 and $2.50 apiece respectively. They had removable heads making it possible to empty the contents without mutilating the drums. Judge Fischer affirmed the Collector in taking 20 per cent. duty under the provision for "cylindrical or tubular tanks or vessels, for holding gas, liquids, or other material."

Judge Fischer decided in favor of New York importers who entered a lace machine made by Wallis & Longdon, Nottingham, England. The machine was described usually as, "One new 224-9½ point gothrough lace machine with 180 bar Jacquard complete." It was entered as having a value of £1,050. The New York Appraiser raised the value, this resulting in an appeal for a reappraisement. Judge Fischer, reversing the local Appraiser, said the machine was specially made according to specifications and the price charged was the only price which could be said to constitute market value. "The conditions surrounding the transaction," said the General Appraiser, "are precisely similar to those which exist when one desires to build a house. In such cases bids are called for and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder. The invoice price is accordingly sustained."

OPENS BREAD INVESTIGATION

Lewis Seeks Evidence of Conspiracy Among Brooklyn Bakers.

District Attorney Lewis of Kings County yesterday started an investigation into the rise in price of bread announced by the Ward Baking Company, and contemplated by other bakers, to discover if there had been a conspiracy among baking companies selling bread in Brooklyn to advance the price. He questioned representatives of the Ward Company and of the Shults Bakery Company. Mr. Lewis said that if he found evidence of a conspiracy he would present it to the Grand Jury.

Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures had introduced before the Board of Aldermen yesterday an ordinance providing that the standard loaf of bread sold in New York City shall be sixteen ounces, and that every loaf must bear on its wrapper its exact weight, whether it be less or more than the standard size.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, said yesterday that milk could be sold to the housewife in New York City at 8 cents a quart if the Dairymen's League had the pasteurization and other facilities of the big milk dealers.

"As it is," he said, "we are making progress toward that price. The most encouraging thing so far in the milk situation is the resourcefulness of the farmers. As rapidly as possible they are establishing pasteurization facilities in every part of the State. There is nothing the big distributors can do to thwart our efforts. They have held the small storekeepers in their clutches so long that the dealers are glad of a chance to get their liberty."

Commissioner Dillon said that several of the striking Borden drivers had signed contracts to purchase and deliver milk for the Dairymen's League. The league was started to supply a market for the milk produced by New York farmers who are "striking" for higher prices from the big New York distributors.

Paul E. Taylor, Secretary of the New York Milk Committee, issued a statement for the committee last night in which he said that Commissioner Dillon's sole interest seemed to be on behalf of the farmers, and not of the consumers.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate e. to s. winds.

Fla.—Overcast Wed. and Thurs.; moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. Thurs., overcast, with probably showers and cooler; moderate s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by thunderstorms at night. Thurs., clearing and cooler.

Ohio—Probably thunderstorms Wed. Thurs., probably showers and cooler; fresh to strong s. winds.

Ind.—Thunderstorms Wed. Thurs., overcast and cooler; fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Thunderstorms and cooler Wed. Thurs., overcast, probably showers; fresh shifting winds.

Upper Mich.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs., cooler; fresh shifting winds.

Ill.—Fair in s., thunder showers in n. Wed., Thurs. showers and cooler. Moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Mo.—Unsettled Wed. with thunder showers; cooler by night; Thurs. cloudy and cooler. Moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Wis.—Showers Wed. Thurs. unsettled and cooler; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Minn.—Showers Wed. Thurs. fair and cool.

Iowa—Showers and probably thunder storms Wed. Thurs. fair and cool; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

N. and S. Dak.—Showers Wed. and Thurs.; continued cool. Moderate to fresh w. winds becoming w. to n. w.

Kan.—Unsettled and cooler Wed. Possibly showers. Thurs. fair and cool.

La.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Ark.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Unsettled Wed., cooler in w. and cen.; Thurs. fair.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Wed., cooler in n. w.; Thurs. cloudy.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed.; cooler in Pan Handle; Thurs. fair.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Count six words agate to a line. 60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BRAIDS, trimmings, ornaments, tinsel goods, beads, odd job lots; cash any quantity. Mdse. Clearing House, 41 West 17th. Chelsea 6083.

DRESSES.—Placing stock orders on serge, silk, velvet and party dresses of the better kind; cash basis; daily to 5 o'clock. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge dresses. Call between 1 and 6 P. M. with samples. Fifth floor, 129 West 27th St.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

FLANNELS.—Open for 25 to 50 pieces, 54-inch. Polansbee or Parker Wilder Red Flannels. Stuy. 9284.

FRENCH SERGE, plum and navy, 54-inch. 114 West 26th, 11th floor.

GEORGETTES.—Quantity white and flesh for cash. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BATISTE.—Flesh; four cases; 36-inch mercerized flesh batiste at 10c. per yard. B. O. 16, Times.

BEAVER.—Imitation fur, 1, 1½ and 3 inch on hand. Mad. Sq. 587.

BROADCLOTH, white, tan & gray, for trimmings. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

COATS, every model, fabric, color; nowhere so low a price; big selection velours; stunning fur border plush coats, $10.50; stylish mixtures, $3.75. M. J. Myers Co., 145 W. 26th.

COATS.—Sports, mixtures, plushes, matelambs; good values. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Wonderful broadcloth and plush coats, popular prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Bolivia coats in all shades; quick delivery. Stechel & Stufer, 34 East 29th.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS, fur trimmed, of the better grade, for immediate delivery. Louis Finfer & Co., 24 West 26th St.

COTTON GOODS, 50 pieces 27 inch ratine, 11c; also 50 pieces plaid homespun, 10c. Farragut 9010.

DRESSES, serges, satin, taffetas and crepe de chine for immediate delivery, $7.50 and up. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th Street.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks to close out. Mdse. Sales Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job silk and serges to close out cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

GEORGETTES, crepe de chines, crepe meteors; immediate delivery. Mad. Sq. 816.

GEORGETTE CREPE.—Stock in all colors. Tel. Gramercy 1318.

OVERGAITERS that fit, at low prices. A. Phillips & Co., 143 W. 20th St.

SATIN, Duchess, black, heavy, 10 pieces to close out at a price. E. N. Y. 2431.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SILK PLUSHES in various grades for sale, for cash only. H 8 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, carded, bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. H. Strauss, 320 5th Av.

SUITS.—Specializing from $7.50-$13.50; immediate deliveries. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS for immediate delivery. Max Lempert, 120 West 18th St.

VELOURS Dunord, Sidney Blumenthal style, 250 C. W and X V. Columbia Broadcloths and W. S. Serges. Mad. Sq. 6777.

VELOURS.—American, 0350, Brown, green, navy; to close out; opening price. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Ave., Stuyvesant 3781.

VELOUR.—Wool, all shades, F. and H. and Beidel, opening prices. Madison Square 7950.

VELOURS.—Will exchange F & H or 0350 brown for navy. Farragut 184.

VELVETEENS.—Immediate delivery. L. Dannenbaum's Son & Co., 285 Fourth Av.

VELVETEENS.—Immediate delivery. L. Dannenbaum's Son & Co., 285 Fourth Av.

VELVETEEN.—22-inch black at low price. Grammercy 2189.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, responsible financial standing, references, wants lines of merit, traveling. D 80 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Monday.....3½@4

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Mill Agents Not Worried.

The decision of the clothing retailers' association to undertake a campaign to eliminate the sale of suit lengths by the woolen mills is not worrying mill agents much. In many cases, it was stated yesterday, the mill owners themselves would like to see the clothiers succeed in their latest project. The sale of suit lengths is quite generally regarded in the woolen trade as an annoying practice.

Prompt Day of Fur Auction.

Yesterday was "prompt day" for the clearance of goods bought at the third New York fur auction, which was held last month. At the offices of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation it was announced late in the day that fully 85 per cent. of the total amount of furs on hand, valued at close to $1,000,000, had been taken out by purchasers. The executives of the company were well satisfied with the day's results.

Taking a Chance on the Color.

In placing his order with a certain mill making dress goods a coat and suit manufacturer stipulated that half his purchase was to be dyed in the tan shade for the Spring brought out by a large factor in the trade. The color is not yet out, and the mill agent who received the order must hold up filling it until the competing company brings out its Spring colors. It is significant, he says, that the buyer was not waiting for a color from Paris, but had sufficient faith in the colors of the American dress goods firm to specify a shade he had not seen.

Worried by Hard Coal Shortage.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the scarcity of anthracite coal at the local loading ports is causing a good deal of worry among the city dealers. Lacking storage facilities for more than a few days' supply, they cannot make suitable provision for meeting the rush that always comes with the first cold weather, and they apprehend serious trouble at that time. No improvement is to be looked for in the supply, while it is only a matter of a few weeks until requirements of the consuming public will be much more urgent than at present. Bituminous prices continue to advance with monotonous regularity.

Silk Sales Very Large.

The silk manufacturers continue to get a business that taxes them to the utmost. Very few of them are at all anxious to make contracts very far ahead, as such business is likely to prove unprofitable to them in view of unsettled conditions and constant cost increases. The majority of sellers are of the opinion that it does them no good to take orders for delivery very far into the future. If costs go up in the meantime they are losers. If there is a decline, their customers seek release from their bargains, and refusals of such requests do not make for harmony between the seller and his customer. The fabrics that are having the best run are satins and taffetas, with the former leading at the present time. Blue continues to be the favorite color, closely pressed by green, purple, the wine shades and others of the season's novelties.

The Lace and Embroidery Plan.

In the lace and embroidery trade the latest plan to increase the sale of such goods is regarded as one that should obtain for the manufacturers the desired result. The retailers have been asked to show more lace trimmed and embroidered lingerie and other garments so that when these articles are copied by home dressmakers such trimming may be more freely used. One of the hopeful signs for the trade, according to a representative manufacturer, is that the cheaper grades of silk underwear are not having the vogue they did because they have not given sufficient wear to the women who bought them. These garments are usually made with the barest amount of trimming. With other fabrics finding a better sale, he said, there will be a greater outlet for laces and embroideries.

Printcloths Have Big Day.

With the printers active in the local gray goods market yesterday, a considerable yardage of printcloths moved during the day. Sales of 60,000 to 70,000 pieces of 38½-inch 64-60s alone were made at 6¾ cents for deliveries running from October to May of next year. Business on most of the other best-selling constructions was limited to spot and nearby deliveries, October-November shipments of 39-inch 80 squares being sold at 9 cents; 39-inch 68-72s, in a liberal way at 7⅞ cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s at 5 13-16 cents. Coarse goods, such as sheetings and drills, continued relatively quiet, but very firm as to price. Closing printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s	9c	38½-inch, 64-60s	6¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	8¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6½c
39-inch, 68-72s	7¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6c
39-inch, 56-44s	*5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7c	27-inch, 64-60s	4½c

*Asked.

Women Are Buying Well.

Reports from retail stores indicate that the snappier weather of the last few days has done a great deal toward stimulating the demand for Fall ready-to-wear lines. All lines have been selling well, it was said yesterday, the improvement in the demand for suits being noticeable. Coats have sold pretty well, but the bulk of this business is not expected to develop for a while yet. Dresses have had and are having a big inning, the demand being so active and the merchandise wanted so badly in some cases that stores have taken deliveries of two or three garments at a time when the manufacturers were unable to to make shipments as wanted or were delayed for any reason. With thousands of mothers out of the city until recently as a result of epidemic, the ready-to-wear business is developing somewhat later this year, and for this reason the interruption of production by the Jewish holidays, beginning tomorrow, will be felt more than usual.

Dress Cottons Very Active.

As the prices of cotton goods advance under the rising cost of the staple and of the goods in the gray, many retailers appear to be more and more anxious to cover their needs at the earliest possible moment. Buyers of dress cottons are no exception to this rule, and as a result the advance business that has been booked for Spring to date on both wash and white goods by leading wholesalers is far and away ahead of anything taken previously at this time of year. Jobbers, who are now on the road sending in liberal orders, but merchants who either are or have been in this market have given considerable attention to Spring stuff. One buyer in particular, who ostensibly came here at this time to buy Fall lines, got anxious when he found how the market stood, and bought about six pieces of sheer colored stuff to every piece of Fall wash goods he took. He is also said to have bought heavily of white goods, believing that they are to be the best ever this coming Spring.

He Learned Something.

There is a buyer for one of the biggest dry goods stores in the country who has learned a lesson from the shortage of merchandise that now exists, and he is not ashamed to tell of it. The lesson is that the retail buyer, unless he purchases large quantities of goods of the most staple character, can get better service and profits in the long run by patronizing the jobber than from trading with the manufacturers direct as many big buyers do. The reason is this, to quote the buyer in question: "This season especially the jobbers are valuable men to be in with, for not only can they give better deliveries on many kinds of goods than the mills can, but they are selling merchandise in some cases below the cost of replacement, another thing I have learned is this: that buying from a mill is apt to cause serious losses when there is a question of the selling qualities of the novelties bought because of the quantities that have to be sold. Trading with the jobber, if a buyer wants to try out a certain novelty fabric, he can buy anything from one piece up instead of having to buy in case lots and run the risk of getting stuck with the whole thing."

PAYS EXTRA 100% DIVIDEND IN CASH

Second Similar Disbursement of E. W. Bliss Co. This Year, Making Total of 226¼.

EARNED $5,532,000 IN 1915

Profits of Manufacturers of Munitions Before the War No More Than Ordinary.

The E. W. Bliss Company, whose earnings from the manufacture of shells and torpedoes this year have dwarfed the results of the most profitable years preceding the war, declared yesterday an extra dividend of 100 per cent. in cash on the common stock. The disbursement was extraordinary both in point of size and in the fact that it was the second of 100 per cent. this year, the other being paid July 1.

The company last year earned $5,532,000, the equivalent of more than 435 per cent. on the $1,250,000 common stock, and is believed to be doing substantially better this year. Since Jan. 1, 226¼ per cent. has been declared, including extras of 11¼ per cent. each in March and June. Before the war the company had a dividend record which was no more than ordinary. From April 1, 1899, to April 1, 1911, 10 per cent. yearly was disbursed, after which there were no payments until April 1, 1914. The quarterly rate thereafter was 1¼ per cent. and nothing extra was paid until April last year.

The company is understood to have completed around midsummer several large shell contracts for the British Government, and then had between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 cash in bank. In addition to foreign Government orders, the plants in Brooklyn are working steadily on Bliss-Leavitt torpedoes for the United States Navy. Because of its equipment for shell and projectile making when the Allies first started to buy munitions here the Bliss company was able to get started on profitable orders early last year. It has also been busy manufacturing drop forgings, dies, gears, and special machinery for the manufacture of sheet metal products and other products used in the peaceful arts.

The Directors ordered the usual quarterly payment of 1¾ per cent., besides the big extra, both being payable Oct. 2. There is $1,250,000 preferred stock carrying 8 per cent. annual dividends, requiring $100,000 a year.

$69,000 FOR EXCHANGE SEAT

Brokers Bet That $100,000 Will Be Paid Within Six Months.

A Stock Exchange membership was sold yesterday for $69,000, a gain of $4,000 over the last preceding transaction and the maximum price this year. The names of the participants were not made known in accordance with the custom of the Committee on Admissions to announce transfers of seats only after its weekly meetings on Thursdays. The highest price paid for membership on the board last year was $44,000. The boom in stocks found reflection in the advance. Bets were reported among brokers yesterday that memberships would sell for $100,000 each within six months. The high record price is $95,000, paid in the big market of 1905.

CONSUL'S WINE AT AUCTION.

Barrel of It from an Admirer to be Sold for Duty.

Failure on the part of Michael M. Oustinoff, Imperial Russian Consul General in New York, to pay duty on a barrel of wine sent to him by an admirer abroad, resulted in the wine being listed in the 777 lots of unclaimed and abandoned goods which Collector Dudley Field Malone will offer at public auction at the Seizure Room, Appraiser's Annex, 612 Washington Street, on Oct. 3.

The kind of wine offered to the Consul General was not set forth in the official catalogue, but its appraised foreign value was placed at $1.60. As the wine has had a year ago while in the custody of the Government, officials said they were hopeful of getting a better price than the value returned at the time of examination.

Lot 777, the last in the catalogue, is the most valuable single offering in the list. The only mark on the package is "Mrs. Oliver White." The contents included, according to the official return, "one mesh bag, damaged, one vanity box, one hat pin, two hair pins, and one watch case." The appraiser returned the domestic value as $2,984.

AUGUST EXPORTS INCREASE.

Their Value Placed at More Than a Quarter of a Billion Dollars.

More than one-quarter of a billion dollars' worth of war munitions, foodstuffs and general merchandise, all of domestic production, were shipped out of the customs district of New York in August, acording to a tabulation issued yesterday by Collector Malone. Last month's exports from here had a value of $271,357,862, compared with $141,971,554 in August, 1915. Imports of dutiable merchandise for consumption increased about $10,000,000 in the same period.

The Custom House statement of foreign commerce in this district in August, compared with August 1915, follows:

GOLD AND SILVER.

Imports—	1915.	1916.
Gold, foreign	$1,079,920	$1,399,046
Gold, domestic	601,612	33,100
Silver, foreign	2,606,994	1,405,338
Silver, domestic	211,823	85
Exports—		
Gold, foreign	1,014,870	14,005
Gold, domestic	17,800	5,744,554
Silver, foreign	367,985	70,914
Silver, domestic	2,457,010	4,129,499

MERCHANDISE.

Imports entered for consumption free	45,086,777	60,382,777
Imports entered for consumption dutiable	21,684,132	31,333,895
Imports entered for warehouse	9,495,936	16,204,270
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	11,013,233	10,688,326
Exports, domestic	141,971,554	271,357,862
Exports, foreign	2,145,932	2,269,911

Duties collected on direct importations last month totaled $8,364,448, against $6,534,722 in August 1915. Collections on withdrawals from bonded warehouses amounted to $4,028,251 in the period, a falling off compared with August a year ago when the revenue from this source was $4,338,321.

TENNESSEE COPPER WINS.

Court Dismisses Attachment Granted to W. H. Stiner & Son.

Supreme Court Justice Goff has signed an order vacating the attachments obtained in the Supreme Court by W. H. Stiner & Son against the Tennessee Copper Company in a suit for $980,703 for alleged failure to deliver sulphuric acid and carbolic crystals under a contract.

The court holds that there was insufficient proof of the allegation that the copper company was a foreign corporation and not enough proof of actual damage resulting from the breach of contract.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Applications to the War Trade Department of the British Government for the exportation of pickled grains and fleshes (split sheepskins) will now be considered, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from the American Consul General at London.

The Russian commercial attache in this city, according to a commerce report, states that the unrestricted exportation of these furs from Russia is now permitted: Sea beaver, Russian sable, black fox, blue fox, otter, ermine, marten, and fitch. Firms who want to import these furs will no longer be required to follow the procedure laid down during the life of the embargo.

Watts, Stebbins & Co. of this city yesterday advanced Burleigh longcloth half a cent a yard.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio.—M. O'Neil Co.; J. D. Marcus, white goods, linens; 37 W. 26th.
BALTIMORE.—Gooderich Bros.; O. Sedberry, dress goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; M. McGrath, silks, woolens; Prince George; Mme. M. Lannon, knit goods, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; McAlpin; Miss A. Braue, millinery; 18 West 35th.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Weldon Co.; W. W. Sisson, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON — Gordon Mfg. Co.; H. Gordon, women's dresses; Bresdin.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; E. Adelberg, general mdse.; 1,133 B'way; Broztell.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. J. Hilliard, neckwear, laces, trimmings; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; F. J. Ross, floor coverings; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. Lamb, mdse. manager; P. J. Trimble, petticoats, cotton underwear, basement; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane, Houston Co.; Miss B. Schuster, Miss L. F. Ormond, waists; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; D. Robilard, boys' clothing, (basement;) Mr. Randall, men's hats; J. A. Keogh, men's clothing, (basement;) Mr. Hawkins, rugs; R. J. Trimble, petticoats, cotton underwear, (basement;) C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. H. Jennings, domestics, linens; R. M. Dean, notions, toilet, fancy, leather goods; J. Samuels, pictures; Miss E. B. Austin, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass. — Jordan-Marsh Co.; S. E. Emery, muslin underwear, petticoats; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.
BOSTON, Mass.—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss M. E. Barrett, laces, embroidery, vellings, handkerchiefs; Martha Washington.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. L. Leftus, corsets; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 470 4th Av.; Latham.
BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Company; Miss Horan, aprons; Mr. King, maline-made dresses; 18 W. 35th.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; E. W. Dempsey, kid, fabric gloves, ribbons; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; H. F. Whitney, sporting goods; 432 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Caesar Misch, Inc.; H. W. Walder, women's cloaks, suits, furnishing goods, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; P. Brosz, ready-to-wear; 18 West 35th; McAlpin.
CANTON, Ohio—C. S. Harrison Co.; C. S. Harrison, hosiery, gloves, underwear, hdkfs.; Imperial.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; C. W. Zollinger, cloaks, suits, ladies', infants' wear, corsets; 315 5th Av.
CHAMBERSBURG, Penn. — D. Sollenberger, dry goods, carpets; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; J. P. Thomas, underwear; 115 5th Av.
CHICAGO.—Charles A. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, basement, coats, suits; 40 S. 22d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. W. Yates; handkerchiefs and women's kid gloves; 104 Worth; Park Av.
CHILTON, Wis.—Knaus & Tesch Company; Mr. Knaus, general mdse.; 47 W. 34th.
CINCINNATI.—Kline Bros.' Co.; Miss R. O'Donnell, dresses; 95 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI.—Alms & Dorpke Co.; Miss A. M. Sundmacker, millinery; 359 Broadway.
CINCINNATI.—Fair Store; C. Kuhlman, housefurnishing goods; 25 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Fair Store; E. H. Sherman, millinery; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—McAlpin Co.; H. Fussner, leather goods, jewelry, books, stationery; 23 E. 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Lindner Co.; Mr. Kanning, petticoats; 1,140 B'way.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—W. Taylor, Son & Co.; Mrs. E. Snell, furs; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND.—Higbee Co.; E. B. Barney, dress goods, silks; 225 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; Mrs. C. J. Reese, millinery, Knickerbocker; M. J. Rogers, carpets, rugs; Prince George; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; W. P. Gerber, handkerchiefs, parabous; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND — Bailey Co.; W. H. Gerber, laces; 72 Madison Av.
CLEARFIELD, Penn. — C. W. Leonardson Co.; A. M. Leonardson, ready-to-wear; 351 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.—M. J. Rogers, Oriental rugs; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Keilinger, Kelly, Homer Co.; W. E. Homer, woolens; Bresdin.
COLUMBUS Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Miss B. Dunlop, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 220 5th Av.
DALLAS — Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. F. Smith, ready-to-wear; 395 B'way; Wallick.
DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; J. F. Smith, ready-to-wear; 395 B'way.
DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. H. W. MacMillan, domestics, flannels, blankets, seconds; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT.—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; G. T. Schulte, Herman—G. H. Moeller Bros. & Co.
Seelig, Joseph—Albert Seligman & Co.
Troop, Benjamin B.—C. Ludwig.
Tompkins, Herbert D.—F. Depew.
Tompkins, Edwin De V.—J. Dean.
Wolkind, Abraham—O. T. Westlin.
White, Lyda H.—James McCreery Co.
White, J. Lloyd and Everett G.—Railway Advertising Co.

William M. Lawton, against whom a judgment was filed, as published, is not the party of that name who is a member of the firm of Clifford & Lawton, 375 Fourth Avenue.

ITHACA, N. Y.—A. R. Sawyer Co.; A. R. Sawyer, millinery, women's garments; Mrs. A. Harding, women's wear; Albert.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. M. Pike, broad cloth coats; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; J. J. Rummel, clothing, furn. goods; 23 East 26th.
KNOXVILLE.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; H. L. Dulin, silks, piece goods; Mrs. H. C. Gridley, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; F. G. Ramsay, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Bresiln.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland & Co.; Miss Johnson, ribbons; 432 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; W. W. Penry, ribbons, embroideries, laces, neckwear; 60 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Besten & Langen; H. Besten, ready-to-wear, hosiery, millinery; 9 E. 32d; Imperial.
LOUISVILLE.—Stewart D. G. Co.; D. H. Scholl, ready-to-wear, furs, waists; 18 W. 35th.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; H. A. Leonard, upholstery goods, carpets; 75 Spring.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; G. D. Dayton, dry goods; 1,170 B'way.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Lallberte, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring; Wallick.
NEW LONDON, Conn.—J. Hislop & Co.; W. K. Turner, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
NORWICH, Conn

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recover in Very Active, Though Less Violent Trading—Rise in Rails.

Dealings on the Stock Exchange yesterday were still very active, although they fell far below the extraordinarily large total of Monday. The market still showed power to absorb stocks on a large scale, thanks to repurchases by traders who sold short on Monday, and to fresh public buying. On the other hand the list had to encounter much profit-taking. That was one of the consequences of Monday afternoon's experience.

It was evident, both from the comment and from the course which dealings took, that the market had become much more two-sided than it had been in a long time. There had been many who came to look upon advancing prices not only as a matter of course, but also as a matter of indefinite duration. They were aroused out of that complacent attitude by the extensive and very rapid decline which occurred in the space of a half-hour on Monday after the market had rolled up the largest total in nearly ten years. That experience should have salutary effect, and apparently it had already asserted it to some extent yesterday. Nothing had happened to impair intrinsic values, but without regard to intrinsic values the market had been rising quite too fast to maintain equilibrium. We have had no news indicating a change for the worse in the factors which create market values and there is nothing disturbing in a mere settling back of prices caused, not by impairment of real values but merely by the market having become top-heavy from reckless speculation.

Despite heavy realizing sales, the general level of prices showed slight improvement. In some stocks, as in Steel, the forces were so evenly balanced that after very active trading they closed unchanged for the day. In many net declines were shown, while a larger number showed net gains. Prominent among the latter were several railroad stocks in connection with whose advances it is interesting to note that they were based largely on exceptionally large earnings. Southern Pacific was one of the stocks which showed a large gain. The company's annual report was issued yesterday showing earnings on its stock for the last fiscal year of 10.98 per cent., compared with 7.20 per cent. for the previous year. New York Central and Reading were others of the prominent railroad issues which advanced materially. Both of these roads were spoken of as likely to increase their dividends before the recently threatened strike brought about a crisis in railroad affairs. With that crisis past Wall Street is again thinking of the possibility of large earnings being used in part for increased dividends.

These facts are reminders of the extraordinary position in which American business finds itself this year which is yielding profits greater than ever before. This is surely a firm foundation for confidence, whatever the immediate course of prices on the Stock Exchange may be.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3	3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	3	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¾	2½	2½	2¾

Time.

60 days	3 @3¼	5 months	3¾@4
90 days	3¼@3½	6 months	3¾@4
4 months	3¾@4		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2⅝@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 90 days	3¼
4 to 6 months	3¼@4
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75⅝	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.80⅛	5.80⅛	5.80⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	5.85⅜	5.85⅜	5.85⅜	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.68⅜	70.62½	70.68⅜	+.06¼
Cables	70.75	70.68¾	70.75	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¼	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.86¼	5.85⅝
95.28 Berlin	70.68¾	70.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.81	5.81
19.295 Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826 Italy	6.46⅜	6.45½
20.26 Austria	12.02	12.05
51.45 Russia	52.10	52.15
26.73 Scandinavia—		
.... Copenhagen	27.30	27.40
.... Christiania	27.75	27.85
.... Stockholm	28.40	28.50
15.29 Spain	20.06	20.15
40.19 Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
China—		
.... Hongkong	52.85	52.95
.... Shanghai	73.00	73.12½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.62½	32.75
32.44 Calcutta	32.62½	32.73
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75
49.84 Yokohama	50.62½	50.75
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.30	42.40
52.46 Rio	23.92	24.02

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $746,347,265; balance, $32,781,101; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $250,279.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 100@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32 15-16d, unchanged; in New York, 69¼c, unchanged: Mexican dollars, 53⅝@55½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,512,409
Same day last year	1,663,317
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	135,285,220
Same period last year	112,546,437
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

	Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	57¾	58¼	400	Acme Tea	58	58¼	58	58	— ⅝
	15	17	100	Advance Rumely	16½	16½	16½	16½	— 1½
	135	140	300	Adams Express	138	138	136¼	136¼	— 1½
	13	13½	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	13½	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
	7⅝	7¾	1,200	Alaska Juneau	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	25¾	25⅞	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
	80¼	80¾	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	80½	80¾	79¾	80½	+ ⅛
	80¼	82	800	Am. Agricul. Chem	80¾	82	80¼	80¼	+ ¾
	100¾	101	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
	96⅞	97	23,500	Am. Beet Sugar	94	97¾	94	96⅞	+2⅞
	64	64¼	6,650	Am. Can	64⅝	65	64	64	..
	113⅜	113⅝	100	Am. Can pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	— ⅜
	66½	67	4,400	Am. Car & Fdry	67¼	67¾	66¾	66½	— ¼
	30	..	100	Am. Coal	35	35	35	35	+10
	54	55	510	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅝	53⅝	54½	54½	— ⅛
	11¼	11⅝	100	Am. H. & Leather	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
	62½	62⅝	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	63⅛	63⅛	61½	62½	— ½
	28½	29	1,300	Am. Ice Securities	28½	29	28¼	29	..
	24	24¼	3,700	Am. Linseed	23¾	24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅜
	52½	52⅝	900	Am. Linseed pf	52¾	52⅞	52	52⅞	+ ⅛
	78¾	79	4,500	Am. Locomotive	79	79⅝	77⅞	78½	+ ⅛
	106¼	107	200	Am. Locomotive pf	106¾	106¾	106	106	—1
	113⅝	114⅛	35,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	115	115⅝	113¼	113⅝	— ¼
	115	115½	700	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	115¾	115¾	115	115½	— ⅝
	95	95⅜	500	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	95	95	95	95	— ¼
	87	87⅞	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+1
	108	110	200	Am. Snuff pf. new	109	109	109	109	+1
	58¼	58⅝	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	59⅝	59⅝	58½	58½	— ½
	111¼	111⅝	1,600	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅝	112⅜	111	111⅝	— ⅝
	119	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	— ½
	133	133½	2,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¼	133¼	133	133¼	— ¼
	221½	222¼	520	Am. Tobacco	222½	222½	222	222	—1
	108½	112	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	112⅜	112⅜	109	109	—4
	48¼	48¾	2,300	Am. Woolen	48⅜	48⅜	48	48⅜	..
	97	97⅞	20	Am. Woolen pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	..
	33¼	34	700	Am. Writing P. pf	34⅛	34⅛	33¼	33½	— ⅝
	43¼	43½	3,800	Am. Zinc L. S.	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	+1⅛
	76	77	500	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77	77	76⅝	77	+1
	97⅛	97¼	100,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	98¼	99¼	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
	106	106¼	3,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅜	106¼	105⅜	106	+ ⅛
	100⅜	100⅝	1,500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	..
	10⅛	10⅜	3,500	At., Gulf & W. I	87	90	87	80⅝	+2⅝
	65¾	67	300	At., G. & W. I. pf	65⅜	66	65⅜	66	..
	86½	87	4,600	Baldwin Loco	87¼	87½	86	86⅜	+ ⅜
	88⅜	89½	4,000	Baltimore & Ohio	88¼	89½	88¼	89½	+ ⅜
	76¼	76¾	500	Baltimore & O. pf	75¾	76¼	75¼	76¼	+1¼
	1⅞	2	300	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
	551	560	300	Bethlehem Steel	568	568	568	568	—3
	551	560	25	Do., odd lot	570	570	570	570	..
	84	85	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
	130	133	300	Bklyn Union Gas	132	132	132	132	—2
	64½	64¾	4,000	Butte & Superior	64	64¾	63½	64⅝	+1½
	22¼	22¾	400	California Pearol	22	22	21¾	22	..
	48	50¾	200	California Pet. pf	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
	55	60	7	Canada Southern	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
	178	179	1,400	Canadian Pacific	178½	179	177½	179	+ ⅛
	72¼	72½	19,400	Central Leather Co	73	73	70½	73⅜	+ ⅞
	113½	114½	100	Central Leather pf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	+ ⅛
	104	105¼	100	Chandler Motor	103	105	103	105	..
	67⅝	67⅞	30,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	66⅝	67¾	66⅝	67⅜	+1⅜
	12¾	12⅞	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
	36	36½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36	36	36	— ⅜
	96⅞	97	3,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96¼	98⅞	96	96⅞	+ ⅝
	125⅜	126	900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126	126	125⅞	126	..
	19¼	19¾	1,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19	19¾	19	19¼	+ ⅛
	22	23⅛	2,500	Chile Copper	23⅛	23⅜	22	23⅛	..
	57¼	58	10,800	Chino Copper	58	58⅝	57	57⅜	— ⅛
	52⅜	53	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	52	52	52	52	—1
	71	71½	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	71¼	71½	71½	71½	— ½
	56¼	56½	40,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	56	57⅜	56	56½	+2
	45	47½	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	—1¼
	138	138½	2,700	Consolidated Gas	137⅝	139¼	137⅝	138⅝	+1
	103	104	450	Continental Can	102½	103¼	102½	102½	— ⅝
	15⅞	16¼	4,200	Corn Products Ref	15½	16½	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅝
	91	92¼	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
	..	..	77	Do., odd lot	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
	92⅝	93	33,000	Crucible Steel	91⅝	94½	91½	92½	+2½
	121	121¼	200	Crucible Steel pf	121	121	121	121	+ ⅛
	63⅝	63⅞	57,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	60⅝	64⅞	60¼	63⅝	+3⅝
	96¾	97	8,200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	95¼	97¼	95¼	96⅜	+1⅝
	262	270	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	265	269⅞	265	269⅞	+7⅝
	93	95	200	Deere & Co. pf	93	93	92¼	92¾	—1
	151	152	100	Delaware & Hud	151⅞	151⅞	151⅞	151⅞	..
	234	240	200	Del., Lac. & West	235	238	235	238	+8
	33	33½	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	..
	47½	47⅞	10,600	Distillers' Secur	47¾	48¼	46⅝	47⅜	+ ⅞
	24⅞	25	400	Dome Mines	25	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
	98	99	200	Driggs-Seabury	99	99	98	98	—2½
	3	6	500	Duluth, S. S. & A	..	..	5½	5½	+ ½
	10	10⅞	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	10	10⅞	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
	40½	40¾	25,200	Erie	39⅝	40¾	39⅜	40½	+1
	54½	54⅝	1,500	Erie 1st pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅛
	45½	46	300	Erie 2d pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	..
	177½	178	7,800	General Electric	174	178	174	178	+4½
	715	725	100	General Motors	725	725	725	725	+25
	123	126	200	General Motors pf	125½	125⅝	125¼	125⅞	— ⅛
	72⅜	72⅝	3,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅜	72⅝	72⅛	72⅜	+ ⅛
	114	114⅛	500	Goodrich pf	114	114	114	114	+ ⅛
	93	94	800	Granby Consol	94⅜	94⅝	93⅝	93⅞	+ ⅜
	119¾	119¾	2,700	Great Northern pf	118⅝	119¾	118½	119¾	+ ⅜
	44½	44¾	12,400	G. N. ceriff. prop	43¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	+ ⅜
	51½	52	7,000	Greene-Cananea	50⅝	52	49½	51½	+1⅛
	91	93	200	Gulf States Steel	92¾	92¾	91¾	91⅝	—1⅝
	..	..	155	Do., s. 20 f	90	90	90	90	..
	99	101	100	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	100	100	100	100	..
	100½	102	100	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	94	94	94	94	..
	103	103½	700	Illinois Central	103¾	103½	103	103½	+ ⅛
	67	67½	60,650	Inspiration Copper	68⅞	67½	66½	67¼	+1½
	17	17⅜	1,600	Interboro Consol	17	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	— ⅛
	73	74	200	Interboro Con. pf	73	73	73	73	..
	14	15	100	Int. Agricultural	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
	43½	46	500	Int. Agricul. pf	44	45½	44	45½	+1⅝
	114½	117	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	—1
	118	120	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	120	120	120	120	..
	43⅞	45½	34,400	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	44⅛	47½	43⅝	45½	+1½
	119	119¾	27,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	118⅜	120½	117⅝	119½	+1⅝
	61,800	53½	61,800	Int. Nickel	53⅝	54	53⅝	53⅝	+1⅜
	20	20⅛	12,100	Int. Paper	20⅜	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
	94	95	3,000	Int. Paper pf	94⅜	96¼	94⅜	95½	+ ⅜
	87	88	2,700	Jewel Tea	88⅞	91	88	88	—2½
	26	27	5,700	Kansas City South	26	27¼	26	26¾	+ ⅛
	82⅞	83	900	Kelly Spring. Tire	82⅞	85	82½	82½	+ ⅛
	53⅝	53⅞	34,200	Kennecott Copper	53¾	54⅜	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅜
	125	128½	435	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	125	128½	128	128½	+ ⅞
	85¼	85¾	5,700	Lackawanna Steel	85⅛	85½	84¼	84⅝	—1
	81	81¾	1,400	Lake Erie & West	81	81¾	81	81¾	+ ⅞
	43	43	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	43	43	43	43	—1
	122½	123	280	Lehigh Valley	122¾	123½	121¾	122¾	+ ⅝
	35	35	100	Liggett & Myers pf	35	35	35	35	— ½
	15	15	100	Long Island	15	15	15	15	+1
	131¾	132	800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	131¾	132	131½	131½	— ½
	85	85½	100	Louis. & Nash	85¼	85½	85½	85½	— ½
	66¾	67	300	Mackay Cos	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ½
	96¾	97	7,800	Mackay Cos. pf	96¾	97	94¾	96¾	—1⅝
	87¾	88	300	Maxwell Motors	87¾	87¾	87¼	87½	— ⅛
	58⅝	58⅞	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	— ½
	61	62	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	61	62	61	62	..
	111	113⅝	13,200	May Dept. Stores	111	113⅝	111	112	+1¼
	40¾	41	10,100	Mexican Petroleum	40¾	41	40	40¼	+ ⅜
	121½	122¼	300	Miami Copper	121½	121¾	121¼	121½	+ ⅜
	127	129	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	+ ½
	4⅜	4⅝	300	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
	4¼	4⅞	1,100	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
	23¼	23⅝	100	Do. trust rcts	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
	51½	51⅝	3,300	Mo. Pacific w i	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾	— ⅛
	26¼	26⅝	6,000	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
	113⅜	113½	66,000	Montana Power	95	95	94	94	—1½
	72⅝	72⅞	3,900	Reading	113⅞	114⅜	113¼	113½	+ ½
	44⅝	47	23,100	Reading 1st pf	45	45	45	45	+ ½
	69¾	70	23,100	Reading 2d pf. d	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
	111	112	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	70¼	71	69	69¾	+ ¾
	83	83½	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111½	111½	110¾	110¾	—1¼
	14¼	15	200	Saxon Motor	83	83	83	83	..
	214½	215	600	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
	324½	327	2,800	Sears, Rocb. & Co	212¾	214½	212¾	214½	+2½
	59	59½	800	Stuck-Arizona	38	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
	102⅝	102¾	19,600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	59	59	57¾	59	+ ⅛
	185	189	90	Southern Pacific	101¼	102¾	101¼	102¾	+1⅝
	25	25⅜	7,200	So. Porto Rico Sug	189	189	189	189	..
	67¾	68¼	300	Southern Railway	25	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
	13¼	13¾	8,100	Southern Ry. pf	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ⅛
	44	45½	100	Studebaker Corp	131¾	132⅝	131¾	131⅝	+ ⅛
	114⅜	114⅝	200	Studebaker Co. pf	108¼	109½	108¼	109½	—1
	77⅞	78	9,700	Stutz Motor	77⅞	77⅞	72½	73	—5
	23¾	26¾	7,650	Tennessee Copper	23¾	26¾	23¾	24⅞	+1
	21½	22	5,100	Texas Co	21½	22	219	224	+1½
	60½	61	200	Third Avenue	..	..	61	61	—1½
	52⅜	53½	2,300	Tobacco Products	52⅜	53½	52¼	53½	+ ⅛
	7⅛	7¼	300	Tol., St. L. & West	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
	106	107	500	Underwood Typew	106	107	106	107	..
	9⅜	9½	200	Union B. & P. Co	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	..
	56	56	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	56	56	56	56	..
	146	150⅜	66,300	Union Pacific	148⅝	150⅝	146	150⅜	+3
	84	84	1,000	Union Pacific pf	84	84	83½	83½	— ½
	103¼	103¼	500	United Cigar Stores	103¼	103¼	102½	102½	—1¾
	161⅜	164⅞	2,800	United Fruit Co	161⅜	164⅞	161⅜	163	+1½
	88	88	300	United Rys. Invest	88	88	88	88	+ ¼
	22½	22⅝	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
	53⅝	54	100	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅛
	128	128	6,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	128	128	125¼	127⅛	+ ⅞
	30	32	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
	1⅝	2	200	U. S. Red. & Ref	..	..	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
	58½	58⅞	1,300	U. S. Rubber	59	59¼	58½	59	..
	114	114⅞	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ½
	76¾	77¼	3,000	U. S. Sm. R. & M	77¼	77¾	77	77	+ ⅜
	52	52⅝	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¼	+ ⅜
	114⅞	115	332,700	U. S. Steel	115¼	116½	113⅝	115	..
	120⅜	121	3,200	U. S. Steel pf	121½	122	121	121	— ⅛
	96	96½	20,000	Utah Copper	95	97⅜	95	96½	—1
	18	19	200	Utah Securities	..	..	19	19	— ⅛
	43½	43⅝	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	43½	44¼	43½	43½	—1½
	14½	14⅝	500	Wabash pf. A	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
	50¼	51	3,900	Wabash pf. B	50¼	51	50¼	51	+ ⅛
	28	28¼	1,700	Wells Fargo Exp	28	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
	124	127½	40	Western Maryland	125	125	125	125	..
	29⅜	29⅝	400	Western Union Tel	29	29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
	100	100¼	600	Westinghs. E. & M	100⅝	100⅝	100	100	— ⅝
	64¾	64⅞	18,500	Westingh. E. & M.	64¼	65¼	63⅝	64¼	+ ⅝
	4⅜	4⅝	1,200	Wheeling & L. E	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
	12⅝	13½	1,800	W. & L. E. 1st pf	12⅜	13⅜	12⅜	13½	+ ⅛
	5⅝	6	800	W. & L. E. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	+

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So. Cal. Edison Co. 5s, 1939	5.04
Con'rs Pwr. Co. (Mich) 5s, 1936	5.00
Michigan Lt. Co. 5s, 1946	5.03
Shawinigan Wtr. & Pr. 5s, 1934	4.92
West. States Gas & El. 5s, 1941	5.52
Wash. Wtr. Pwr. Co. 5s, 1939	4.96
The Pine Bluff Co. 5s, 1942	5.25
American Cities 5s & 6s, 1919	6.34
Dayton Ltg. Co. 5s, 1937	5.00
Houston Elec. Co. 5s, 1925	4.96
Union El. & Pwr. 5s, 1932	4.86

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Dayton Power & Lt. Co. 6% Pfd.	6.35
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Consumers Pr. Co. (Mich) 6% Pfd.	6.06
Tri-City Ry. & Lt. Co. 6% Pfd.	6.19
Carolina Pwr. & Lt. Co. 7% Pfd.	7.00
Utah Pwr. & Lt. Co. 7% Pfd.	6.93
Duluth Edison Co. 6% Pfd.	7.06
Duquesne Lt. Co. 7% Pfd.	6.42

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
100	Am. Water Wks., p	8	8	7⅞	8¼
53	Am. W. W. 1st pf	62¼	62¼	62	64
9	Am. Public Ut. pf	71¾	71¾	72	75
50	Cent. States Elec.	16	16	15	17
845	Cities Service	320	317	319	321
530	Cities Service pf.	83¾	87¾	87¾	88¼
560	Com. Power & Lt.	63½	62½	62½	63½
575	Com. P. & Lt. pf.	85	84	84	85
480	Consumers P. pf.	99	97	97	99
80	Nor. States P. pf.	98¼	96¾	97¾	100
900	Ohio Cities Gas	74½	72¾	74	75
90	Rep. Ry., St. & P.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¾

BOND.

$100,000	Com. P. & L. 6s.	103	102	102	102¾

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	27½	28¼
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	83	86
American Cities	4	12
American Cities pf.	46½	47½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	152	156
American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	379	381
American Light & Traction pf.	110	112
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf.	84	85
American W. W. & E. partic.	22	23
American Public Utilities pf.	42	46
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	29
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	74	78
Colorado Power	26	27
Colorado Power pf.	99¼	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	79	82½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	122	126
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	104
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction	11½	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	47
Galveston-Houston Electric	35	40
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	280	290
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	48
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	14	18
Mississippi River Power pf.	85	88
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	99¼	100
Northern Texas Electric	50	55
Northern Texas Electric pf.	84	87
Ohio Cities Gas pf.	87	89
Ozark Power & Water	44	46
Pacific Gas & Electric	59	59¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	91
Public Service Inv. Co. pf.	83	86
Puget Sound Traction	15	18
Pennsylvania Power pf.	51	53½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25⅝	30⅜
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Republic Ry. & St. pf.	76	77
Securities Corp. General	15¼	23¼
Securities Corp. General pf.	80⅝	84⅝
Southern California Edison	93	94
Southern California Edison pf.	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	14⅜	15¼
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	41¾	42
Tampa Electric	131	135
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	10	10¼
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power pf.	48¼	49¼
Toledo Traction	51	53
Toledo Traction pf.	87½	88
United Gas & Electric	12	13
United Gas & Electric pf.	70	72
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	10	15
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf.	74½	76
Western Power	20	21
Western Power pf.	69½	71

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100⅛
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	75
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100⅜
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	85	80
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	74	78
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberland Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, 1942	95¼	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..
Denver Gas & Elec. gen.	96	99
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	90	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	89½	90¼
Great Western Power 5s, 1925	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100
Interm. Ry., Lt. & Pr. 1st 6s, '42	98	101
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s	77½	78
Miss. Val. G. & Co. 5s, 1922	91½	94
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	98½	99¾
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96	97
North. Texas E. col. t. 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95¼	95
Pensacola El. 1st 5s	85	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s, '36	99	101
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94½	97½
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S., R & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	90¼	93
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96	97

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜
4½s	June, 1965	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	109⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963	100¼	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	100¼	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
4½s	May, 1957	100¼	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
4½s	Apr., 1966	104	104¼	104¼	104⅛
4½s	Mar., 1964	104	104¼	104¼	104⅛
4½s	Mar., 1962	104	104¼	104¼	104⅛
4½s	Sept., 1960	104	104¼	104¼	104⅛
4½s	Mar., 1960, op. '30	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4s	May, 1959	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1958	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅛
4s	May, 1957	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	101	100¾	101	101
4s	Nov., 1936	100¼	100	100¼	101
4s	Nov., 1956	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¼	..	93¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	93¼	..	93¼	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	..	4.00	..
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.60	3.30	3.60	3.30
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	1924-1931	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	1921-1925	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.85	3.75	3.85	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1922-1929	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.95
3½s	1919-1921	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1930	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

Holds Up Shipbuilding Money.

A temporary injunction was granted by Vice Chancellor John Griffin in Jersey City yesterday restraining James E. Davidson, a majority stockholder in the American Shipbuilding Company of New Jersey from disposing of $261,000 which minority stockholders allege he had made through a deal with two Swedish companies in the sale of two ships. There will be a further hearing on Oct. 9.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Referring to the announcement of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore, under date of Sept. 22, that stockholders of the company at the close of business on Oct. 9, 1916, will be offered the right to subscribe for additional common stock at par ($100) to the extent of 5 per cent. of their holdings, the Stock Exchange Committee on Securities ruled that all transactions in the common stock of the company on Monday, Oct. 9, 1916, will be "ex rights" unless made specifically for cash.

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have elected Joseph D. Higgins, formerly connected with the American Exchange National Bank, an assistant cashier. The election has been approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

The National City Co. of Philadelphia has been awarded $200,000 Lackawanna County, Penn., improvement and refunding, tax exempt 4 per cent. bonds, due September, 1946, offered at 103⅛ and interest yielding 3.826 per cent.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are prepared to deliver definitive bonds in exchange for their trust receipts for Erie Railroad general mortgage bonds, series "D," upon the presentation of trust receipts at their office.

Directors of the National Surety Co., at their special meeting yesterday, recommended to the stockholders that the capital stock be increased from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 by permitting stockholders to subscribe for new stock to the amount of one-third of their present holdings at $140 a share.

STOCKS GO UP IN LONDON.

First-Class Securities Are Scarce—American Shares Dull.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The feature of today's generally quiet stock market was the strength of first-class stocks, supplies of which were scarce, and prices advanced sharply on the execution of a number of buying orders. Shipping shares were active and firm, but most of the recently active industrial and rubber stocks yielded under realizing and a general decline occurred. American securities were dull throughout.

Money was in moderate demand and it was easily supplied. Discount rates were quiet.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 90 centimes. Five per cent. loan 90 francs.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16⅛
Atlantic Refining	805	815	810	820
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	410	430
Buckeye Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	470	460	470
Colonial Oil	60	70	60	70
Continental Oil	480	490	465	485
Crescent Pipe Line	44	47	44	47
Cumberland Pipe L.	93	97	93	97
Eureka Pipe Line	230	235	230	235
Galena Signal Oil	166	169	166	169
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	195	198	195	198
Indiana Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10½	11	10½	11
National Transit	15	16	15	17
N. Y. Transit	210	215	210	215
Northern Pipe Line	103	106	103	106
Ohio Oil	280	282	275	278
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	56	58	56	58
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Pierce Oil cv. ds. '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	432	435	433	438
Prairie Pipe Line	286	288	285	288
Solar Refining	325	335	325	335
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	370	373	365	370
So. W. Penn.	110	115	110	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	315	320	300	303
Stand. Oil of Ind.	785	795	780	790
Stand. Oil of Kan.	505	520	500	530
Stand. Oil of Ky.	470	490	460	480
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	523	500	525
Stand. Oil of N. J.	550	553	540	545
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	225	228	224	227
Stand. Oil of Ohio	425	435	425	430
Swan & Finch	115	120	115	120
Tidewater Oil Co.	180	185	180	185
Union Tank	90	92	90	93
Vacuum Oil	295	300	298	302
Washington Oil	45	50	45	50

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.50	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.45	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.62	4.38
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'25	4½	4.60	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Chi. St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.58	4.38
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.50
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.35	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'28	4½@5	4.65	4.45
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.60	4.40
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.38	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.50	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.52	4.35
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½@6	4.60	4.30
Penn. Gen. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.10
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'20	5	4.68	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'26	4½	4.45	4.25
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.62	4.38

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Union Pacific's sharp rise made it the feature of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the closing dealings. The railroad list generally strengthened with it. On the other hand, it did not stimulate materially the leading industrial issues, United States Steel common closing on a reaction, and Anaconda at its lowest for the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalmers	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
1,860	Am. Beet Sug.	95	97⅝	94	95⅞
660	Am. Can	64⅝	64⅞	64	64⅝
690	Am. Car. & F.	66¼	67⅝	66	66¼
90	Am. H. & L.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
140	A. H. & L. pf.	63	63	61⅝	61⅝
50	Am. Ice Sec.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
10	Am. Linseed	24½	24½	24½	24½
90	Am. Loco.	77⅛	78¼	77¾	78¼
3,960	Am. Sm. & R.	115	115¼	113¾	113⅝
120	Am. Sugar	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
20	Am. Zinc	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
13,420	Anac. Copper	98¼	99	97⅝	97⅞
120	A., T. & S. F.	105⅝	106	106⅝	106
20	A., G. & W. I.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
380	Baldwin Loco.	87½	87⅝	86¼	87
20	Balt. & Ohio	89½	89⅝	89¼	89⅜
100	Butte & Sup.	63⅝	64⅛	63⅝	64⅝
590	Cent. Leather	72⅝	72⅝	70¾	72½
470	Ches. & Ohio	67⅛	67⅞	67	67⅜
20	C. M. & St. P.	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
40	Chile Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23	23
60	Chino Copper	58	58	57½	57½
4,140	Col. F. & I.	55⅝	57⅞	55⅝	56½
50	Corn Products	16¼	16¼	16	16
5,220	Crucible Steel	91½	94¼	91½	92⅝
1,080	Cuba Cane Sug.	60	64⅝	60	63⅝
420	Dist. Secur.	47⅝	48¼	47	48
1,960	Erie	39½	40¼	39¼	40¼
120	Goodrich Co.	72½	72⅝	72	72⅝
160	Gt. Nor. Ore.	43½	44⅜	43¼	44
50	Greene-Can.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝
40	Ill. Central	103	103	103	103
1,220	Inspirat'n Cop.	67	67½	66¾	67½
1,620	Int. Mer. Mar.	44⅛	46⅝	43½	45⅞
2,020	Int. Mer. M. pf.	118½	120½	117⅝	119½
740	Int. Nickel	52⅝	53⅜	52⅝	53
130	Int. Paper	30	30⅝	29¾	29⅝
880	Kennecott Cop.	55⅝	56	55	55½
10	Lack. Steel	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
40	Lehigh Valley	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
140	Maxw'l Motor	95⅝	96⅛	95	95
1,650	Mexican Pet.	111	113⅝	111	111⅞
350	Miami Copper	40⅝	41¼	40	40¼
40	Nat. Enam. & S.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
120	Nat. Lead	70¾	71	69¼	70½
890	N. Y. Central	108⅝	109⅜	108⅝	109⅝
80	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60	60	60	60
40	Nor. Pacific	112⅜	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
100	Ont. Silver	7	7	7	7
20	Pacific Mail	26	26	26	26
50	Ry. Steel Sp.	51¼	52¼	51¼	52⅛
100	Ray Copper	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26⅜
16,890	Reading	113⅜	114⅝	113⅜	113⅝
1,240	Rep. Iron & S.	69⅜	70⅛	69⅜	69⅞
20	Shattuck Ariz.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
45	Sloss-S. S. & I.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
160	Southern Pac.	101¼	102⅜	101¼	102⅜
500	Studebaker	131½	132⅜	130⅞	131
1,960	Tenn. Copper	24	25¼	24	25
16,120	Union Pacific	148⅞	150⅜	148¼	150⅝
30	United Fruit	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼
380	U. S. Ind. Alco.	128	128	125⅝	127½
500	U. S. Rubber	59	59⅜	58½	59
10	U.S.S., R & M.	76½	76½	76¼	76½
57,470	U. S. Steel	116¼	116¾	113½	115⅝
890	Utah Copper	95¼	97⅜	95¼	96¼
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
10	Wabash	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
440	Westing. Elec.	63¼	65¼	63¼	64¼
340	Willys-Overl'd.	46⅜	46⅜	45⅝	45½
140	Willys-O. rights	⅝	⅝	½	½
10	Willys-O. new	45	45	45	45

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
300	Belmont	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
500	Con. Va	.00	.00	.00	.00
100	Cresson	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30
200	Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22
500	Great Bend	.08	.08	.08	.08
500	Jumbo Ext	.39	.39	.39	.39
400	Montana	.24	.24	.24	.24
100	Ontario	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
100	Portland	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
400	Sierra Nevada	.26	.26	.26	.26
2,500	Silver Pick	.22	.22	.22	.22
550	Tonopah Ext.	5.55	5.55	5.25	5.25
300	Union Con	.67	.67	.67	.67
400	West End	.78	.78	.78	.78

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
605	Adventure	4	4¼	4	4⅛
116	Ahmeek	108	108	107½	107½
455	Alaska Gold	13	13	13	13
85	Allouez	69½	69½	68⅝	69
1,879	Amer. Zinc	42	43¼	42	43¼
93	Amer. Zinc pf.	76⅜	76⅜	76	76
1,520	Anaconda	98¼	99	97¼	97½
188	Ariz. Com.	13	13¼	12⅞	13
200	Butte & Bal.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Butte & Sup.	63½	64⅜	63½	64¼
1,442	Calu. & Ariz.	77	77	76	76¾
158	Calu. & Hecla	585	585	585	585
360	Centennial	19	19¼	18½	19¼
170	Chino	58⅝	58⅝	57	57
3,046	Copper Range	69	69½	67½	68⅝
290	East Butte	16	16	15⅝	16
20	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9	9
35	Granby	94	94	93¾	93¾
464	Greene-Can.	49⅝	51⅜	49½	51⅜
30	Hancock	14½	14½	14½	14½
35	Island Creek	43	43	43	43
10	Isl. Creek pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
3,505	Isle Royale	32¼	33⅜	32½	33
850	Keweenaw	7	7⅛	7	7
95	Lake Copper	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
20	La Salle	5	5	5	5
360	Mason Valley	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
830	Mass. Con.	15⅛	15⅜	15½	15⅜
16	Miami	41	41	41	41
500	Michigan	4	4	4	4
284	Mohawk	95½	95½	95	95
40	Nevada Con.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
10	New Arc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
935	New Idria	17⅜	17⅜	16	16
260	Nipissing	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8¼
2,975	North Butte	22¼	23½	22¼	23⅜
20	North Lake	2	2	2	2
770	Old Dominion	70⅝	70⅝	70½	70⅝
885	Osceola	93¼	96	93	96
435	Quincy	91	92¼	91	92
200	Shannon	10	10¼	10	10
20	Shattuck	32½	32½	32½	32½
100	South Lake	35c	35c	35c	35c
480	St. Mary's Land	90¼	90¼	88½	88½
216	Super. & Bos.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛
175	Superior	17	17½	17	17½
3,702	Tamarack	36½	42	36½	42
145	Trinity	7¼	7½	7	7
800	Tuolumne	57c	60c	57c	59c
35	Union Con. Ld.	7	7	7	7
1,209	U. S. Smelter	17⅜	17⅝	17	17¼
2,400	U. S. Smelt. pf.	52⅜	52½	52¼	52¼
25	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
500	Utah Con	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
227	Utah Copper	97½	97½	96¾	96¾
1,375	Victoria	4⅜	5¼	4½	4⅝
30	Winona	5½	5½	5¼	5¼
399	Wolverine	48	49	48	49

RAILROADS.

5	Boston & Alb.	174½	174½	174½
80	Boston Elev.	77	77	77
82	Boston & Me.	43¾	43	43¼
5	Chi. J. & S. Y. pf.	107	107	107
60	Mass. Elec. pf.	36	36	36
67	New Haven	80	80	80
2	Old Colony	187	187	187
25	Rutland pf.	26	26	26
5	Union Pac.	148¼	148¼	148¼
7	West End St.	56	56	56
6	W. E. St. pf.	72½	72½	72½

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | |
|---|---

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25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
25 Germania Insurance
20 German American Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Niagara Insurance
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
25 S. O. of California
25 S. O. of Nebraska
500 United Drug 1st Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
25 American Surety
50 American Chicle Com.
25 Continental Insurance
20 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
100 Green Bay & Western
70 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 New York Shipbuilding
25 New York Transit
100 National Transit
25 Singer Manufacturing
7 Winchester Repeating Arms

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market, with Prices Generally Firm—Bonds Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 689,725 shares of stock and $170,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 139,300; oils, 96,616, and mining, 454,800. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,300	Aetna Exp. (12-12¼)	12⅜	11½	12¼
350	Am. Int. Cor., ($50 paid)..	59½	59½	59	59
50	‡Am. W. Pap.	4½	4½	4½	4½
425	Atlantic Steel.	84	84	80½	80½
300	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord....	19	19	19	19
2,200	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b.	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20¼
1,600	‡Butler Chem.	4½	5	4½	5
350	‡Car L. & P.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
100	Char.Iron Co. of Am....	6	6	6	6
100	Char.Iron Co. of Am. pf..	7	7	7	7
1,000	Chev. Motor.	205	*206	203	204
2,000	Cp. of R.&H..	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
125	Emer. Phon..	10	10	10	10
1,700	‡Gas., Wms. & Wigmore.	50¾	50¾	49	49
20	Gen. Ry. Sig.	99	99	99	99
2,700	‡Gen. M., w.i.	152	152	150	152
800	Grant M. Car.	10	10½	10	10½
100	Haskell & B. Car Co.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
200	Holly S. C.pf.	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
150	‡Hop. & A. A.	22	23	22	23
25,000	‡Imp.C.Chas.	42	51	49	49
600	Inter. Rubber.	15½	15½	15	15
2,000	‡Jop. O. Sp.	49	52	49	52
100	Kath. Br. pf.	16	16	16	16
10,000	‡K. T. & R..	14	16¾	14	16
10,000	‡K.T.&R. pf..	14	16¾	14	16
300	‡Lake T. St..	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
500	Marc. of Am..	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
2,800	Marlin Arms.	39¾	39¾	36	36
700	Maxim Mun..	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
100	‡M. P. E. Co.	17⅝	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝
30,000	‡Midvale St..	74¼	74⅞	74	74⅛
1,000	‡Mit. M., w.i.	73	73	72⅝	72⅝
1,500	‡Ohio C.G.&E.	72½	74	72½	73½
1,300	P. T. & M..	25½	25½	25½	25½
50	‡P. E. & M.C.	97	97	97	97
1,500	‡Pullman N.C.	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
800	‡P. V. C. pf..	5	5¼	5	5¼
500	‡Rep. Mot. T.	70	71	68	71
100	‡Scripps-R. C.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅜
100	Seab. S. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29⅜
400	Smith & T.pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
105	Sp. Body Co..	82½	82½	81½	82
100	Spr. Body pf.	122	122	122	122
1,000	‡St. Jos. Lead	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
700	Sterling Gum	⅞	⅞	¾	¾
500	Strom. Carb..	41½	41½	41	41
3,000	Sub. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	40	40¼	40	40¼
484	‡Todd S'yards	80½	81	80½	81
2,600	U. S. St'ship.	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
5,350	‡United Mot..	67	67½	66	66⅝
2,000	Un. Pr. Shar.	1⅛	1	⅞	1
4,300	‡U. S. Tungs.	31	33	31	33
500	‡U.S. Lt.& H.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	United Zinc..	4½	4½	4½	4½
300	‡West. Pac...	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
50	‡W. Pac. pf..	39½	40	39½	40
500	White Motors	54½	54½	54⅜	54½
1,200	World Film, v. t. ctfs...	1½	1½	1½	1½
15,000	‡Zinc Concen.	5	5¼	5	5¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
150	Ohio Oil Co.	283	277	282	+ 5
150	Prairie P. L.	288	288	288	+ 1
96	S.O.Co.(N.J.).	550	542	538	+ 9

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	‡A. P., Ltd., (a pros.)....	59	59	59	59
400	‡B. O. & G..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
220	‡C.&Co.(O.R.)	16	*16½	16	*16½
2,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	12⅞	*13	12⅜	12⅞
300	‡C. O. & G.pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6,500	‡Federal Oil.	1½	2	1½	1½
4,500	‡G. R. & P.	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,000	‡Houst. Oil....	14¼	17	14¼	17
1,500	‡Int. Pet....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
4,450	‡K.O. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Met. Pet....	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
5,400	‡‡Mid. Oil....	46	46	44	45
1,000	‡Mid. Ref....	65	67	65	67
4,300	‡N. Y.-O. Oil.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
35,000	‡‡Okla. Oil..	10½	12	10½	12
3,500	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅝
1,500	Okla. P. & R.	8	8	8	8
2,100	‡O. O. & G..	70	70	68	68
1,800	‡Sap. O. & R.	9¼	9⅝	9	9⅛
1,200	Savoy Oil....	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝
800	Seq. O. & R.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	‡Sinclair Oil.	39¾	40	39¾	40
1,000	‡Un. West. O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡U. Pet. Co. (a pros.)....	40	40	40	40
3,250	‡Vent. C. Oil.	8¼	9	8¼	8⅝
4,500	‡V. G. & O. (a pros.)...	36	39	36	39
1,800	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛
500	Way. O. & G.	5¼	5¼	5	5

MINING STOCKS.

200	‡Ala.-Br. Co. M., (a pr.)	50	50	50	50
7,100	‡Alas. M. C.	77	77	76	77
3,200	‡‡Alas.-W. ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,565	‡Ariz. Cop....	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	‡‡Atlanta	10	10	10	10
600	Big Jim.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,700	B. L. Cop....	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
16,000	Bos. & M.....	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,100	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs...	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅜
400	Butte & N. Y.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	‡Calav. Cop...	6	6	6	6
1,500	‡Caledonia ...	59	60	58	59
5,400	‡Calumet & J.	1¼	1⅜	1	1
1,600	Can. Cop.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	‡Cashboy	6	6	6	6
1,500	C. de P. Cop.	39½	40	39¾	40
1,500	‡Columbia M.	70	70	65	65
1,880	Cons. Ariz. S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
2,000	‡Cons.-H	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Crys. C. M...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4,250	D.-Ariz. Cop., (a pros.)....	1½	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
45,650	‡Emma Cop...	2	2⅛	1⅞	2
3,600	First Nat. C..	5¼	5½	5	5⅛
250	‡Goldf. Cons..	72	72	70	71
6,600	Goldstone M., (a pros.)...	47	47	45	46
1,650	Howe Sound..	5½	5¼	5	5
10,000	Gr'm'r Min..	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
1,500	Hecla Mining.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼
8,500	Inspir.Needles Cop.(a pros.)	1⅜	1¼	1⅛	1¼
200	‡Int. Mines..	12	12	12	12
10,000	Jerome Verde (a pros.)....	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
600	‡JeromeVictor Ext.(a pros.)	3½	3½	3	3
1,200	‡Jumbo Ext..	40	40	38	39
2,500	‡Kewanaa	10	10	9½	9½
200	La Rose Con..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
38,000	Louisiana Con.	25	30	25	29
2,000	Magma Cop....	19½	19½	19	19
1,000	‡‡Marsh Min..	10½	10½	10	11
65	Marysville G. Mining Co..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,800	Mason Valley.	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
330	‡Mojave T....	*4	4¼	*4	4¼
500	‡‡Mont. Gold Mines	95	95	95	95
500	Monitor Silver	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
14,000	‡‡Mother Lode	38½	39	38	38½
400	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co..	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½
10,000	‡‡Newray M..	69	71	69	71
500	New Utah B..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25,000	Nip.Mines Co.	8⅞	9½	8¼	8⅝
60,865	‡‡Old Emma Leasing	40	45	39	45
4,000	‡Pits-Jerome Cop.(a pros.)	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
4,000	‡Ray Her. M.	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
80,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	32½	33½	27½	28½
100	‡Round Mt..	41	41	41	41
2,100	‡Sac. V. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡‡St. N. Zinc	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,100	St. Sil.-Lead.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	‡‡Success M..	39	39	39	39
5,800	‡‡Tom. Burns Gold Min...	64	65	64	65
400	Tonopah Ext.	5½	5½	5⅞	5⅞
275	Ton. Belmont	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,500	Unit. Eastern	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
4,500	‡‡U.S.Con.M..	11½	12	11¼	11¼
10,000	‡Un. V. Ext..	42½	43	41½	42¼
500	Unity G.M.C.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¼
100	‡W. Oaks M..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
700	‡Yusc. Cons..	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
500	‡W. End C...	79	79	79	79

BONDS.

$65,000	C. de P. C.6s.	117	119¼	*117	119¼
15,000	Cosden & Co. new 6s.....	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
40,000	‡Mid. Steel 5s	97½	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
50,000	‡Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i..	102¼	102¼	101½	101⅞

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡‡Unlisted.
Note.—There were no sales in Federal Sugar Monday as reported, and Saturday $10,000 Cosden Oil new 6s at 105.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug.....	80	82½	81	82½
United Drug 1st pf...	52¼	53	52	53
United Drug 2d pf...	89	91½	89	91½

OIL STOCK.

Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	60	63	60	63
American Brass.....	315	320	304	305
Atlas Powder.....	177	182	177	182
Atlas Powder pf....	99	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	129	130	129	132
Bliss (E. W.).....	690	715	695	715
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	80	75	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives..	380	460	380	460
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	865	870	865	870
Du Pont Powd., new.	293	298	293	298
Du Pont Podw., deb.	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder.....	314	318	315	320
Hercules Powder pf...	116	118	115	116
International Arms...	20	25	20	25
Niles-Bement-Pond...	174	178	173	178
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	105	108	105	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	595	605	595	605
Winch. Rptg. Arms..	1,350	1,450	1,350	1,450

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1916.	Increase.
3d week September....	$2,779,000	$371,000
July 1-Sept. 21.....	32,811,000	10,376,000

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

3d week September.....	985,551	33,046
July 1-Sept. 21.....	10,912,460	619,164

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

3d week September.....	570,600	*21,400
July 1-Sept. 21.....	6,100,017	191,117

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—

3d week September.....	1,810,610	259,081

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

3d week September.....	244,647	*37,828
July 1-Sept. 14.....	2,288,886	143,396

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

3d week September.....	737,068	120,804
From July 1.....	8,438,800	1,480,237

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

3d week September.....	314,000	80,000

*Decrease.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for August—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	13,238,862	10,904,377	10,166,489
Net aft. taxes.	5,138,929	3,601,109	3,395,386
2 mos. gross...	24,943,683	21,326,718	19,775,751
Net aft. taxes.	9,208,342	6,950,438	6,286,837

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Southern Railway:	1916.	Increase.
Third week September..	$1,502,874	$168,706
From July 1.....	16,319,259	1,695,058
Alabama Great Southern:		
Third week September..	99,232	10,076
From July 1.....	1,241,599	191,270
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific:		
Third week September..	220,763	33,374
From July 1.....	2,539,178	452,614
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
Third week September..	59,348	12,607
From July 1.....	544,644	52,973
Mobile & Ohio:		
Third week September..	229,617	*2,099
From July 1.....	2,557,448	100,146

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

BOSTON ELEVATED for year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.
Operating revenue.....	$18,781,327	$17,798,607
Operating expenses.....	12,079,965	11,287,983
Net oper. revenue.....	6,701,332	6,510,624
Taxes	1,043,041	1,069,189
Dividends	1,193,970	1,313,867
Surplus	10,000	10,852

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30, (receipts partly estimated):

Traffic receipts	$725,000
Net after taxes.....	517,000
Other income	8,000
Total income	525,000
Dividend (October).....	143,565
Surplus	381,435
Previous surplus	6,318,729
Total surplus	6,700,164

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN for August—

	1916.	Gain Over 1915. P.C.
Gross	$367,353	19.51
Net	197,656	0.41
Surplus after charges...	100,144	*2.17
Balance after pref. divs.	61,770	*10.30
Eight months gross.....	2,989,546	22.85
Net	1,877,274	14.59
Surplus after charges...	1,078,550	21.76
Balance after pref. divs.	771,550	25.72
Twelve months gross...	4,458,173	22.48
Net	2,829,181	17.41
Surplus after charges..	1,606,815	26.24
Balance after pref. divs.	1,168,440	33.10

*Decrease.

DETROIT EDISON for August—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	718,328	548,864	169,464
Net aft. taxes.	213,852	169,820	44,032
Sur. aft. chgs.	127,410	71,840	55,570
Gross, 8 mos..	5,274,255	4,825,895	1,448,360
Net aft. taxes.	2,312,632	1,748,314	564,318
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,593,446	1,046,296	547,150

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY OF BUFFALO for August—

Gross	716,121	616,006	100,115
Net art. taxes.	300,240	285,708	23,532
Sur. aft. chgs.	148,117	129,796	18,321
Gross, 12 mos.	7,540,742	6,692,657	848,085
Net aft. taxes.	3,296,023	2,757,795	538,228
Fixed chgs ...	1,910,824	1,845,791	65,053
Surplus	1,385,199	912,004	473,195
Pfd. dividends	308,446	200,000	108,446
Ren. and repl.	517,492	331,440	186,052
Balance	559,261	380,565	178,696

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING CO.—

Net sales Aug.	110,490	95,355	15,135
Net sales, 8 mos.	810,456	722,617	98,809

NEW ENGLAND POWER SYSTEM for August—

Gross	159,069	119,829	39,240
Net aft. taxes.	92,155	77,505	4,650
Sur. aft. chgs.	41,782	30,531	11,251
Bal. aft. pfd. divs.	12,250	3,485	8,765
Gross, 8 mos..	1,316,205	941,832	374,322
Net aft. taxes.	851,708	588,832	262,776
Sur. aft. chgs.	452,699	262,226	190,473
Bal. aft. pfd. divs.	228,675	50,693	177,982

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER CO. AND SALMON RIVER POWER CO. for July—

Gross	153,549	110,696	42,853
Net	70,867	55,133	15,734
Total income..	78,357	56,831	21,526
Bal. aft. tax, rent. & s. f.	63,839	50,691	13,148
7 mos. gross..	1,020,779	786,923	233,856
Net	566,086	395,463	170,623
Total income..	588,091	407,611	178,480
Bal. aft. tax, rent. & s. f.	487,374	366,418	120,956

Interest on first mortgage bonds of both companies for the 12 months, including that on bonds about to be issued for construction of new steam generating plant, is $272,195, which includes $4,408 interest on bonds not outstanding, but held in the sinking funds.

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN RAILWAY for August—

Gross	44,524	41,267	3,257
Net	23,577	22,744	834
Sur. aft. tax & charges..	11,038	10,208	830
12 mos. gross..	500,388	433,622	66,765
Net	260,551	220,947	39,604
Sur. aft. tax & charges...	110,157	73,537	36,620

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for August—

Gross	849,967	798,901	51,066
Net after tax.	324,780	302,215	22,565
Sur. aft. chgs.	180,046	156,318	23,328
8 mos. gross..	6,740,241	6,196,935	543,306
Net after tax.	2,562,275	2,168,112	394,163
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,409,107	1,036,282	372,815

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION combined earnings of subsidiaries, exclusive of American Cities Co., for August—

Gross	1,273,015	1,127,515	145,700
Net after tax.	550,724	517,174	33,500
Sur. aft. chgs.	257,351	235,225	22,126
12 mos. gross.	14,673,142	13,175,267	1,497,875
Net after tax.	6,487,670	5,586,539	901,131
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,003,694	2,234,339	769,355
Sub. pf. divs..	684,465	569,859	114,606
Renwls. & rep.	784,333	402,968	381,365
Balance	1,534,896	1,261,513	273,383

Total income of United Gas & Electric Corporation from all sources for the twelve months ended Aug. 31 was $1,422,386, from which were deducted $492,204 interest on United Gas & Electric Corporation bonds, $42,000 amortization and $649,936 dividends on first preferred stock, leaving a balance of $238,247.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Goverament and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96½	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98	98¼	5.70
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100⅛	3.50
Argen. Govt..	Dis.	Feb.21,'17	97⅝	98	5.00
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec.15,'17	100⅝	101	5.15
Argen. Govt..	6	May 15,'20	100½	100⅞	5.75
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¾	100¼	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	4.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr. 1, '21	99¾	100	5.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	100⅛	3.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99½	5.15
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105	106½	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101	102¼	4.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	..	..
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	4.93
G. of N. F..	5	July, 1919	97½	98¼	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	101½	101¾	6.10
Do rubles..	5½	Aug.14,'26	311	313	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	..	98	6.01
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	..	98	6.07
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100⅛	3.00
Swiss Govt..	5	Mar., 1918	99	99⅜	5.10
Swiss Govt..	5	Mar., 1920	98¾	99⅛	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.00
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	3.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100¼	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.20
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	85⅝	86⅜	4.55
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.15
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.35
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	100⅜	102¾	..
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100½	100⅝	4.73
Can. North..	5	Sept., 1917	99	99⅜	5.35
Can. North..	6	July 10,'17	99⅜	100⅛	5.40
Can. North..	6	July 10,'18	99⅞	100⅛	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅜	102	5.40
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.30
C., B. & Q....	4	July, 1921	97⅛	98	4.46
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sept.,1917	99¼	100	5.05
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1916	102	102½	4.35
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99¼	99	6.125
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	101	3.65
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.60
G. T. of Can..		Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.60
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.15
Inter. Harv..	5	Feb.15,'18	101¼	101⅜	3.95
L. Gas & El..		Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.75
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1919	100⅝	101¼	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific..	6	June, 1916	98½	99¼	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96¼	97¼	9.25
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.87
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅞	100⅞	3.

MOTORS TO PUT OUT $70,000,000 STOCK

New Delaware Corporation with $100,000,000 Capital to be Floated November 1.

NEW SHARES SELL AT $145

Company's Plan Is to Capitalize Surplus—Earnings Now Run More Than 100 Per Cent. a Year.

The General Motors Company, whose common stock sold yesterday at $725 a share, will be succeeded by a new company on Nov. 1, with an authorized capital more than three times as large as the present capital stock. Announcement was made by the General Motors management that the new concern, to be called the General Motors Corporation, was being organized in Delaware with $100,000,000 stock, of which $80,000,000 will be common and $20,000,000 preferred. The company now has in the hands of the public about $16,000,000 common and $14,000,000 preferred.

Stockholders in the existing company will get five shares of new common for each old share of common, while 11-3 shares of new 6 per cent. preferred will go to each share of old preferred. The preferred stock now receives 7 per cent. annual dividends. In presenting details the company issued a statement, saying that stock to be exchanged may be deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company after Oct. 16 and not later than Dec. 15.

The plan, which really amounts to the capitalization of the surplus, was forecast in Wall Street some weeks ago. It was known that W. C. Durant, the leading interest in the company, favored the step, supported by a number of other leading shareowners. The company announced yesterday that 65 per cent. of the stockholders had already signified their assent. The new shares, selling on a "when issued" basis, have been traded in around $145 for the common for some days. The company is understood to be earning in excess of 100 per cent. per year on the present capital and is paying dividends of 20 per cent. a year. Last year a special dividend of $50 a share was paid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Day. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	38.60	38.90	38.50	39.00
Lead	6.90	7.10	6.90	7.10
Spelter	9.00		9.00	
Antimony	11.00	11.50	11.00	11.50
Quicksilver	$75.00	...	$75.00	...
Aluminium	*61.00	63.00	*61.00	63.00
Iron, No. 2 X Foundry	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¾@29c. third quarter delivery; 28@28¼c. fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 27@27½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Prev. Day. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	116	0	0	116	0	0
Copper, futures	113	0	0	113	0	0
Tin, spot	172	0	0	172	10	0
Tin, futures	172	0	0	172	10	0
Spelter	52	0	0	52	0	0
Lead	31	10	0	31	5	0

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
OF PUBLIC WORKS.
Albany, August 31st, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., until twelve o'clock noon of Tuesday, October 3d, 1916, at which place and hour they will be publicly opened and read, for improving the New York State canals, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903 and of the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and Chapter 570 of the Laws of 1915, as follows:

1.
CONTRACT NO. 2-G.
Erie Canal—Section 1.

For constructing a spillway at Waterford feeder, adjacent to Barge Canal Lock 2, and installing taintor gate, with operating equipment.

Sheets 1 to 8 inclusive.

2.
CONTRACT NO. 44-A.
Erie Canal—Section 5.

For completing the construction of the canal prism near the junction lock at New London.

Length, 0.6 mile. Sheets 1, 2 and 3.

3.
CONTRACT NO. 132.
Erie Canal—Sections 5 and 6.

For constructing lighthouses, range towers, beacons, etc., and for furnishing and installing buoys and lighting equipments for aids to navigation on Oneida and Onondaga Lakes.

Sheets 1 to 18, inclusive.

4.
CONTRACT NO. 133.
Erie Canal—Section 4.

For constructing a junction lock at Mohawk.

Sheets 1 to 10, inclusive.

And for the construction of Barge Canal terminals, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1911 and of the acts amendatory thereof, as follows:

5.
TERMINAL CONTRACT NO. 48.

For constructing a terminal on the east side of the Genesee River at Rochester.

Contract plans, Sheets 1 to 5.

Plans may be seen and detailed specifications, engineer's estimate of quantities, proposal blanks, form of contract, and bonds required and other information for proposers may be had at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works at Albany, N. Y., at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Middle Division at Syracuse, N. Y.; at the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works for the Western Division at Rochester, N. Y., and at the canal office, Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Copies of detailed plans or drawings may be obtained from the State Engineer and Surveyor at Albany, N. Y., upon payment to him of the cost of producing them.

Bids will be paid of ninety per centum (90 per cent.) of the work done at the contract price. Every proposal for said work must be accompanied by a money deposit in the form of a draft or certified check upon some good banking institution in the City of Albany or New York, issued by a national or State bank (or trust company in the case of terminal contracts) in good credit within the State, and payable at sight to the Superintendent of Public Works for five per centum (5 per cent.) of the amount of the proposal.

The person whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to execute a contract and furnish bonds within ten days from the date of notice of award delivered to him or them in person or mailed to the address given in the proposal.

Upon execution of the contract and approval of bonds, the certified check or draft will be returned to the proposer unless the same shall have been presented for collection prior to such time, in which case the amount of the deposit will be refunded by the Superintendent of Public Works.

The deposits of bidders other than the one to whom the award of contract shall be made will be returned immediately after the award has been made.

The amount of bond required for faithful performance will be ten per centum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, and an additional bond, known as the labor bond, in the sum of ten percentum (10 per cent.) of the amount of the estimated cost of the work according to the contract price, will be required as security that the contractor will pay in full at least once in each month all laborers employed by him upon the work specified to be done in the contract.

In the event that more than one surety company is offered as surety on said bonds, co-insurance only will be accepted.

Each proposal must be addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., and must be endorsed on the envelope with the name of the construction for which the proposal is made.

Award, if made, will be made to the person or persons whose proposal shall be lowest in cost to the State for doing the work and which shall comply with all provisions required to render it formal. Before any award shall be made the lowest bidder will be required to satisfy the Superintendent of Public Works of his ability to provide suitable equipment and materials for the proper performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals and readvertise and award the contract in the regular manner if, in the judgment of the undersigned, the interests of the State will be enhanced thereby.

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Superintendent of Public Works.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION invites proposals for erection of third rail, etc., in the Broadway Subway, Manhattan. Bids to be opened October 9, 1916. For plans and further information, apply to Chief Engineer, No. 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION invites proposals for installation of tunnel and station lighting equipment, etc., Broadway Subway, Manhattan. Bids to be opened October 16, 1916. For plans and further information apply to Chief Engineer, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.04		Jacket	.06	
Andes	.08		Justice	.03	
Best & Belcher	.05		Mexican	.16	
Bullion	.02		Occidental	.70	
Caledonia	.33		Ophir	.18	
Challenge Con.	.08		Overman	.05	
Confidence	.15		Savage	.12	
Con. Imperial	.01		Sec. Belcher	.03	
Con. Virginia	.13		Sierra Nevada	.28	
Exchequer	.03		Union Con.	.65	
Gould & Curry	.03		Utah	.02	
Hale & Norcross	.05		Mexican dollars	.53½	

TONOPAH.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Belmont	4.35		Comb. Fraction	.06	
Halifax	.50		D'field Daisy	.06	
Jim Butler	.85		Florence	.44	
McNamara	.05		G'field Con.	.70	
Midway	.20		G'field Merger	.07	
Mizpah Exten.	.20		Jumbo Exten.	.37	
Montana	.22		Kewanas	.09	
North Star	.16		Red Lion	.19	
Rescue	.27		Silver Pick	.22	
Tonopah Exten.	5.40		Spearhead	.04	
Tonopah Nevada	5.75		OTHER DISTRICTS.		
West End	.77		Big Jim	1.30	
GOLDFIELD.			Nevada Hills	.21	
Atlanta	.09		Packard	.38	
Booth	.10		Rochester Mines	.50	
C. O. D.	.02		Round Mountain	.40	
			White Caps	.39	

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¼	9¾	Gold Sov.	6	6¼
Elkton	14½	16	Isabella	22	22½
El Paso	49	50	Jackpot	5¼	8
Findlay	3¾	4½	Mary McK.	30	33
Golden C.	236	240	Portland	200	205
Granite	73	75	Vindicator	201	210
Cresson	625	630	U. G. M.	9	10

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Quarterly Statement

of audit of our books by Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, Certified Accountants, we have just issued

Market Outlook 332

giving our views as to the present upward movement, prosperity during and after the war, U. S. Steel, etc., with conservative suggestions.

Call or write for Circular 332.

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of the City of New York
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Circular on request

CAMERON BLAIKIE
38 Broad St., New York
'Phones 5537 and 2439 Broad

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK

Member of the New York Clearing House Association.

Condensed quarterly report at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts			$11,039,908.72
Securities			8,734,412.00
Due from Banks			2,932,325.71
Cash and Cash Items			3,585,536.84
Banking House and Lot			670,000.00
Safe Deposit Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures, Head Office and Branches		125,000.00	
Accrued Interest (Net)		36,532.54	
			$22,124,725.81

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock			$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits			1,123,589.29
Deposits			19,969,736.83
Unearned Discounts			16,413.93
Reserved for Taxes			14,985.67
			$22,124,725.81

OFFICERS

GATES W. McGARRAH.....President | THOS. B. NICHOLS.....Cashier
JOHN R. WOOD.....Vice-President | CHAS. H. TOMPKINS....Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS

JOHN E. BERWIND, V.-Pres. Berwind-White Coal Mining Co.
WILLIAM H. CHILDS, President The Barrett Co.
JOS. S. HOUSE, Cashier Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank
WALTER C. HUBBARD, Hubbard Bros. & Co.
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ALBERT S. ROE, New York
CHAS. S. SARGENT, Jr., Kidder, Peabody & Co.
AMBROSE G. TODD, Reeves & Todd, Attorneys
JOHN R. WOOD, Vice-President

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,050,681.48;) market value		1,039,710.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		1,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,634,978.47
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		10,100,923.79
Overdrafts		245.69
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,456,992.33	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	204,028.73	
		1,961,021.06
Specie		1,297,222.31
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		480,877.00
Federal Reserve notes		20,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$817,510.52	
Other cash items	196,095.86	
		1,013,606.38
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$72.50	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	33,800.00	
		33,872.50
Total		$18,305,052.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,184,877.54	
		2,184,877.54
Surplus on book values, $2,282,049.02.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$1,513,362.78	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	13,059,551.20	
Demand certificates of deposit	83,798.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	67,851.28	
Certified checks	73,056.71	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	206,302.19	
		14,958,922.26
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$13,481.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	57,771.40	
Estimated unearned discounts	90,000.00	
		161,252.40
Total		$18,305,052.20

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

TEMPLE COAL COMPANY FIRST AND COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that on Sept. 1, 1916, in pursuance of the terms of the above mortgage, dated July 1, 1914, bonds Nos.

123	367	606	900	1242	1572	1802	2046
136	421	712	929	1262	1573	1810	2060
173	430	719	936	1278	1581	1812	2117
177	460	736	971	1296	1582	1824	2158
185	490	749	1004	1301	1586	1849	2197
186	524	752	1049	1340	1591	1873	2204
204	539	756	1055	1342	1612	1900	2223
207	541	772	1067	1344	1614	1902	2233
208	549	774	1088	1372	1640	1915	2238
218	574	797	1093	1373	1648	1926	2250
226	580	798	1100	1405	1649	1949	2262
270	592	806	1121	1415	1652	1952	2268
272	626	805	1182	1420	1670	1981	2271
278	632	829	1142	1423	1677	2007	2292
287	644	836	1150	1453	1703	2015	2306
332	649	841	1155	1476	1708	2018	2314
335	687	875	1171	1505	1719	2027	
342	688	878	1218	1509	1761	2080	
361	693	894	1226	1511	1779	2036	

have been drawn for redemption out of moneys held in the Sinking Fund. The principal of said bonds will be paid on October 1, 1916, at the office of the Trustee, 517 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, at 101 and accrued interest, after which date interest on the bonds so drawn shall cease.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.
PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Pursuant to Order of Court entered September 25, 1916, William J. Jackson, Receiver of the property of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, will pay at the offices designated below on and after October 1st, 1916, due or past due coupons pertaining to the following bonds:

Danville & Grape Creek R. R. Co. First 6s at Central Trust Company, New York.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Ry. Co. Income 6s at Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. Co. First Extension 6s at Mechanics & Metals National Bank, New York.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. Co. First Consolidated 6s at Central Trust Company, New York.
Evansville and Terre Haute R. R. Co. First Consolidated 6s at Bankers Trust Company, New York.
Evansville Belt Ry. Co. First 5s at Columbia Trust Company, New York.

The Receiver will continue to pay coupons pertaining to these bonds as they mature, until otherwise ordered by the Court.

J. P. REEVES, Treasurer for Receiver.

10% cumulative preferred stock, backed by old reliable corporation with highest commercial rating, limited amount, for sale; unusual opportunity for investment. For full particulars address D 379 Times Downtown.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.
Sept. 26, 1916.

The Board of Directors of General Motors Company has declared the semi-annual dividend of $3.50 per share (being 3½%) on the Preferred Stock of the company, payable Nov. 1, 1916, to Preferred Shareholders of record at the close of business Oct. 14, 1916, and has also declared the quarterly dividend of $5.00 per share (being 5%) on the Common Stock of the company, payable Nov. 1, 1916, to Common Shareholders of record at the close of business Oct. 14, 1916.

JAMES T. SHAW, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank.
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third St.
New York, September 20, 1916.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared payable, free of tax, on and after September 30, 1916.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Monday, October 2nd, 1916.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NEW YORK BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $903,064.37;) market value		$959,064.37
Private securities, (book value, $1,796,187.95;) market value		1,796,187.95
Real estate owned		47,598.47
Mortgages owned		808,063.66
Building		86,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		132,800.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		7,600,784.71
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,821,936.05
72d St. leasehold improvement		26,500.00
Overdrafts		783.80
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,161,758.89	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	813,438.07	
		1,475,191.96
Due from Treasurer of U. S.		25,500.00
Specie		1,206,961.45
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		124,100.00
Federal Reserve notes		8,500.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$502,818.21	
Other cash items	14,416.18	
		516,781.39
Other assets, viz.: Advances to trusts	$4,158.80	
Rents receivable	2,333.33	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	89,585.98	
		96,108.11
Total		$16,735,111.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	48,142.45	
		548,142.45
Surplus on book values, $534,921.99.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$589,677.10	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	263,606.19	
Deposits by the State of New York	395,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,613.20	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	47,007.46	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	12,127,216.15	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	762,654.52	
Demand certificates of deposit	42,178.45	
Other certificates of deposit	129,020.39	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	220,532.97	
Certified checks	116,633.89	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	526,276.55	
		15,098,612.81
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$11,999.54	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	64,125.33	
Estimated unearned discounts	12,227.14	
		88,356.06
Total		$16,735,111.82

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE STATE BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $1,929,310.00;) market value		$1,929,310.00
Private securities, (book value, $5,749,861.33;) market value		5,750,190.00
Real estate owned		1,502,830.97
Mortgages owned		2,065,063.03
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		278,526.66
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,634,176.66
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		9,208,825.54
Overdrafts		3,166.19
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,209,063.16	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	785,812.02	
		2,985,345.18
Specie		2,963,055.02
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		656,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		18,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$977,296.48	
Other cash items	187,665.49	
		1,164,961.97
Other assets, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$51,657.85	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	161,850.00	
U. S. documentary stamps	510.08	
		133,717.93
Total		$31,077,608.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$300,000.00	
Undivided profits	395,692.38	
		695,692.38
Surplus on book values, $365,363.71.		
Deposits: Preferred as follows: Deposits by the State of New York	$200,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	316.92	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	197,257.46	
Not preferred as follows: Deposits subject to check	9,449,350.91	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within 30 days	26,000.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	184,645.00	
Deposits with-drawable only on presentation of passbooks	17,979,197.28	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	83,484.41	
Certified checks	144,591.49	
Unpaid dividends	99.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	279,886.97	
Total deposits		28,499,976.14
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$300,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	10,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,050.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	66,500.00	
		381,940.00
Total		$31,077,608.52

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
Peoria, Ill., September 6, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Peoria, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $119,742;) market value		$124,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $522,095.58;) market value		522,695.58
Real estate owned		28,186.76
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,660,714.53
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		1,672,945.50
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$216,956.11	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	334,650.68	
		551,606.79
Specie		1,034,362.80
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		408,404.00
Federal Reserve notes		10,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$10,926,965.05	
Other cash items	25,936.90	
		10,952,901.95
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	$25,000.00	
		25,000.00
Total		$19,291,317.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$750,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$250,000.00	
Undivided profits	547,072.69	
		797,072.69
Surplus on book values, $786,314.69.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$381,065.58	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	6,559,194.32	
Demand certificates of deposit	81,000.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	120,162.93	
Certified checks	10,351,268.06	
Unpaid dividends	85.50	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	246,001.48	
		17,688,772.87
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	$36,471.85	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	4,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	15,000.00	
		55,471.85
Total		$19,291,317.41

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
DAY & ZIMMERMANN,
Engineers—Managers,
611-613 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of Directors of the Penn Central Light and Power Company have declared a dividend of One per cent., (1%,) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25th, 1916.

J. E. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

Office of
DAY & ZIMMERMANN,
Engineers—Managers,
611-613 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of Directors of the Citizens Traction Company have declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent., (1½%,) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 2nd, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25th, 1916.

B. W. FRAZIER, JR., Treasurer.

Office of
DAY & ZIMMERMANN,
Engineers—Managers,
611-613 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Board of Directors of the Eastern Shore Gas & Electric Company have declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent., (1½%,) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable September 27th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 18th, 1916.

B. W. FRAZIER, Treasurer.

THE UNITED GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION.
61 Broadway, New York.
September 21, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Seven Per Cent. First Preferred stock of this Corporation, payable October 1, 1916, to stockholders of record September 21, 1916. Dividend checks will be mailed.

H. J. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW IDRIA QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
Boston, Sept. 26, 1916.

The Directors of the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company have this day declared Dividend No. 128, of $1.00 per share, payable Oct. 2, 1916, to stockholders of record at close of business Sept. 27, 1916. Transfer books do not close.

W. B. BUCKMINSTER, Treasurer.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of Third Avenue Railway Company has this day declared from and out of the surplus earnings and profits of the company a quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon its outstanding capital stock, payable October 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1916.

Dated New York, August 30th, 1916.
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

THE DETROIT EDISON COMPANY.
30 Broad St., New York, Sept. 25, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (2%,) upon this Company's capital stock will be paid on October 16, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1916. The stock transfer books of the Company will not be closed. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

J. F. FOGARTY, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable Oct. 14, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, September 22, 1916.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after October 2nd, 1916. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $604,811.34;) market value		$608,861.25
Private securities, (book value, $5,000;) market value		5,000.00
Real estate owned		552,066.60
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		19,450.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		21,371,667.08
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,421,182.32
Overdrafts		5,842.90
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		262,306.90
Specie		3,063,724.27
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		547,600.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$455,730.82	
Other cash items	118,814.43	
		574,545.25
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date (estimated)	41,809.19	
		41,809.19
Total		$21,594,605.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,167,593.85	
		2,267,593.85
Surplus on book values, $2,263,544.14.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$30,277.19	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	7,406.92	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	18,542,373.33	
Demand certificates of deposit	17,451.62	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	52,127.91	
Certified checks	145,859.83	
Unpaid dividends	50.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	26,823.56	
Total deposits		18,821,870.36
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes and contingencies	$350,750.80	
Estimated unearned discounts	54,390.75	
		405,141.55
Total		$21,594,605.76

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 20th day of September, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $433,355;) market value		$446,267.50
Private securities, (book value, $1,473,565.85;) market value		1,482,042.00
Real estate owned		195,000.00
Mortgages owned		5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		91,146.31
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		266,475.00
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,597,658.63
Overdrafts		16.05
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$193,650.08	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	35,384.05	
		229,034.08
Specie		481,146.64
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		166,880.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$154,155.23	
Other cash items	31,754.54	
		185,909.77

COTTON IS STEADY IN NARROW MARKET

First Notice Day for October Contracts Places Deliveries at 2,000 Bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON STRONG

Liverpool Cables That the South Is Offering Less Freely—Weather Good in the South.

There was a narrow and only moderately active market in cotton yesterday, the chief feature of which was furnished by the fact that three leading options, December, January, and March, closed at identically the same prices recorded on Monday. The opening was at a decline of 3 points to an advance of 2 points. Liverpool cabled that the South was offering less freely, and that the staple markets were hardening. Egyptian cotton was strong, at an advance of 24 to 27 English points.

Yesterday was the first notice day for October contracts, and estimates placed deliveries at about 2,000 bales. The October option was depressed to a discount of about 27 points under December. Trading, as a general thing, was on a small scale.

The next Government condition report will be published at 11 o'clock on Monday, Oct. 2, and the Census report, giving the amount of cotton ginned up to Sept. 25, will be issued at 10 o'clock on the same day. Several private reports were expected to be issued today, among these being the report of J. W. Jay & Co. and Clement Curtis Company of Chicago. The Journal of Commerce, in its special reports, says that there has been a loss of about 5 points in the condition of North Carolina, while South Carolina is about the same as last month, when it was .59. In Georgia deterioration has not been excessive during the month.

There appears to be a marked divergence between the weights of bales in the Eastern and Western belts. In the Eastern belt it now requires about 1,500 pounds of seed cotton to give a 500-pound bale of lint, where formerly it took about 1,500 pounds of cotton. In Texas the bales are running very heavy, and advices from Waco state that the bales weigh 600 pounds and more. The heaviest bale weighed in the compresses at Waco tipped the scales at 780 pounds. The Texas traveler of S. M. Weld & Co. says that throughout the State the cotton is turning out from 35 to 38 pounds of lint to 100 pounds of seed cotton. The same observer states that if frost should come right away, it would not affect the crop of Texas by 50,000 bales. He again states his belief that the crop of the State will range between 3,500,000 to 3,750,000 bales.

American cotton manufacturers are new very busy, particularly those turning out heavy goods. Cotton duck mills are said to be so well sold ahead that very few of them are willing to bid on the new Government requirements of 2,000,000 yards unless late deliveries are acceptable. Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	..15.80	15.92	15.79	15.85@15.87	15.85@15.87
Dec.	..16.11	16.18	16.04	16.10@16.12	16.10@16.12
Jan.	..16.18	16.26	16.11	16.18@16.19	16.18@16.19
Mch.	..16.33	16.40	16.25	16.33@16.35	16.33@16.34
May	..16.51	16.58	16.46	16.51@16.53	16.52@16.53
July	..16.58	16.66	16.53	16.60@16.62	16.61@16.63

The local market for spot cotton was quiet; 10 points decline; middling at 15.95c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady; unchanged to 12 points lower; New Orleans, 15.56c; Galveston, 15.65c; Savannah, 15¾c; Memphis, 15.75c; Augusta, 15.63c; Houston, 15.55c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	..15.49	15.56	15.46	15.48@15.49	15.52@15.53
Dec.	..15.74	15.80	15.68	15.71@15.72	15.74@15.75
Jan.	..15.85	15.95	15.83	15.86@15.87	15.89@15.90
Mch.	..16.11	16.16	16.04	16.09@16.09	16.10@16.12
May	..16.39	16.39	16.29	16.31	16.34@16.36

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points lower at 9.62d. Sales, 6,000 bales; receipts, 1,000, all American. Closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Oct.-Nov.	.....	9.51	9.54½	9.44	9.43½ 9.50
Jan.-Feb.	.....	9.55	9.60¼	9.49	9.50½ 9.52
March-April	...	9.58	9.64	9.58	9.54 9.54
May-June	.....	9.59	9.63	9.56	9.55½ 9.56¼

The 11 M. bids in Liverpool were: October, 15.90c; January, 16.25c; March, 16.38c; May, 16.56c; July, 16.65c. The market there was due to open today 2¼ points lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Year.	Stocks.	Year.
Galveston	33,699	38,531	205,385	231,127
New Orleans.	11,452	9,017	141,402	141,209
Mobile	392	2,256	10,994	14,490
Savannah	7,259	13,080	148,503	183,857
Charleston ..	3,273	8,603	40,886	71,883
Wilmington ..	1,968	1,984	24,747	54,333
Norfolk	1,890	3,215	86,352	36,902

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	6,438	4,347	89,641	115,164
Memphis	6,230	2,894	91,196	36,949
St. Louis	189	214	4,334	7,578
Houston	23,271	11,615	138,614	114,396

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	20,000 to 21,500	12,926	18,277
New Orleans...	8,500 to 9,000	5,815	5,333

Exports yesterday were 22,943 bales; total thus far this season, 778,762 bales; total last season, 469,456 bales.

PLANS THREE NEW DAILIES.

Albany Knickerbocker-Press to Publish District Afternoon Editions.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Lynn J. Arnold, President of the Press Company, publisher of The Albany Knickerbocker-Press, announced tonight that his company intended to begin publishing in the near future afternoon newspapers in Albany, Troy, and Schenectady.

All of the papers are intended to be afternoon editions of The Albany Knickerbocker-Press, but will be published from separate plants in each of the three towns.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, whole front between 60th and 61st Sts, 200.10x81.9; Michael Hogan against Central Consumers Ice Mfg. Co. et al, action to declare lien; attorneys, Campbell & Scribner.

HOUSTON ST, 194, and 1st St, 89; Irving Finkelstein against Isaac Applebaum et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. Cohen.

MADISON AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 132d St, 25x93; Mary C. Pressly against Victor Seidman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys Edwards, O'Loughlin & George.

87 NICHOLAS PL, 34-36; Nathan Mansfield et al. against Joseph Lieberman et al., action to declare lien; attorney, C. S. M. First.

PARK AV, 1,964; Stephen H. Jackson against Frederick Pisciio, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. H. Jackson.

STANTON ST, n e corner Chrystie St, 36.6 x100; East River Savings Institution against Daniel Dober, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. F. Hibbard.

2D AV, 2,231-2,233; Nassau-Beekman Investing Co. against Lena Speesman et al., specific performance; attorneys, Gans, Davis & O'Neill.

16TH ST, n s, 238 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Anna C. Otto against Sinnott Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Newman & Stites.

31ST ST, 332 East; Margaret Hoff against Moses H. Kahn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys Cary & Carroll.

135TH ST, s s, 199.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x53.8; Henry B. Wolryche-Whitmore against Mary B. Mulligan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wherry & Mygatt.

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n e corner 183d St, 50x100; Marion H. H. Emilio against Adolph F. Burgtorf, as administrator, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Arnold.

LOT 2, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest station, 24th Ward; Isabella Beatty against John English et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Clocke, Koch & Reidy.

LOT 56, Block 2,844, Section 11, on Tax Map; City of New York against Harold Swain et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 92, Block 3,149, Section 11, on Tax Map; City of New York against John W. Wheaton et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

WEST AV, 1,207; City Real Estate Co. against Lawrence Marx et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 300 ft s w of 174th St, 50 x 160; Germania Savings Bank against Rose Urban et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Auerbach.

183D ST, s s, 229 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8 x100; Mendal Marcus against Anna Fath, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Levinson.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market felt the influence of heavy profit-taking sales, and, after showing firmness early in the day, when prices worked up 1c to 1⅜c from the final of Monday, a reactionary feeling developed, and at the close of the day prices were heavy, with net losses of ⅝c to ¾c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.74; No. 2 hard, $1.70; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.83; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.80⅝, free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	1.55	1.53¾	1.53¾	1.54	1.05
December	1.56⅝	1.54	1.54¼	1.55⅛	95⅝
May	1.56½	1.54¼	1.54⅝	1.54⅝	98¼

CORN.

The corn market was barely steady throughout the greater part of the day, and closing prices were unchanged for September and ⅜c to ½c lower for the other months. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 97c, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September ..	88	87⅜	87½	87⅝	66
December ..	73⅝	72⅜	72⅝	73⅜	55½
May	76⅝	76	76¼	76⅝	54⅜

OATS.

Price changes in the oats market were comparatively narrow, but the undertone was easier in sympathy with the other markets and under selling against the continued liberal receipts at primary points. The local cash market was easier; standard quoted at 53@53½c; No. 3 white, 52¾@53¼c; No. 4 white, 52@52½c; fancy clipped white, 55@57c; ordinary clipped white, 53@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September ..40⅝	40	40	40¼	38⅛	
December ...49	48¼	48⅝	48⅞	36	
May 51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	51⅞	38⅛	

PROVISIONS.

The provision market developed a reactionary tendency and prices experienced a sharp decline, closing weak at the bottom. Commission houses and packers were quite aggressive on the selling side and the opinion was expressed that the Southwestern live stock market is likely to have a bearish influence on meats in general. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000, estimated for Wednesday, 26,000; Kansas City received 17,000 and Omaha 5,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	14.57	14.30	14.32	14.62	8.32
December	14.00	13.82	13.85	14.07	8.80
Ribs—					
October	14.17	13.90	13.95	14.20	8.75
January	12.70	12.55	12.55	12.70	8.90
Pork—					
October	27.00	26.45	26.45	26.95	13.22
December	23.92	23.75	23.75	23.95	15.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cotton seed oil was comparatively heavy under scattered liquidation, due to the weakness in lard and the heaviness in the cotton market. Longs were disposed to liquidate and the demand was comparatively quiet. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.40@	.. 10.50
September	..	..	10.50@	.. 10.50
October	10.57	10.50	10.53@10.55	10.60
November	10.37	10.30	10.30@10.33	10.38
December	10.37	10.29	10.30@10.32	10.39
January	10.37	10.30	10.31@10.32	10.41
February	10.42	10.42	10.40@10.45	10.50
March	10.55	10.50	10.52@10.54	10.62
April	10.63	10.63	10.63@10.66	10.65

COFFEE.

Early rallies were followed by renewed weakness in the coffee market yesterday with active months making new low ground for the movement under further liquidation, while moderate trade selling was accompanied by reports of easier firm offers from Brazil. March contracts sold off from $8.83 to $8.67, with the market closing at a net decline of 3 to 15 points, or at the lowest point of the day. Sales were reported of 69,750 bags. The local spot market was dull and nominal, with quotations on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7's and 11¾c for Santos 4's. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	8.82@8.85	8.85
October	..	..	8.82@8.85	8.85
November	..	..	8.66@8.68	8.75
December	8.78	8.62	8.61@8.62	8.72
January	..	..	8.63@8.64	8.73
February	..	..	8.65@8.66	8.73
March	8.83	8.67	8.66@8.67	8.74
April	..	..	8.67@8.69	8.79
May	8.88	8.70	8.69@8.70	8.84
June	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.89
July	8.89	8.79	8.79@8.80	8.89
August	..	..	8.82@8.84	8.93

SUGAR.

Price fluctuations in sugar futures were more or less irregular throughout the day, and the market after opening steady 1 to 3 points higher, showed weakness, values dropping several points from the best of the morning, but later trade support caused a sharp reaction, due to a renewed buying interest in the raw sugar market by local refiners, and also to the fact that the Cuban statistics were bullish. The market closed very steady, 2 to 10 points net higher with sales for the day 12,100 tons. Range of prices.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95	4.80
October	4.85	4.75	4.84@4.87	4.75
November	4.72	4.63	4.70@4.71	4.63
December	4.53	4.45	4.49@4.50	4.45
January	4.17	4.09	4.15@4.17	4.08
February	..	..	3.97@3.99	3.95
March	3.98	3.92	3.96@3.97	3.94
April	..	..	4.00@4.02	3.97
May	4.04	4.03	4.04@4.06	4.00
June	..	..	4.08@4.10	4.03
July	..	..	4.12@4.14	4.06
August	..	..	4.16@4.18	4.09

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 6.75 to 7.00 for fine granulated. There was not much new business reported, although there were good withdrawals on old contract. Exporters were in the market in a moderate way, but business was light, as buyers and sellers were too far apart. Raw sugar closed steady at 5.89c for duty paid sugars, the American having bought 22,000 bags Cubas, from store and prompt shipment, at 4⅞c, cost and freight, equal to 5.89c duty paid, with other business under negotiation at the close of the day at the same price level. Quotations follow: Centrifugals, 5.89c; molasses, 4.89c, and cost and freight, 4⅞c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 17,622 packages, including 2,000 packages in transit for export. Available supplies were very moderate, and, with pretty good buying interest, prices were further advanced with a strong feeling. Exchange sales included 139 tubs creamery extras at 35c; 107 tubs, 93 score, at 36c. The medium qualities were particularly strong and sold at relatively full prices. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock are all doing better. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 35½@36c; extras, (92 score,) 35c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 33½@34½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 32@33c; thirds, 31@31½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extra, 36½@37c; extras, 35½@36c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 32@33½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34@34½c; good to prime, 32@33½c; common to fair, 28@31½c; renovated, extras, 30½@31c; firsts, 29½@30c; lower grades, 28@29c; imitation creamery, firsts, 30@30½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 28½@29½c; seconds, 28c; lower grades, 26½@27½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 27½@28c; No. 2, 27c; lower grades, 25@26½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 20,330 cases. Arrivals are liberal, more so than generally expected. There is a scarcity of very high grade fresh gathered, which there is continued prompt sale at firm prices. Average good and medium qualities are in liberal supply, and there are considerable accumulations which holders are anxious to move. With the holidays beginning tonight, are expected to make a dull market later in the week, and there is some pressure to sell, but the range of values is without material change. Duties and stocks continue scarce and have very good demand at firm prices. Storage eggs not active, and, while sales reported are at unchanged prices, tone is no more than steady. Nearby white eggs of very fancy quality are scarce at the moment and there is a pretty good demand for such at firm prices; there are still liberal accumulations of medium and lower grades offered at very irregular figures. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 35@37c; firsts, 32@34c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds and poorer, 27@28c; dirties, No. 1, 28c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28c; under grades, 23@25c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy storage and selections paid, 31c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 28@29c; lower grades, 25@27½c; dirties, No. 1, 26@27c; refrigerator, State whites, 32@33c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henney whites, fine to fancy, 43@48c; ordinary to good, 32@42c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 30@43c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 30@37c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henney browns, 38@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@37c.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Union Square Purchase for Commercial Building—Adolph Lewisohn Buys Forty-second Street Structure—Addition to Macy Store —200-Acre Long Island Estate for Commodore Tod.

An important improvement to the Union Square section which has long been in a quiet state, is promised as the result of the purchase of the three old buildings at 24, 26, and 28 Union Square East, adjoining the Union Square Savings Bank on the northeast corner of Fifteenth Street. The property has been acquired by the Union Square Improvement Company from the Johnson estate and Theodore H. Ludwig. It has a frontage of 77.6 feet on the square by 125 feet deep.

The new owners are having plans prepared for erecting on the site a thirteen-story commercial building which will be the first modern improvement on Union Square in several years. The entire investment will involve about $800,000.

I. B. Wakeman was the broker in the sale.

Lewisohn Buys Forty-second Street Building.

Adolph Lewisohn, who is a large realty owner in the Times Square region, has purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company the five-story building at 13 East Forty-second Street, plot 22 by 100, adjoining the Manhattan Hotel. The ground floor of the building is used as the café of the hotel, and the entire structure was recently leased for twenty-one years by George McE. Bowman, the new proprietor of the Manhattan, for about $25,000 a year, beginning Nov. 1, 1916. When the Morgenthau Company purchased it from the Schermerhorn estate about four years ago, it was under lease for twenty years, expiring at the above date, for $5,000 a year.

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the sale. The assessed value of the property is $235,000.

Zeta Psi Fraternity Buys Home.

The Zeta Psi Fraternity has purchased from Charles Runyon 546 West 114th Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 20 by 100. The property is opposite the Columbia campus. Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers.

Investors Buy Tenements.

Victorne Fisher has purchased from Victor Kapfer for investment 142 Lewis Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.

Elias Kullman sold to an investor 14 and 16 East 118th Street, two five-story tenements, each on a lot 25 by 100.11.

Recent Buyers.

Charles A. Smith is the buyer of the private dwelling 19 West Seventy-first Street, sold recently by the Peter De Lacy estate.

Russel E. Burke is the buyer of the dwelling 357 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Twelve-story Addition to Macy Store.

A twelve-story addition to the R. H. Macy store on Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets has been planned by the owners. The addition will cover the property purchased last July at 149 and 151 West Thirty-fourth Street and 146 and 148 West Thirty-fifth Street, adjoining the rear of the present building. It will give an additional frontage of 47 feet on Thirty-fourth Street and 50 on Thirty-fifth Street, making a total of 452.2 on the front and 433.1 on the latter. The main store is ten stories high. The additional property was purchased for $271,000.

Three Bronx Properties Traded by Operator.

Three Bronx properties, recently acquired by Frederick Brown, operator, were disposed of yesterday, the seller taking other parcels in part payment. To Herman Hochstein Mr. Brown sold 973 East 181st Street, a new five-story house, on plot 62 by 119, between Daly and Vyse Avenues, the buyer giving in part payment 156 Attorney Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100; to Louis J. Hamel 1,303 Brook Avenue, a four-story flat, 29 by 100, for which the buyer gave in exchange a two and a half story dwelling, on plot 30 by 100, 3,144 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, and to Paul Campaignier, 2,021 Lafontaine Avenue, a five-story twenty-family house, 37.6 by 100, near Tremont Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have sold to the Henry Morgenthau Company 738 St. Ann's Avenue, a four-story flat with stores, on a lot 25 by 100. The same brokers also sold to Martha Schlesinger the plot on the west side of Whittier Street, 250 feet south of Garrison Avenue, 50 by 100.

Superintendent of Banking Eugene Lamb Richards has been granted an order by Justice Cohalan permitting him to sell for the Northern Bank to Terrance P. Kane for $23,500 the four-story flats on the northeast corner of Union Avenue and 195th Street, assessed for $33,000.

An investor has purchased from the Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company, 51 West 183d Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100. McLernon Brothers negotiated the sale.

A client of Francis Haff purchased from Annie McCort 2,636 Marion Avenue, a three-story dwelling, on a plot 50 by 175.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold a plot, 40 by 100, on the south side of Seventy-third Street, about 200 feet westerly from Eighteenth Avenue, for Nora M. Guy to an investor.

John Pullman has sold 110 Berkeley Place, on the Park Slope, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100, for Mrs. Caroline Monroe to William A. Summers for occupancy.

The Jerome Property Corporation has sold for Melville H. Bearns, to a client for occupancy, the four-story brownstone private house at 119 Lefferts Place.

Commodore Robert E. Tod Buys Long Island Acreage.

A tract of land consisting of about 217 acres lying between East Norwich and Syosset has been purchased by Commodore Robert E. Tod. From the estate of Mrs. Cecil Lyon he purchased a tract of 117 acres recently developed with a modern colonial house costing $35,000, with garage and outbuildings, and held at a valuation of $200,000.

Another farm adjoining the above was acquired from Joseph Wright. The two parcels, it is understood, have been acquired with the view of converting them into a single estate.

Long Island.

Cocks & Willets sold to Mrs. Arthur Gibb, twenty acres of the Cornelia Smith property at Locust Valley, L. I. This property adjoins the estates of William D. Guthrie, H. P. Davison and George F. Baker, Jr. Mrs. Gibb contemplates making improvements at once.

Judson A. Harrington has leased for Thomas J. Daley to E. Brooks & Co., Inc., a building and contracting firm, the northeast corner of William and Henry Streets, Long Island City, containing over 6,600 square feet. The plot is at the entrance to the Queensboro Bridge.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Koiff has sold at Hillcrest Park, Great Kills, a plot 40 by 90 feet, to Anna J. Tiffany, who owns the adjoining property and bungalow.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold for the Smith-Singer Company to Dr. Irwin H. Beech of Manhattan, a Dutch Colonial residence and two acres of land on Rock Road, Glen Rock, N. J.

Westchester County.

Angell & Co. sold for a client in Colorado three lots in Sprague Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y., to Frank Martin.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Morningside Road, near Linden Avenue, in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, to A. Mendelson, of New York City. The buyer will erect a house for his own occupancy.

Kenneth Ives & Co. sold for C. Helme Strater, a tract of the Abner Mills property on Locust Avenue, Rye-on-Sound, near the Apawamis Club, to Walter H. Powers, who will erect a residence.

$35,000 a Year for Bijou Waist Lease.

The lease was recorded yesterday from the Equitable Life Assurance Society to the Bijou Waist Company, of the ten-story section of the Simpson-Crawford building at 121 to 131 West Nineteenth Street. The lease is divided into two periods, the first for six years from Feb. 1, 1917, at $35,000 a year, with a five year renewal at $40,000.

Motor Lease on Lexington Avenue Corner.

The old stable at 771 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 25 by 75, has been leased by Arthur C. Sheridan for Dr. Henry F. Deane to Anthony Vrabeck, who will remodel the structure and occupy it for the Lexington Auto Supply Company, of which Mr. Vrabeck is the head.

Commercial Leases.

The lease was recorded yesterday from the New York Life Insurance Company to the Horn & Hardart Company of the store and part of the basement at 144 and 146 Nassau Street, southeast corner of Spruce Street, the building occupied by the New York Sun, for a term of twenty-one years from Dec. 1, 1916, at $15,000 a year.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., have leased the entire building, 270 West Broadway, to D. Franzblau, and the store and first loft of 507 Greenwich Street to Genereux & Co.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Edward L. Clarkson the store at 342 Lenox Avenue to Max Pickholtz.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a store at 25 East Forty-eighth Street for Hailsey & Flint to Arthur E. Gifford.

$300,000 Building Loan for West Side Apartment.

A $300,000 building loan has been secured by the Buxton Operating Corporation from the Hanover Mortgage Company to erect a nine-story elevator apartment on a plot 93 by 100.5 at 118 to 126 West Seventieth Street.

Plans for New Bronx Hospital.

Plans have been filed by the Bronx Maternity Hospital for a new building, to be erected on the east side of Intervale Avenue, 165 feet north of 165th Street.

It will be a five-story structure and cost about $35,000, according to the architect, John M. Friend.

Realty Firms Combine.

Announcement was made yesterday by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. that they had formed a combination with the J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company. The President, J. P. Whiton-Stuart, will become a member of the Board of Directors of Douglas L. Elliman & Co., transferring his affairs and clientele to that concern, which is located at 414 Madison Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

131st St, 37 West, n s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, five-story flat; S. E. Kek against J. E. Wayforth et al.; House, G. & V., attorneys; due, $16,487.05; taxes, &c., $850; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

West Houston St, 179 and 181, s w corner of Congress St, 42x125x129.2, with 2.11 ft "L" to West Houston St, four and five story buildings; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against J. M. Williams et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $41,678.68; taxes, &c., $1,455.20; to the plaintiff for $41,000.

By Morgenthau Jr. Co.

3d Av, 1,271 and 1,273, n e corner of 73d St, 51.1x80, two five-story flats and stores; Casualty Co. of America against J. P. Meadett et al.; H. A. Miller, attorney; due, $51,626.62; taxes, &c., $4,597.39; adjourned to Oct. 3.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By J. H. Mayers.

West End Av, 471, w s, 78.8 ft s of 83d St, 23.3x10x irregular, four-story dwelling; I. L. Demuth et al., executors, against M. D. Hellman et al.; T. & M. Dean, attorneys; due, $21,346.68; taxes, &c., $1,218.35.

Varick St, 165, w s, 42 ft s of Charlton St, 38x50x irregular, three-story building; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Louis Aaron et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $7,147.91; taxes, &c., $412.25.

By Peter A. Joseph.

East Houston St, 139 to 145, s s, 50 ft e of Forsyth St, one three-story building, two-story theatre and five-story building; Metropolitan Savings Bank against M. D. Steuer et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due, $80,292.44; taxes, &c., $7,481.17.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Grant Av, 1,046, e s, 57.8 ft w of 165th St, 25x102.4, three-story house; Manhattan Mortgage Co. against M. E. Dolan et al.; Carrington & P., attorneys; due, $8,929.

University Av, w s, — n of unnamed street, opposite West 171st St, 74.9x2.6x74, gore; also

Undercliff Av, n e cor. unnamed St, strip; also

Undercliff Av, e s, — n of unnamed street, gore; Laura Wheeler et al. against E. B. Sheldon et al.; McKeen, B. & M., attorneys; partition.

By Joseph & Co.

Boston Road, 1,115, w s, 119 ft n of 166th St, 62.6x123.3; Emil Dreckaler against Free Realty Co.; House, G. & V., attorneys; due, $12,640.03; taxes, &c., $10.

Boone Av, 1,352, e s, 45.6 ft s of West Farms rd, 25x100; 2-story brick dwelling; H. D. Dixon against Bessie Seidman et al; Dixon & H., attorneys; amount due, $5,823.58; taxes, &c. $382.92.

By J. H. Mayers.

219th St, 839 East, n s, 406 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 25x114; Leopoldina Siebert against Carmela Magaldi et al; G. A. Moses, attorney; amount due, $4,920.72; taxes, &c., $114.44.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, e s, 100.9 ft s of 173d St, for a two-story brick garage, 50x135; Emma C. Dressel, 2,240 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, owner; John C. W. Ruhl, 3,207 Hull Av., architect; cost, $30,000.

Intervale Av, e s, 165 ft n of 165th St, for a five-story brick hospital, 75x35; the Bronx Maternity Hospital; Dr. Louis Kommel, 691 Prospect Av, Treasurer, owner; John M. Friend, 148 Alexander Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE D, n w corner of 9th St, runs w 93x n46.6x s 23x s 20.6x e 70 to avenue x s 26 to beginning; Max Bork to Fanny Weiss, 75 East 106th St, Sept. 26; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$100

LEWIS ST, 142, e s, 98.8 ft n of Houston St, 25x100; Victor Kopfer to Victorine Kopfer, 106 West 95th St, mtg $16,000, Sept. 22; attorney, Jacob Shapiro, 261 Broadway.....$1

PLEASANT AV, e s, 16.9 ft n of 120th St, 16.8x71.3; Nicola Riccio to Margaret A. Pike and Dorothea Snyder, 189 Schofield St, Bronx, tenants by entirety, all liens, June 15; attorney, Chas. H. Dilley, 52 Wall St.....$1

SHERIFF ST, e s, 125 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Sara Schiff to Hyman Schiff, 3,675 Broadway, July 9; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$100

1ST AV, s w cor 5th St, 48x60; Mitchell A. C. Levy to John H. Phillips, 213th St and River Road, Sept. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John H. Phillips to M. A. C. Levy, 7 East 37th St, mtg $30,000, Sept. 25; attorney, same.....$1

2D AV, 1,844, e s, 98 ft n of 98th St, 25x100; Matthew Briggs to Jennie Tackney, 355 East 135th St, Bronx, mtg $14,000, Sept. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

107TH AV, 155, s s, 24.8x100; Edw. J. McNally to Rose McNally, 501 West 29th St, all liens, Sept. 1; attorneys, Hirsh & Co., 15 William St.....$1

117TH ST, 712-722 East, s s, 21.1 ft w of Dry Dock St, 62.11x75.4; M. B. W. Realty Co. to J. F. M. Co., 1,029 East 163d St, mtg $28,000, Sept. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

117TH ST, 630 East, s s, 288 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Bernhard Mayer to Sarah Weinstein, 249 Stanton St, all liens, Sept. 26; attorney, Isaac N. Seiler, 27 William St.....$1

46TH ST, 527 West, n s, 398.9 ft e of 11th Av, 18.9x100.5; Lillie B. Gould to Joseph P. Gould, 68 East 120th St, Sept. 20; attorney, I. S. Lambert, 170 Nassau St.....$1

62D ST, 171 East, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 24.6x101x24.6x102.6; Julia A. Yesey to Henry W. Bull, Hauppauge, L. I., all liens, Sept. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

76TH ST, n s, 170.6 ft e of 5th Av, 24.6x102.2; also interior strip at centre line of block between 76th and 77th Sts and 170 ft e of 5th Av, runs e 25x n 0.2x w 25x s 0.2 to beginning; Valerie B. Hadden to Herbert Parsons, 115 East 72d St, all liens, Sept. 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

111TH St, 78 East, s s, 163.4 ft w of Park Av, 17.2x100.11; James J. Gribbon to John Thomasian, 605 West 185th St, mtg $5,000, July 26; attorney, V. Z. M. Boyejian, 149 Broadway.....$100

114TH ST, 546 West, s s, 201.3 ft e of Broadway, 20x100.11; William E. Belknap, Mantoloking, N. J., to Charles L. O'Shea, 99 Clermont Av, Brooklyn, Sept. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles L. O'Shea to Alpha Alumni Association of Zeta Psi, on the premises, mtg $25,000, Sept. 25; attorney, same.....$100

117TH ST, 527 and 529 East, n s, 285.6 ft e of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.10; Oakwood Construction Co. to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, mtg $22,000, all liens, Sept. 22; attorney, Frederick A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$1

123D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Chalmers Realty Corp. to Edw. Mousheklan, 483 Convent Av, mtg $74,500, Sept. 25; attorney, V. Z. M. Boyejian, 149 Broadway.....$100

127TH ST, 246 West, s s, 399.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18x99.11; John J. Hoff, Manhasset, L. I., to Marie B. Guth, 246 West 127th St, mtg $4,000, Sept. 26; attorney, Theo. M. Riehle, 68 William St.....$100

132D ST, 142, e s,

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Bronx Borough, N. Y. City

New Subway Station Opposite

New York Central R. R. siding on property, available for connection with N. Y. Connecting R. R. Penn. & N. Y., N. H. & H. Systems.

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1239 Madison Ave., Cor. 89th St.
8-9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
$1,800 to $2,000
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8-9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
$1,800 to $2,100
Superintendents on premises, or
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High-class apartments. Immediate possession. 3, 4, 6 and 7 rooms and baths.
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129 EAST 82d ST.
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Upper Park Av. Section.
5 to 8 Rooms—Bath
All Modern Improvements and Conveniences.
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2 ROOMS AND BATH AND KITCHENETTE, $60 to $80.
Furnished, $20 extra.
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8 Large, Light Corner Rooms, 2 Baths
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Elevator, all modern improvements. $1,000 to $1,500. Superintendent on premises. Also Corner Apartment for Physician.

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HANDSOME, LARGE DUPLEX
Housekeeping Apartment
Attractive Rental to Exclusive Tenant

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In exclusive neighborhood, high-class apartments, eight and nine rooms, two baths, abundance of large closets; rents $1,700-$1,900. Superintendent. Telephone Lenox 929.

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7 ROOMS, $1400
Also Small Apartments and Studios

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Six, seven, eight rooms, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,200 Yearly. Two doctors' apartments. Service unexcelled.

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We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 White Plains.

SCARSDALE.—Seven-room house, two baths, sleeping porch, hot-water heat, open plumbing; high location; open fireplace; garage; price $9,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE. — Corner plot, 88x105; high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer, electricity; $3,500; easy terms or loan to build; adjoining plot $2,750. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

GILT EDGE FIRST MORTGAGE for sale, $175,000, 9% interest, on high-class Westchester fully developed land; conservative value, $500,000; liberal discount. Principal, Box X 393 Times Annex.

Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y.—Will sacrifice eight-room house; plot 112x100; also garage; all modern improvements. Frank Ferris, Bronxville, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Modern 5-room bungalow, block from private beach, ideal for all water sports; large living and dining rooms, artistic open fireplace, paneled walls and beamed ceilings, bedrooms big and airy, with a connecting bath; dandy kitchen, comfortable porch, lawn and hedge; makes ideal year-round home within commuting distance; $500 cash and $30 monthly includes principal and interest; photo. Waterfront Bungalow, Box 199 Times Downtown.

Elderly nurse in need of money will sell country home surrounded with beautiful flower bushes and fruit trees, and nice large garden for keeping chickens; nice place for a man with a family who works in the city; fare 14c. Full price $975; $500 first payment, then only $7 monthly. Call, write: Store, 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Owner, moving away, will sacrifice attractive country estate of five acres, hour from New York, in the hills of the North Shore; near golf course and bathing beach; modern dwelling, 10 rooms, every improvement; two-car garage, orchard, shrubbery; in perfect condition throughout. For price and photos apply Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Cozy 3-room house complete for $1,200, with a big shady plot, enough cleared ground for garden and vegetables, etc., near railroad and water; commuting distance to New York; all large rooms; reliable party can buy for $75 cash and $10 monthly. Photo from "Owner," 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Will sell small farm for $12 monthly to a good, responsible family, with only $100 down; nice large ground for vegetables and chickens; good roomy house, porch, cellar, &c.; near station and trolley. Call for a ticket to see same. B. Barshad, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SALTAIRE, ONE SUMMER RESORT
Absolutely Free from Infantile Paralysis the entire season. Ask us why. Saltaire. 47 W. 34th St. Tel. 1697 Greeley.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

INVESTIGATE THIS NOW!—$200 down and $24 monthly buys my beautiful, new six-room suburban home, 50 minutes from New York; 7-cent fare; all improvements; worth $4,400, but if sold this week only $3,400; craftsman design; large porch, parquet floors, beamed ceiling in living room, paneled dining room, brick fireplace, hardwood trim, gas, electricity, sewer; near station; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Malden Lane. Telephone 1598 John.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
8 large rooms, 14 miles out on West Shore; hollow tile and concrete; corner lot, 100x131; overlooking golf course; completely or partly furnished; great bargain; built for home, compelled to sell on account of death. Don't wait to write; come see it. Mrs. Gallagher, Haworth, N. J.

"The town that makes New Jersey famous."
GLEN ROCK,
(One mile south of Ridgewood.)
Most attractive homes in New Jersey, $5,000 to $6,000; easy terms; would rent for year to intending buyers; write for booklet.
Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J.

$40 per month buys new 7-room house 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R. Pays taxes, int. and ins.; 40 mins. N. Y.; lot 64x125; every convenience. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE & MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
A few modern houses; choice neighborhoods. For rent or for sale on easy terms.
Write of phone J. Charles O'Brien Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y., or South Orange, N. J.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 500 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUREBACH.) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

LEONIA, MORSEMERE,
PALISADE, BOGOTA, TEANECK.
A profitable investment. Buy a plot. Prices and particulars from Geo. B. Hitchcock, Bogota, N. J. Tel. Hackensack 2.

$40 per month buys new 7-room house 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R. Pays taxes, int. and ins.; 40 mins. N. Y.; lot 64x125; every convenience. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

PALISADE, N. J.—Let us show you an exceptionally fine home; every improvement, Building sites far below actual values; easy terms. Call and see us. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Tel. 850 Cliffside.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
Prettiest restricted section of "Oranges." House, 9 rooms, 3 baths; must be sold; reasonable offer; worth $13,000; write for full particulars. Box 424 Maplewood, N. J.

Must be sacrificed at once, eight-family brick flat, janitor's apartment, facing park; brings good return; terms to suit; act at once. F 210 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—New house, 11 rooms, 3 baths; garage; rent, $1,500 per annum.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.,
Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

Nutley.—$300 cash, balance terms; new bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; all improvements; lot 50x170; handy to car. Orben, 786 Broad St., Newark.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 356 Times Downtown.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Homes in East Orange, N. J. Address Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Modest farm; must be bargain; high ground; preferably overlooking Soound or Hudson. Box C 87 Times.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath,
Furnished or Unfurnished,
by the Year or Transiently.
Also EQUINOX HOUSE Manchester, Vermont.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS
Forty cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Hudson Terminal.—Will sublet at considerable reduction, all or part elegant space, 390 sq. ft., 580 sq. ft., 710 sq. ft. Address Quick, 204 Times Downtown.

FLAT TOP DESK, $6; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $16 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL PRIVILEGE, 42 to 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 907.

Music Studio, central location, to let two days in week; Steinway grand; phone; elevator; $20 monthly. D 87 Times.

Loft for light manufacturing, about 2,200 square feet, with heat and power. 332 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J.

DRESSMAKER will rent space to milliner, tailor, corsetiere, Antoinette, 110 West 44th St.

15 WEST 45TH ST.
Half of large floor, $900; also entire floor. Inquire 15 West 45th.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Studios, music, dancing, receptions; grand piano; sublet day or hour.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messmer, 101 Park Av.

ONE STORE LEFT, 15x35,
on MADISON AV., near 86th St.,
in the rapidly developing centre of the ultra-fashionable east side section; transfer point; rent $1,000. DUFF & CONGER, on premises.

TO SUBLET.—5-7-9 West 42d St.: entire floor, consisting of one large studio and number of rooms well connected; all improvements. Inquire Mrs. Chalif, above address.

Offices, desk room, lofts; all parts city. Realty Subleasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Desk rooms, private office. Bhutia, 905 Candler Bldg., 222 West 42d St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted by painter, basement or ground floor from party having painting to do during the year. D 83 Times.

Store suitable for a plumber wanted. Particulars, Plumber, 229 East 79th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments, two rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVE apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant, full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d.

East 60s.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths; 7th floor; 3 bedrooms; immediate possession; $500 month. Appointment, telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Apartments one to five rooms and bath; complete service; $900 and upward.

Small, attractive two-room apartment; exceptional advantages. 28 East 52d St.

UNUSUALLY large, light living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; choicely furnished; near Ritz-Carlton; lease $85; references. D 82 Times.

Unusual apartment, 3 rooms and bath. 28 East 52d St.

22 East 60th.—Three rooms and bath, well furnished; private house; breakfast optional.

Furnished—West Side.

A.—
HOTEL LUDINGTON
205 West 101st St., 2 doors from Broadway.
Phone 9575 Riverside.
6, 7, 8-room apartments, beautifully furnished. All night elevator and maid service.
RATES: $25 to $35 weekly.
$100 to $140 monthly.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

A.—A.—A.—Lists of furnished apartments mailed on request; short or long term lease. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

An unsurpassed, elegantly furnished apartment, two-four rooms, bath. 25 West 74th.

Apartment hunting unnecessary. Inspected lists obtainable. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

AT A SACRIFICE.
Apartment, four rooms and bath, Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 77th St.; overlooking Park. Will lease furnished or unfurnished. Apply Albert J. Erdmann, Apartment 74, or telephone Murray Hill 4520.

Attractively furnished complete housekeeping five rooms, corner Broadway; $125 monthly. Helm, 229 West 101st.

Bachelor apartment to let; two rooms and bath; elegantly furnished; also hall room. 34 West 56th St.

Completely furnished elevator Apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 8 and 5 West 104th.

Convenient 72d St. subway; magnificently furnished 6-room apartment; all outside rooms; $175; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Exceptionally attractive apartment, five rooms, two baths; view of river from every room; exquisitely furnished. 805 West End Av., corner 104th St., Apartment 63. 'Phone 941 Riverside.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Going South; sublet six-room apartment $150 monthly. Day, 536 West 111th.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4-ROOM APARTMENTS, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Morningside Drive, 50.—Eight large, sunny corner rooms, (bath;) elegant furnishings; $150.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases; $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Riverside Drive, 227, (Corner 95th St.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms, bath; baby grand piano, Victrola, Oriental rugs, linen. Coyle.

Riverside Drive apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; 1 year. Audubon 1885.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

THE WILSONIA,
228, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $46 and up;
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

34th, 140 West.—Unusual 3, 2 large outside rooms, bath; southern exposure; service.

51st, 70 West.—Two rooms, next to bath; all improvements; $50 monthly.

38 WEST 59TH STREET.
2, 3 room-apartments; $1,200 upward.

78th, 205 West.—Front suite, three windows south; large, comfortable; twin beds; bath adjoining; absolute cleanliness; exceptional; $50.

81st, 219 West.—Furnished, 5 to 10 rooms; this and other buildings.

86th, 6 rooms, 3 baths; outside; most artistic, handsome furnishings. Columbus 3974.

89th, 320 West.—Beautifully furnished parlor floor, suitable doctor, studio; other suite; electricity.

93d, 309 West.—Sublet exclusive elevator housekeeping apartment; 5 light rooms, artistically furnished; immaculate.

95th, 148 West.—Five-room apartment; southern exposure; newly, attractively furnished. 8C.

97th, 209 West.—Six-seven exceptionally attractive rooms, completely furnished; southern exposure; electricity; $125-$150; elevator. Apartment 2B.

113th, 502 West.—Five light rooms; elevator; comfortably furnished; newly decorated; piano.

123d, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator outside apartment; six rooms, bath; $65. Rose.

153d St., 550 West.—Two rooms, kitchenette, and bath; sublet Nov. and Oct.; $35.

$150.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS—$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

Unfurnished—East Side.

5 corner rooms; all light; steam heat; bath; private house location; $30. 2 Beekman Place, (East 49th St.)

137 EAST 84TH ST.
Two rooms, bath; electricity; $40.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or premises.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,200-$1,400.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

Unfurnished—East Side.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts., non-housekeeping apartments of 2 and 3 rooms and bath; elevator; steam heat, electric light, telephone; rentals, $65 and $70, with service. Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

55th, 11 East, (opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant: 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.

Studio for rent; 3 very large, light rooms and bath. 50 East 86th St.

Two-room kitchenettes, $50-$60; five, $150; large, modern, parquet; 5th Av. stage east. 1,018 Lexington Av., 73d St.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large rooms with baths or two or more rooms en suite; breakfast if desired.

715 Madison Av., (near 63d.)—Bachelor apartment, $60; three rooms, bath, elevator, electric light, steam heat; VALET AND BREAKFAST SERVICE; references required.

50 Beekman Place, 27th.—Lower part of private house; beautifully arranged; improvements.

Unfurnished—West Side.

A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour, 105 West 72d St. Telephone Col. 3881.

An unusually attractive seven-room apartment to sublet for one year from Oct. 1, located on Washington Square North; every room on street; price $1,600. Burton Thompson & Co., Inc., 10 Wall St., New York.

Central Park West, 390.—Two and four rooms and bath; modern conveniences.

Desirable 6 and 9-room apartments to lease; moderate rents; beautiful location; southwest corner 7th Av. and 114th St.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45-$50.
274-276 West 19th St.—5-6 all light rooms. Supt., or AMES, 26 West 31st St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
One Corner Apartment on first floor of eleven rooms.
And one of ten rooms.

THE IOWA.
135 West 104th.—High-class elevator apartment; all modern improvements; 6 and 7 light rooms; rent $720, $840. Superintendent.

Very attractive five rooms, front; just made white enamel; southern exposure; elevator house; rent $47.50. 233 West 107th St., near Broadway.

10th, 20 West.—Studio apartment, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette; studio 20x26; window 12x16; open fireplace, steam heat, electricity; also two and four room apartment; all light, large rooms.

20th, 424 West.—Just one apartment; ideal location; opposite Episcopal College grounds; five rooms, bath; steam; $57 for refined people; no small children.

309-311 FIFTH AV., (Near Waldorf.)
2 unusually large rooms; steam heat, electric light; spacious closets; $75.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., or Premises.

1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Select apartment; 7 large, light rooms, bath; steam, electricity; hallboy; rent, $50-$65.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

2-4-5 ROOMS.
Exquisitely furnished in every detail, including silver and linen.
Possession and leases Oct. 1.
507 W. 113. Phone 8240 Morningside.

118th St., 284 West, (near 110th "L" Station.)—5 large, light rooms, bath; modern plumbing; hot water; halls heated; $21.

130-132 West 84th St., adjoining Broadway. 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $35-$45.
AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St.

154th, 424 West.—Attractive new apartment; private house; near St. Nicholas Avenue; no children; reasonable. Phone 788 Audubon.

72 WEST 69TH ST.
Seven rooms, electric lights, steam heat, hot water rent $60 and $65.

84th, 19 West.—Seven beautiful rooms, bath; steam; improvements; excellent neighborhood; near Park; owner's personal management; $40-$55.

84th St., 15 West.—7 large, light rooms & bath; newly decorated; immediate possession; $50 to $60.

118th St., 365-367 West, (near Morningside Park.)—Eight rooms and bath, elevator service; convenient transportation; decorations to suit; $55-$75. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

203 WEST 94TH ST.
Five and six rooms, electric lights, elevator, &c., $50 and $65; references required.

134 238 WEST 218T ST.
4-5-6 Rooms, $510-$720.
Elevator apartment, all improvements.
J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 W. 23d St. or Superintendent on premises.

412-420 West 148th St., Near St. Nicholas Av.—Unusually attractive 7 and 8 room apartments; all modern improvements. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.

131 West 58th St.—Three rooms and bath; all improvements; $65 month.

Brooklyn.

9 MONTAGUE TERRACE, HEIGHTS.
Five minutes from Borough Hall subway; one and two rooms and bath; maid service; comfort, convenience and elegance; $20 to $50.
JOHN F. JAMES AND SONS,
193 Montague Street.

Bronx.

Fox St., 760, 762, 764, 766, 768.—Four, five rooms, bath, steam, hot water; $18 to $24. Inquire Janitors.

Hoe Av., 932, 936, 940.—Four, five rooms; electricity, telephone. Inquire Janitors.

Apartments Wanted
Forty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted for the Winter, five to ten rooms; husband, wife, and small daughter; references exchanged. During business hours call Mr. H. at Rector 1715; evenings and mornings, Schuyler 1000, extension 807.

Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Responsible client wants handsomely furnished apartment, 8, 9 rooms, west side; choice location; 8 months, $300 month. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Three adults want nicely furnished apartment below 86th, October to June, $150 month; responsible. Telephone Vanderbilt 1452.

Furnished apartments and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $150 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

A.A.A.—Wanted, well-furnished, high-class apartments long and short term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartments wanted, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, renting specialist, 176 West 72d.

GENTLEMAN desires room with private bath in apartment or house, west side, between 72d and 96th Sts. E 369 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wants small apartment; like to have desirable roommate. D 81 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, immediately, five-six room light housekeeping apartments; all improvements; state price. J. T., 621 Madison Av.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.

Wanted, $8,000; first mortgage superior Manhattan leasehold, worth $35,000; $8,000, second on 450 Jamaica lots; equity, $55,000. Safe, sound investment. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1916 STUTZ BULLOG SPECIAL.
1916 WESTCOTT CABRIOLET.
1916 CHANDLER CABRIOLET.
1916 HUDSON 6-40 SEDAN.
1916 OLDS "8" TOURING.
1915 FIAT "30" FOREIGN TOURING.
1915 OVERLAND BROUGHAM.
1915 PACKARD 2-38 COUPE.
1915 FORD SEDAN.
1914 S. G. V. TOWN LANDAULET.
1913 MARMON TOWN.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

At 52 East 62d demands immediate sale of following automobiles: Pullman, gentleman's roadster, 1915; Chalmers, five-passenger, 1914; Brewster, landlaulet body, four-door type; suitable any standard; chassis equipped with self-starting and lighting system; offers accepted. See caretaker.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER ROADSTER, 1914, with disappearing seat; practically new; complete. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

BUICK.—A 1916 D-44 light six roadster, like new; bargain. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1913 seven-passenger limousine; like new.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

CHALMERS.—Owner will sell 1913 Chalmers, 5 passenger, 6 cylinder touring car; big bargain; fine condition, appearance; tires excellent. Room 704, 10 Wall St.

HUDSON 1916 54 horse power touring car, perfect condition; no dealers; exceptional opportunity to secure sound car. 11 J Times.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY,
Lexington Av., Telephone Lenox 4983. Pleasure, delivery, credit, used cars.

HAYNES five-passenger touring car; excellent condition; will sacrifice for $250. 239 West 50th St.

LIMOUSINE BODY, 6-48 PACKARD.
WONDERFUL CONDITION.
Packard body, upholstered in gray whipcord, absolutely perfect condition; price $400. Can be seen day, evening, or Sunday. 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

LOZIER small six, 5-passenger touring; used 7 months; condition guaranteed; modernly equipped; Gray-Davis starting, lighting, etc.; $725. Mr. Allen. Phone 180a Circle.

Marmon 1915 five-passenger touring car; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 five-passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Marmon 1914 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MERCER late 1914, five-passenger touring; A1 condition, throughout; used privately; owner needs cash. 150 West 55th St.

MERCER 1915 runabout; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1915; Model 43; very good shape; $525. Studebaker Corp., Broadway, at 56th St.

OVERLAND 1916 small model roadster; run 100 miles; same as new in every respect; $525. Studebaker Corp., Broadway, at 56th St.

Overland, 1916 touring, large model; perfect condition. Phone Gramercy 5010, daytime.

PACKARD 6.—"48" seven-passenger touring, left hand drive; used only 10 months; runs and looks like new; has four brand new tires; reasonable offer accepted. 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD.—Leaving for Europe would sell my 1912 Packard, seven-passenger touring, electric self-starter; run only few thousand miles. Summer; painted and overhauled last Spring. $750. B 11 Times.

Packard (1916) touring, 1-35.
Cadillac (1916) runabout, like new.
Pierce-Arrow (1915) runabout coupe, 38.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
Beautiful aristocratic equipment, late model, cost $6,100; accept $1,500 for immediate cash. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Pullman limousine, 1915 model; excellent condition. Ritz Garage, 209 East 64th. Hirsch.

S. G. V.—Leaving for Europe would sell my 1911 S. G. V. landaulet, painted and overhauled lately; used only few Winters; kept always in best condition; no dealers; $750. B 10 Times.

SIMPLEX Special runabout; like new.
Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

STEARNS SILENT KNIGHT.—Great sacrifice; six-cylinder touring; cost $4,850; only used 10 months; fully equipped; price $750 cash. Owner, 161 Clymer St., two blocks from Williamsburg Bridge, B'klyn.

STUDEBAKER with Willoughby brougham; 1915 six-cylinder model, with every up-to-date feature; excellent town car. Studebaker Corp., Broadway, at 56th St.

STUDEBAKER 1916 four-cylinder touring; run less than 4,000 miles. Studebaker Corp., Broadway, at 56th St.

STUTZ, 1916, four-passenger, special bull-dog, like new; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,806 Broadway.

STUTZ, 1916 Bearcat; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON 1914, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, electric lights, self starter, guaranteed; price $1,000. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON SIX—SEVEN-PASSENGER.
Cost $3,400; in perfect condition; electric starter and lights; $775. Kissel Kar, 364 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

1916 Chandler for sale; absolutely in perfect condition; Summer and Winter bodies, the latter completely inclosed; new tires; insurance goes along; bargain for $950. Write Broker, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

Motor Trucks.

Delivery autos, $125; made by Studebaker; Buick delivery; Overland delivery, cheap. 303 West 59th, near Broadway. Splendid bargains in bodies.

TRUCK; brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,094 Broadway.

Automobiles For Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILES.—RENAULT, $2, $4 per hour; special monthly rates. J. S. Mandola. Columbus 2508.

CHALMERS.—Elegant 1917 seven passenger, $2.50 hourly; Sundays, $5. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

PACKARD.—Elegant landaulet limousine; high-standing chauffeur solicits; monthly. Garnier, Columbus 5123.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine touring, $2.50 hourly; $300, $400 monthly. 447 Circle.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Cadillac limousine or landaulet, 1915 or 1916 model. Letter only. C. R., 891 Irvine St., Bronx.

Automobile Storage.

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Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School: Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. Automobile School. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

For Sale, Miscellaneous
Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Secondhand typewriter; also slightly used dictaphone, records. F 219 Times Downtown.

Discontinuing housekeeping, selling exquisite furnishings. Phone before 10, 1000 Schuyler, Room 530.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Purchase and Exchange.

WANTED.—Two Monday night seats Metropolitan Opera House for entire season; preferably K to P on aisle; write, stating location and price. E 340 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET
Forty cents an agate line.

City—Unfurnished.

Beautifully decorated private house, 101st, 252 West, adjacent to Broadway; especially desirable doctor or dentist; near Riverside Drive, subway, surface cars; $1,800; might divide.

$60 a Month—Three-story and basement dwelling; all modern improvements; ready for immediate occupancy; choice block; convenient to elevated and subway. Apply 213 West 136th St.

Three-story dwelling, 11 rooms, 2 baths, electricity; rent reasonable; may divide; suitable physician, dentist. 137 West 93d; call afternoon.

City—Furnished.

Newark, N. J., 125 Lincoln Av.—Ten-room, all improvements, steam heat, two tile bathrooms, parquet floors, garden with fruit; 10 minutes to tubes; $90.

Out of Town.

FOR RENT,
Flushing, 281 Madison Av., eight rooms and bath, gas and electricity, garage; rent $70; a nice home and neighborhood; vacant Oct. 15.

At Scarsdale.—For rent, large Colonial house, 13 rooms; all improvements; rent $840. F. G. Swartwout, 156 Broadway, Phone Cort. 637.

Out of Town.

$35 a month; beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,
beautiful English cottage in Bloomfield, N. J.; seven rooms and bath; five minutes from station; thirty-five minutes from

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—An extensive area of low pressure covers the Plains States and the upper Mississippi Valley, with the lowest pressure over Northeast Kansas. This pressure system has been attended by showers and thunderstorms in the lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley and local rains in the North Plains States. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperatures have risen considerably and are much above the seasonal average in the Southern Plains States, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the Lake region, and a rise in temperature is in progress throughout the East. Cooler weather has overspread the Northwest.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England overcast and warmer weather on Wednesday probably will be followed by showers and thunderstorms on Thursday. In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, except that showers and somewhat lower temperatures are probable Thursday in Mississippi and Alabama. In Tennessee and the Ohio Valley cloudiness will increase Wednesday, and will be followed by showers and thunderstorms and lower temperature Wednesday night or Thursday. In the Lake region there will be showers and thunderstorms on Wednesday and showers and cooler weather on Thursday.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic coast will be moderate to fresh south to southwest, with overcast weather; Middle Atlantic coast, moderate south, probably increasing, fair; South Atlantic coast, moderate northeast and east, generally fair.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Overcast and warmer in south and probably showers and thunderstorms in north portion Wednesday. Thursday, showers.

Southern New England—Partly overcast and warmer Wednesday, followed by showers and thunderstorms Wednesday night or Thursday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly overcast and warmer Wednesday, probably followed by showers and thunderstorms Wednesday night and Thursday.

Western New York—Probably showers and thunderstorms Wednesday and Thursday; probably cooler Thursday.

Northern New England—Overcast and warmer, followed by showers Wednesday, Thursday, showers.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	61	51	4 P. M.	68	72
6 A. M.	62	48	6 P. M.	69	71
9 A. M.	65	57	9 P. M.	67	66
12 M.	68	68	11 P. M.	54	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58 at 8 P. M. it was 68. Maximum temperature 72 degrees at 4:30 P. M., minimum 48 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 64 per cent. at 8 A. M., 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss,
1:20	1,065 Clay Av.; Samuel Perling.	$2,000
8:30	21 Coenties Slip; Fritz Hammer-stein.	None
8:40	41 Grand St.; H. W. Pearlman.	Slight
8:55	136 E. 53 St.; not given.	Slight
11:10	106 W. 90 St.; Mary Damows.	Slight
11:15	404 W. 55 St.; New York Hosp.	Slight
11:35	702 Amsterdam Av.; Samuel Weinhandler	Slight
P. M.		
12:05	308 E. 45 St.; not given.	Slight
12:15	621 W. 135 St.; John J. Norton.	Slight
1:15	70-80 Kenmare St.; Pasquale Porino	Slight
4:40	425 W. 16 St.; not given.	Slight
4:50	40 Spring St.; Dominick Martino.	Slight
5:00	650 W. 175 St.; not given.	Slight
5:25	Front 888 Tinton Av., (auto.) Charles Holwach	Slight
9:00	585-589 Greenwich St.; Sunset Storage Co.	Slight
5:45	23 E. 57 St.; Miss Fay.	$100
5:55	406 W. 36 St.; William Insiee.	Slight
9:30	Pool W. 44 St.; Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp.	Slight
10:40	Davidson Av. and 181 St., (shanty) not given.	Slight

The first record published Monday showed a fire in the Stanley Clothing Company, 733 Broadway. The Fire Marshal's Bureau reports that there was no fire, but the alarm had been sent in from a pneumatic signal.

The police record of fires on Monday shows a fire in the premises of the Onyx Button Company, 43 to 47 West Sixteenth Street. The records of the Fire Marshal's Bureau show that it was in other premises.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer and assignment, 8 A. M., Sept. 27: Patrol. G. F. Bailey, 14, to C. O. Squad, as chauffeur.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon H. G. Webster, 16 S. D., in charge 12 S. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, noon, Sept. 27.

Leaves of Absence, (with full pay:) Surgeon T. A. McGoldrick, 12 S. D., 1 day, noon, Sept. 27; to be deducted from vacation. (Without pay:) Patrol. I. Propper, 17, 1 day, 6 P. M., Sept. 27.

Full pay while on sick report: Capt. P. F. Gargan, 36, 8:15 A. M., Sept. 18, to 12 P. M., Sept. 20. Act. Det. Sergts. First Gr. E. L. Moore, D. B., 9 A. M., Sept. 13, to 12 P. M., Sept. 16; J. A. Oliver, 13, 10:30 A. M., Sept. 19, during disability. Patrol. L. J. Henniger, 6, 7:15 P. M., Sept. 15, during disability; J. J. Murphy, 13, 10:05 P. M., Sept. 16, during disability; P. J. Walsh, 13, 10:45 P. M., Aug. 11, to 12 P. M., Aug. 18; J. J. Bohans, 15, 12:30 A. M., Aug. 19, to noon, Aug. 25; A. Kleinmeier, 59, 6 P. M., Sept. 11, during disability; F. H. Neuberth, 36, 12:45 A. M., Sept. 20, during disability; J. Wenham, 42, 8:05 P. M., Sept. 19, during disability; W. A. Hamley, 76, 12:30 A. M., Sept. 18, to noon, Sept. 21; C. W. Brophy, 146, 11:10 P. M., Sept. 18, during disability; T. H. Hamilton, 167, 12:15 P. M., Sept. 15, during disability; C. W. Nash, 174, 9:55 A. M., Aug. 25, to 12 P. M., Sept. 11; P. Schappert, 255, 11:30 P. M., Sept. 16, during disability; W. K. Cleaver, 274, 12:30 A. M., July 25, during disability; T. H. Beresford, B. B. H. Squad, 7:45 P. M., Sept. 14, during disability.

Restored to duty: Patrol. P. J. Langan, 160.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. F. C. Reusebel, 247.

Death: Patrol. P. J. Whelan, (Act. Det. Serg. Second Gr.), D. B., at 12:45 A. M., Sept. 26.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, at 8 A. M., on the dates specified:

2d to 1st Gr., Oct. 1: W. C. Belfield, Eng. 23; 3d to 2d Gr., Oct. 1: C. H. Gartelman, H. & L. 30.

4th to 3d Gr., Oct. 1: S. Peirano, Eng. 4; J. Sonntag, Eng. 16; C. H. Doscher, Eng. 10; M. J. Anzelone, Eng. 15; J. F. Gaffney, Eng. 18; J. Fitzmartin, Eng. 18; W. Gablenz, Eng. 19; J. J. Culkin, Eng. 24; F. J. Doll, Eng. 25; J. F. Smith, Eng. 29; H. Dietrich, Eng. 29; S. Tarrant, Eng. 35; C. P. Geraghty, Eng. 56; F. E. L. Draheim, Eng. 59; M. J. Gates, Eng. 65; D. Barnett, Eng. 72; F. Walmsley, Eng. 73; W. Hodge, Eng. 73; H. Vagts, Eng. 74; J. A. Donovan, Eng. 91; J. J. Regan, Eng. 91; H. Marshall, Eng. 95; R. Welse, Eng. 154; H. F. Krinthoff, Eng. 202; M. T. Shea, Eng. 204; J. H. Elders, Eng. 204; W. H. Dodge, Eng. 206; H. H. D. Wessel, Eng. 208; F. Fanghenel, Eng. 209; A. J. Creed, Eng. 210; A. E. McNamara, Fr. Eng. 212; T. H. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 213; J. F. Dunbar, Eng. 214; W. F. Scheurenbrand, Eng. 216; H. F. Nagel, Eng. 217; J. Walsh, No. 2, Eng. 219; J. Meagher, Eng. 224; J. W. Sequers, Eng. 230; J. Hill, Eng. 230; P. M. Sullivan, Eng. 233; W. Pousson, Eng. 235; B. J. Higgins, Eng. 236; J. Deery, Eng. 238; A. E. Paulsen, Eng. 239; W. J. Gallagher, Eng. 251; W. C. Phraner, Jr., No. 2, Eng. 256; H. A. Ludecker, Eng. 257; G. A. Peach, Jr., Eng. 257; J. F. Sasson, Eng. 263; H. Smith, Eng. 279; J. Vogler, Eng. 290; J. S. Gerstlinger, Eng. 283; C. H. Ehmann, H. & L. 1; J. P. McCabe, H. & L. 3; J. Sramek, H. & L. 4; W. H. Theurer, H. & L. 5; B. Fastermack, H. & L. 6; J. Sauer, H. & L. 7; H. Lyerer, H. & L. 12; P. R. O'Connor, H. & L. 14; F. Braun, H. & L. 16; G. G. Dedon, H. & L. 36; V. J. Voska, H. & L. 18; J. F. Kennedy, H. & L. 20; J. Goemner, H. & L. 21; F. Schneider, H. & L. 21; W. L. Mayer, H. & L. 23; T. V. Vaughan, H. & L. 25; J. M. J. Brady, H. & L. 28; J. M. Dennerlein, H. & L. 27; W. H. Goodwin, H. & L. 30; J. McDonnell, H. & L. 43; J. F. Hennessy, H. & L. 101; F. G. Schuck, H. & L. 103; G. E. Nixon; H. & L. 105; P. J. Horsting, H. & L. 107; J. F. Killmayer, H. & L. 111; W. King, No. 2, H. & L. 113; C. H. Madden, H. & L. 100; S. G. Miller, H. & L. 118; J. F. Gilroy, H. & L. 119; E. O'Neill, H. & L. 120; F. C. Fischer, H. & L. 129; B. W. Hecker, Jr., H. & L. 124; E. A. Burns, H. & L. 181; W. J. Cannon, H. & L. 182.

Fourth to third grade, Oct. 3: J. J. O'Neill, Eng. 16. Second to first grade, Oct. 4: H. Baierdorfer, Eng. 4; J. J. Gerstwein, Eng. 23; J. F. Fitzgerald, No. 2, Eng. 68; M. J. Young, Eng. 222; A. J. Galvin, Eng. 269; W. Wildhagen, Jr., Eng. 271; T. F. X. O'Sullivan, H. & L. 27; J. J. Cullen, H. & L. 6.

Fourth to third grade, Oct. 4: F. J. Broderick, Eng. 33; A. D. Brown, Eng. 74; F. D. Clancy, H. & L. 18.

Fourth to third grade, Oct. 6: C. J. J. Barclay, Eng. 16; G. Treiber, Eng. 25; G. L. Byrne, Eng. 76; J. A. Brady, Eng. 200; J. F. Michaelson, Eng. 240; J. Hoffman, H. & L. 11.

Second to first grade, Oct. 9: J. Lang, Eng. 5; E. A. Witte, Eng. 27; W. A. Fraser, Eng. 32; G. E. Knapp, Eng. 70; C. B. Emlaw, Eng. 92; W. T. Daly, Eng. 205; E. Schmid, Eng. 216; J. B. Starke, Eng. 217; G. H. Dilgard, Eng. 237; C. Nash, Eng. 238; J. Binder, Eng. 252; F. P. Connor, Eng. 277; A. L. Miller, Eng. 290; R. Timmons, Hose 9; J. O'Donnell, H. & L. 2; T. J. Canavan, H. & L. 13; W. A. Kimmer, H. & L. 16; R. B. Reichenstein, H. & L. 26; W. J. Doyle, H. & L. 45; J. F. Dillon, H. & L. 46; J. Bohn, Eng. 101; C. M. Pregenser, H. & L. 103; R. A. McCarthy, H. & L. 105; A. D. Kunde, H. & L. 114; E. A. Shevlin, H. & L. 131.

Third to second grade, Oct. 9: T. Hickey, Eng. 72. Second to first grade, Oct. 10: D. Flaherty, Eng. 262; J. Hart, Eng. 269. Second to first grade, Oct. 12: G. C. Schwall, Eng. 160. Second to first grade, Oct. 14: W. Laber, Eng. 277. Second to first grade, Oct. 15: E. G. Conway, H. & L. 110. Second to first grade, Oct. 19: J. J. Harrington, Eng. 80.

Fourth to third grade, Oct. 19: C. Behr, Eng. 5; G. A. Polrier, Eng. 7; W. Tuss, Eng. 18; C. F. Kall, Eng. 22; W. J. Thompson, Eng. 28; C. P. Glaze, Eng. 51; J. G. McGill, Eng. 58; J. Cuthbert, Eng. 200; A. P. Ditzenberger, Eng. 220; J. J. Donlon, H. & L. 5; F. Pfeiffer, H. & L. 5; F. Schutt, H. & L. 115.

Second to first grade, Oct. 21: M. A. Wood, H. & L. 106.

The following will be directed to report to Fire., 1st gr., W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholo, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 60; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 65; W. Klein, No. 1, Eng. 72; W. Clancy, Eng. 74; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 92; R. Lipschutz, Eng. 217; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 227; W. Hollkey, Eng. 249, F. M. Munn, Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; A. T. Cole, Eng. 290; E. A. Wesley, (2d sec.) Eng. 297; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; T. T. McGrath, H. & L. 45; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 80; W. H. Brewer, H. & L. 112; G. Olsen, H. & L. 124; B. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; H. Brenner, H. & L. 140; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 144; W. F. Gallagher, H. & L. 146; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

Fined: Fire., 1st gr., S. Slama, H. & L. 6, $5, (loss of badge.)

Special leaves: Fire., 1st gr., J. J. Taggart, Eng. 289, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 28; Fire., 1st gr., J. Crennan, Eng. 84, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 27; Fire., 1st gr., A. H. Steinhoff, Eng. 53, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 2d Lt. C. Satterfield, Jr., 1st Batt., F. A., Virginia; 1st Lt. A. Z. Patterson, 2d Inf., Missouri; Capt. S. Anderson, M. C., Minnesota; 1st Lt. H. C. Horsley, 1st Field Co., Sig. Corps, Connecticut; 1st Lt. L. S. Robbins, 1st Inf., Kentucky, and 1st Lt. J. R. Vanderhoof, F. A., Dist. of Columbia.

Maj. C. W. Otwell, Corps of Engrs., to Plattsburg, N. Y., for duty as observer of instruction in military engineering at civilian training camps, and then to his station.

The Commanding Officer, Watertown Arsenal, Mass., or one of his assistants, will make one visit to each of the groups of places named to inspect material issued to Coast Artillery armories of the National Guard, and return to his station after each visit: Bridgeport, Danbury, Norwalk, Stamford, and Greenwich, Conn., and New London, Norwich, and Danielson, Conn.

Orders of Sept. 5 relating to 1st Lt. H. McH. Young, M. R. C., revoked.

Advancement to grade of Captain on retired list of 1st Lt. M. C. Richards, retired, is announced.

Advancement to grade of Major on retired list of Capt. S. P. Vestal, retired, is announced.

Orders of Feb. 16 relating to Col. W. A. Shunk, 15th Cav., revoked.

Advancement to grade of Major on retired list of Captain H. La F. Applewhite, retired, is announced.

Orders of April 22, assigning Col. C. F. Mason, M. C., to duty as Asst. to Surgeon and Sanitary Inspector of Eastern Dept., amended to direct him upon expiration of present leave to proceed to Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., and assume command of that hospital.

First Lt. W. Y. Kennedy, M. R. C., from further duty in Southern Dept., to his home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. C. L. Willard, 25th Inf., is detailed for service in Q. M. C.

Following officers of Ord. Dept. will visit New York City on business pertaining to operations of the Ord. Dept., then to their stations: Lt. Col. J. W. Joyes, Major J. C. Nicholls, Capts. C. T. Harris, Jr., and J. H. Burns, and 1st Lt. R. L. Maxwell.

Following details are announced in connection with the national matches for 1916: Lt. Col. J. J. Dooley, N. G. of Maine, assistant executive officer; Capts. O. C. Shaw, 30th Inf., Adjutant; C. F. Cox, Cav., Quartermaster, and C. R. Layton, 2d Inf., Florida N. G., statistical officer; 1st Lts. T. G. Samworth, 2d Inf., N. G. of Pennsylvania, assistant statistical officer, and J. T. Clement, Inf., assistant statistical officer; 2d Lt. H. L. Baker, 24 Inf., N. G. of Florida, assistant statistical officer; Maj. E. L. Ruffner, M. C. surgeon, and J. E. Munroe, Ord. Dept., ordnance officer; 1st Lt. G. K. Shuler, Marine Corps, sig. officer.

Lt. Clement, in addition to his other duties, is detailed as financial officer of the National Matches. Capt. Cox and Lt. Clement will repair to this city and report to the executive officer of the National Matches for consultation, then to State camp, Florida, for duty. Capt. Shaw and Maj. Ruffner and Munroe will proceed to State camp, Florida, report to executive officer of National Matches about Oct. 7 for duty.

Maj. B. D. Foulois, aviation officer, Sig. Corps, now on sick leave, to this city about Sept. 30 and report to chief sig. officer for duty in the office of officer in charge of aviation sec., Sig. Corps.

Maj. J. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engrs., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps.

1st Lt. S. Miles, 3d F. A., to Newport, R. I., to deliver an address before Naval War College, then to his station.

Brig. Gen. A. L. Smith, Q. M. C., is relieved from present duties and will repair to this city for duty in office of Q. M. G. of the army.

Leaves: 1st Lt. S. E. McRickard, 2d F. A., New York N. G., 15 days' extension; Col. W. A. Shunk, 15th Cav., 1 month on arrival in United States, and 1st Lt. W. Y. Kennedy, M. R. C., 1 month on arrival home.

Navy.

Lt. L. P. Treadwell, Training Sta., Great Lakes, Ill., to Naval War College, Newport.

Ens. K. E. Hintze, to temp. duty the Milwaukee.

P. A. Surgeon D. H. Noble, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn.

Following Asst. Surgs. of M. R. C., are commissioned: J. C. Brantley, A. H. Cecha, I. W. Jacobs, P. E. Prioreau, and F. T. Bower.

Chief Machs. J. J. Cotter, the Vestal, to the New Jersey, and W. M. Miller, the New Jersey, to Works of Fore River Shipbuilding Co.

Mach. L. Neil, Fore River Shipbuilding Corpn., Oct. 15, to the Vestal.

Pay Clk. W. T. Cronin, the Rhode Island to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—At Hampton Roads, Arethusa, Monaghan, Smith, and Sterett; at Southern Drill Ground, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Flusser, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Nicholson, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and the Wyoming; Castine, at San Domingo City; Jacob Jones, at Norfolk; Gloucester, at Brooklyn; Nanshan, at San Diego; Preble and Stewart, at San Pedro; Reid, at Piney Point; Supply, at Guam, and the Sylph, at New London.

SAILED—Baltimore and Dubuque, Hampton Roads for Ft. Lafayette; Connyngham, Cummings, Porter, and Winslow, Hampton Roads, for Newport; Glacier, Corinto, for San Francisco; Nevada, Hampton Roads, for New York Yard; Potomac, Port au Prince, for Petitgoave; Prcteus, Norfolk, for Lambert's Point; Saturn, Tiburon, for San Diego; St. Louis, Hilo, for Honolulu, and the Wheeling, Puerto Mexico, for Carmen.

The Illinois has been designated to relieve the Nebraska in Mexican waters and will sail from Philadelphia to relieve that vessel about Oct. 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for first grade clerk, female, has been ordered. The subjects and weights are: arithmetic, 3; general paper, 3; handwriting, 3; spelling, 1. The salary ranges from $900 to, but not including, $600. Candidates must be at least 14 years of age and not more than 18 on the closing date for filing applications.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct. 18, at the New York Custom House, an examination for herdsman, for men only, to fill a vacancy at the Dairy Experimental Farm of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md. The salary will be from $720 to $1,000 per annum, depending on the qualifications of the eligibles. With house and garden free. The department states that preference in appointment from the commission's certification of eligibles may be given to married men. The duties will include the production of certified milk, the care and feeding of a herd of dairy cattle under experimental conditions, the registering of animals, and the making of advanced registry records. The person appointed must thoroughly understand all breeding operations, the keeping of breeding and milk records, and the use of the Babcock test. He will be placed in charge of the herd and be responsible for its management and all of the work around the barn and dairy house. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, education, training and experience. At least one year's training in an agricultural college, such training to have included work in dairying, and three years' practical experience with a dairy herd are the prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Licenses as teacher-in-training to teach in high schools the subjects respectively indicated have been granted as follows:

Economics, Jerome Burns and John Reilly; elocution, Ethel K. Mannix; Latin, Loretta M. Kavanagh.

Temporary licenses for service in training schools for teachers have been granted as indicated under date of Sept. 1, 1916:

Model teacher, Josephine T. McCabe; assistant teacher of English, Katherine Morse; model teacher, Mary E. Soden.

The Education Department has received a letter from a group of Belgian schoolmasters at Bayeux, France, asking that a subscription be opened for them among the teachers in the public schools.

There are nearly 6,000 girl pupils in the Washington Irving High School.

The City College is now registering teachers for the extension courses in professional and purely cultural work. These courses are free to the teachers and are recognized by the Board of Examiners. Teachers taking these courses are exempt from parts of examinations for all higher license.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CHURCH STENOGRAPHER and secretary wanted; rare usefulness; reasonable salary. Grace Methodist Church, 131 West 104th.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady wanted as companion and assistant housekeeper by an invalid; family of two; four servants; salary $40 per month; age 35 to 40; references required. Address Mrs. H., 16 South Indiana Av., Atlantic City.

CLERICAL WORKERS.

Experience is not necessary for these positions; if you are intelligent and ambitious, we can easily teach you the work.

Our plan of payment makes it possible to obtain immediate and frequent increases.

Further, the NATIONAL is one of the most delightful business places in which to work.

Our buildings are modern and roomy; lunches are served at cost in a beautiful lunch room; a recreation room and a library are maintained and physicians and nurses are in attendance; we allow liberal vacations with pay, and at least twenty-six Saturday half holidays.

Apply, ready to work, to J. S. Elliot, Employment Superintendent,

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY,
207 West 24th St., New York City.

COOK-WAITRESS.—Two French or Belgian girls wanted for cook and waitress in small family in suburbs. Answer, stating experience and wages desired, Y 245 Times Annex.

EMBROIDERERS for hand work in first-class dressmaking establishment. Eighth floor, 6 West 45th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Good wages; in small family. 541 West 113th St., Apt. 24.

GIRLS.

Pleasant employment under sunshine conditions.

You can earn from $7 to $12 per week; lowest wages to start $7.

Excellent ventilation; good light; first aid, rest and reading rooms; meals at less than cost.

SUNSHINE BISCUIT WORKS.
LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRL to care for boy 7 years and girl 4 years old in Far Rockaway; good wages and good home. Address by letter only, stating references, Friedman, Room 500, 225 5th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An elderly lady, living alone in small town 400 miles from New York, seeks woman of middle age as working housekeeper in steam-heated apartment; must have personal city references. Address E 376 Times Downtown.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Intelligent mother's helper; city references. Call between 10 and 12. Wile, 230 West 97th.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO., 34TH ST., NEW YORK,
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED STOCK GIRLS.
ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; GOOD PAY AND STEADY POSITIONS TO CAPABLE GIRLS.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO., 34TH ST., NEW YORK.
REQUIRE
EXPERIENCED PACKERS.
ONLY THOSE WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; GOOD SALARY AND STEADY POSITION TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.

SALESLADY wanted; experienced in high-class leather goods store; desire party well informed in trade matters, and can offer good opening; call for particulars, Ambrose, 1,416 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced in cloaks and suits; also extras for Thursday and Friday. Wiemer Busy Cloak Co. store, 344 6th Av.

SALESLADIES AND STOCK GIRLS WANTED; ALL DEPARTMENTS. ROGERS, 143D ST. AND 3D AV.

SECRETARY.—A woman over 30, of good education and of Southern connections, to assist in secretarial duties at Los Angeles. F 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Old established corporation has opening for young lady stenographer; speed and accuracy essential; salary, $10 to start, with advance when applicant becomes familiar with the work; give age, experience, and all particulars. F 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; must have at least two years' experience and be familiar with office routine. L 343 Times Downtown.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4885. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER wanted of Isaac Pitman shorthand; two evenings a week. Address, full particulars, Isaac Pitman & Sons, 2 West 45th St.

TELEPHONE
SOLICITORS.

Wanted, refined young ladies who have had experience soliciting business over the telephone. If you have not had such experience but believe you have "the voice with a smile" that can win orders over the phone, your application will be considered. Permanent positions; good salaries. In replying, give experience, age, and telephone number. Address E 362 Times Downtown.

TRACING CLERKS to look up correspondence, with knowledge of bookkeeping and general office routine; must be exceptionally bright; good opportunity; Bronx residents; salary to start, $10. Phillips, Jones Co., Inc., 829 East 134th St.

WAIST FINISHERS,
SKIRT FINISHERS.
Only those accustomed to high-class work wanted; permanent positions. Apply side entrance.
KURZMAN,
5th Av. and 36th St.

WAITRESS AND UPSTAIRS GIRL WANTED; FAMILY OF 4; NO COOKING. MRS. SRIBNER, BRONXVILLE. TEL. BRONXVILLE 1023.

YOUNG WOMAN, high school graduate, for office work. Call between 9 and 12:30 Wednesday. Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER thoroughly experienced in foreign export, must be American; $1,800. TYPIST with newspaper experience; read manuscript; high school education; $12. WE CAN use several above-the-average stenographers with good personality who are willing to start at $10-$12. TYPISTS.—Several good openings for typists (at salaries ranging from $8-$12; one at $16-$18 to operate long carriage machine and do billing. WOMAN of good address, with knowledge of stenography, to take charge of office and interview club women; $15. Call between 9 and 1. NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants of reliable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, (Branch Office,) Times Building, Room 1,409.

TYPISTS, (10,) $8-$12; stenographers, $7-$15; others, Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES. REGISTERED by the REGENTS of STATE of N. Y. Seats reserved as seats become vacant. Register NOW for Fall session. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

412-420 West 148th St., near St. Nicholas Av. —Unusually attractive 8-room apartment; all modern improvements $65. Apply on premises or to William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience; double entry, trial balance; references; $18 to $25; American; Christian. F 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or assistant; double entry; typist; 8 years with one concern; good penman; Christian. C 140 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (Assistant.)—Four years last position; neat, accurate; Christian; $12. E 378 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Young Christian woman wishes position secretary or companion to lady. D 64 Times.

CHAPERONE.—A young American widow, speaking French as well as English, wishes position as chaperone to young people or assist in any way in a school or home. Address Y 250 Times Annex.

COLORED GIRL wishes situation Oct. 1; artistic designer; city references; $3 daily. D 71 Times.

DRESSMAKING by day or week; city or country; reasonable; reference. Gowns, 543 West 156th St.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter; street, dancing frocks. Kelly, 878 6th Av. Circle 1158.

EDUCATED, refined young woman seeks employment four evenings a week. D 78 Times.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OR OFFICE MANAGER.

Young woman, with eight years' thorough business experience, efficient stenographer, first-class correspondent, has initiative, tact, energy, and unusual executive ability; references. Address Box D 91 Times Downtown.

FRENCH GOVERNESS.—Graduated nurse; child or invalid; English; piano. 267 West 127th.

GOVERNESS.—Lady recommends an experienced person, speaking French fluently, as governess, companion, or the charge of motherless children; no objection to institutional work or night duty with sick. D 74 Times Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER SECRETARY.—Gentlewoman, at present visiting housekeeper, secretary, to gentleman, desires similar position; resident if preferred. D 67 Times.

HOUSEWORK. — Neat colored girl wants situation general housework; references. Jones, 237 West 143d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Take charge home; experienced; satisfactory service; references. Homemaker, 349 Amsterdam Av.

LADY COMPANION.—Young lady from Switzerland; speaks German, French, and English, desires position. Apply 309 Broadway, Room 308.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced, conscientious; children over 2; kindergarten training; excellent sewer; moderate terms; best references. Box F 215 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Trained; experienced infant nurse, understands all feedings; best of references. 2 West 86th, Room 9D.

NURSE.—American infants; understands all foods; long experience; best references; taken at birth. C., 635 East 169th, care of Dalton.

NURSE.—West Indian woman wants position as children's nurse; efficient. Mortley, 128 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Wide-awake, alert young woman; exceptional executive ability; excellent stenographer; 5 years' experience; references. D 69 Times.

SEAMSTRESS and COMPANION.—American widow wishes position to lady, anywhere; best references. Small, 90 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, bookkeeper, stenographer; tactful, capable, experienced; Christian; highest credentials. L. B., 8,528 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Experienced young Christian woman desires permanent position; capable assuming responsibility; rapid, accurate, educated; $18. E 375 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; transcribes accurately and rapidly; neat appearance; $10. Frieda Flick, Room 1,005, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 11 years' experience; thoroughly experienced in office routine; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $18. Ambitious, D 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Fluent correspondent; familiar with detail work; capable assuming responsibilities; long experience; excellent references; $15. E 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, file clerk; 5 years experience; thoroughly competent; read and write German; American; Christian. F 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; neat, rapid, and accurate; American; $12. F 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, capable; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, varied experience, wishes connection with reputable firm. E. W., 598 West 178th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; good education; neat appearance; rapid worker; $15. E 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. E 330 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist; 5 years; good personality; $10. E 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Refined, capable; secretary or doctor's office assistant. D., Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

Cooks, $30-$60; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, $30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9196.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day week, month. 107 West 133d St., 0010 Morningside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Agency. 329 West 59th.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

JOHN F. BACH CO., INC., No. 401 East 104th St., has assigned for the benefit of its creditors to Morris Kohn, 1,725 Lexington Av.

INFORMATION WANTED CONCERNING PETER PALLANSCH; reward. Address J. G. F., Room 1028, Hotel McAlpin.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted for special proposition in this vicinity; must be a producer; drawing account against commission; give full details. E 373 Times Downtown.

ARTISTS for men's fashions, to fill in figures already laid out; call with samples. E. Goraki, 80 Hackensack Plank Road, Weehawken. Phone Union 15. Take 23d St. ferry.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Kaufmann & Baer Company of Pittsburgh require the services of an experienced toy man to act as assistant to toy buyer. Apply at once in writing or person to 95 Madison Av., New York.

ASSISTANT RECEIVING CLERK.—Strong boy wanted to assist in receiving department; one accustomed to handling heavy cases; salary, $8. Apply William Alsberg & Co., 59 East 12th St.

AUTO MECHANIC, first class, on G. V. Electric, Ford, autocars and other gasoline trucks; full particulars as to experience, salary, &c. J. S., Box 35, 157 East 47th.

BOYS.—We are looking for active boys, who must be over 16, for work in our offices; there is plenty of opportunity for advancement and promotions; call 9:30 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY wanted, about 16, in office of large piano manufacturing concern. Call in the morning, Brambach Piano Co., 639 West 49th.

BOY, American, about 16 years old, for general office work in sample room of large mercantile establishment; knowledge of typewriting essential; bring references.

FEDERAL FORCES AID IN SCHOOL PROBLEM

U. S. Health Officials Trace the Records of 40,000 Children Barred from Classes.

FEW TO BE EXCLUDED LONG

Dr. Emerson Expects a Majority of 40,000 Sent Home Will Be Admitted Tomorrow.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths. Monday.	Deaths. Yesterday.	New Cases. Mon. day.	New Cases. Yesterday.
Manhattan	3	7	6	5
Brooklyn	2	1	3	1
Bronx	..	..	3	9
Queens	..	3	2	5
Richmond	..	..	..	..
Total	5	11	14	20

Total deaths to date.....2,255
Total cases to date.....8,934

Health Commissioner Haven Emerson said yesterday he believed that of the 40,000 school children sent home Monday because they had come back to the city from out of town without health certificates, a majority would be admitted to the classrooms by tomorrow morning. The Health Department has the aid of the United States Public Health Service in learning whether each child thus kept from school has been exposed to poliomyelitis, and the work has progressed rapidly.

The city's health officials were convinced yesterday that, in spite of the increase in the number of new cases reported—twenty, as compared with eleven the day before—the danger from a spread of the epidemic had passed altogether. In the twenty new cases yesterday only five were those of children of more than six years of age.

Brooklyn, where the disease broke out last June, had the lowest record of any time since the beginning of the epidemic, only one case and one death being reported. Richmond has had no new case in three weeks.

Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, a prominent Jamaica suffragist, called on Commissioner Emerson yesterday to plead for the return to its home of the two-year-old baby of Mrs. Anton Anderson, taken to a hospital last week by policemen and officials of the Jamaica Board of Health.

Mrs. Eno did not persuade the Commissioner to her view of the case, but she asserted that she was not yet through with the case.

"The Commissioner would not believe that the cause of removal was merely the word of one of his diagnosticians against that of Mrs. Anderson and many others," said Mrs. Eno. "If it was right to take the child away, then why did the department doctors use a subterfuge to get the mother to the front of the house in order to take the baby out the back way?"

Commissioner Emerson said he had written to the Mayor advising him of the circumstances of the case, and that he had also sent to invite Mrs. Anderson to visit her child in the Queensboro Hospital.

"I have nothing to say except this," said the Commissioner. "The onset of the case in the Anderson child was on Sept. 1. On Sept. 6, Dr. Schneider, the family physician, was called. He diagnosed the case as infantile paralysis, and reported it to the Department of Health on Sept. 9. The case was reported in our lists issued on Sept. 11. Two of our diagnosticians, Drs. Ackerman and Blattels, each verified Dr. Schneider's diagnosis.

"Later, on Sept. 14, Dr. Smith, called in by the Anderson family, disagreed. Then, Dr. Somerset, our chief diagnostician, confirmed the case as one of poliomyelitis. Between Sept. 14 and 22, there were frequent violations of the quarantine regulations. The sick child was permitted to play with well ones. No screens were placed in the windows, and the mother cared for all the children of the family. Also the placard was removed. On Sept. 21, I directed that the child be removed to the hospital. It will be released fifty-six days from the date of onset."

Fifty-four additional cases of poliomyelitis were reported to the New Jersey State Board of Health yesterday. They were distributed as follows:

Newark, 23; Trenton, 6; New Brunswick and Elizabeth, 3 each; Shrewsbury Township, Hackensack, and Princeton Borough, 2 each; Absecon, Pemberton Township, Magnolia Borough, Logan Township, National Park Borough, Belleville, East Orange, Kearny, Lawrence Township, Hanover Township, Randolph Township, Seaside Park Borough, and North Plainfield Township, 1 each.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The State's death rate for August was 15.1 per thousand population, an increase of one point over the five-year average for the month, the State Health Department announced tonight in its fortnightly bulletin. The increase was attributed largely to infantile paralysis. The bulletin said:

August has in the past years been a month of high mortality rates, due to the large proportion of infant deaths from disease incident to Summer. In 1905 the rate was 16.9, in 1907 it reached 18.4, but in 1911 the rate fell to 14.6, and has been declining since that period. Acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) is the prominent cause of death in the month's summary.

The number of deaths recorded from all causes for August was 13,148, of which the epidemic claimed 1,445 victims, 1,080 in New York City and 365 in the rest of the State. There were 21,309 births recorded, the equivalent to an annual rate of 24.4, which was slightly less than the five-year average of 24.5.

Forty-two up-State cases of infantile paralysis and one death were reported during the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The fatality report was received from Syracuse. The following counties reported new cases: Onondaga, seven; Westchester and Tompkins, five each; Oswego, four; St. Lawrence, three; Albany, Cortland, Delaware, Nassau, Orange, Otsego and Suffolk, two each; Essex, Jefferson, Oneida and Rockland, one each.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis of those who had died of the disease were reported by the Department of Health yesterday:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.
Catherine Ward, 2 years, 172 W. 98th St.
Edna Lindameyer, 2 years, 633 2d Av.
Arthur Weinberg, 7 years, 2,207 7th Av.
Lucia Denicila, 2 years, 446 E. 117th St.
James Heckman, 5 years, 120 E. 129th St.
DEATHS—MANHATTAN.
Gussie Klein, 1 month, 122 Lewis St.
Margaret O'Malley, 1 month, 167 E. 96th St.
Ines Smith, 1 year, 212 W. 62d St.
Eleanor Chittick, 32 years, 420 E. 61st St.
Mary McDonnell, 1 month, 209 E. 76th St.
Solomon Adler, 3 years, 67 E. 1st St.
Beatrice Krane, 10 years, 314 E. 84th St.
NEW CASES—BRONX.
Milton Einswetz, 1 month, 345 E. 151st St.
Ada Ostros, 3 years, 360 St. Anns Av.
Louis Hughes, 1 year, 629 E. 134th St.
Seymour Mathauson, 4 years, 1,464 Wilkins Av.
Catherine Sullivan, 9 years, 1,342 College Av.
Helen Cohame, 15 years, 1,058 Southern Boulevard.
Gertrude Ellowitz, 3 years, 883 Freeman St.
Alex. Goldman, 1,178 Jackson Av.
Muriel Peters, 7 years, 721 E. 181st St.
NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.
Harold Comlen, 5 years, 570 9th Av., L. I.
DEATHS—BROOKLYN.
Kenneth Prentice, 5 years, 200 Graham Av.
NEW CASES—QUEENS.
Harold Comlen, 5 years, 570 9th Av., L. I. City.
Peter Stagmak, 2 years, 272 Barclay St., Astoria.
George Finke, 3 years, 553 11th Av., Astoria.
Gertrude Kenney, 6 years, 36 Adams St., Winfield.
Alice Bender, 5 years, Park Av., Bayside.
DEATHS—QUEENS.
George Scheiner, 4 years, 78 Catalpa Av., Ridgewood.
Walter Laskowski, 2 years, 746 Albert St., L. I. City.
Charles Conlen, 5 years, 570 9th Av., L. I. City.

The total of new cases in New York City yesterday did not equal the number reported for Newark. The figures were: Newark, 23; New York, 20.

More Money for Crippled Children.

The fund for braces for children crippled by the epidemic of infantile paralysis has reached $40,597.18, according to a report issued yesterday by the Department of Health. There was received yesterday $167.83.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES subscribed $31 to the fund for toys and braces for the crippled children. The contributors were as follows: Collection by the outdoor chums, Celeste Levy, Edna Blumberg, Sandilla Pollock, Frances Birnbaum, and Clarice Blumberg, $20; Anonymous, $5; Lucille J. Mendlovitz, $4, and "F. M. L." and "For C.," $1 each.

THE TIMES also received a large package of toys from Betty Soreck and Richard Hyman, to be sent to the victims of poliomyelitis.

REVISE NAVY EXAMINATIONS.

Officers Seeking Promotion to be Put Through Practical Tests.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Practical tests designed to show the individual efficiency of naval officers qualifying for promotion are to supersede the old system of written examinations. Rear Admiral Palmer, Acting Secretary of the Navy, today authorized all ship commanders to prepare to inaugurate the plan at the tests to be held in October and to make the subjects of steam engineering, navigation, gunnery, electricity and seamanship the deciding factors.

Under the new system the officers, 500 of whom are to qualify for promotions authorized by the new naval bill, will be taken aboard ship and asked to execute various duties under the personal observation of the examining boards. Heretofore it has been the custom to give the officer to be examined a written draft of questions which he was permitted to solve in his own way. The old system also included examination on many subjects not emphasized in the new, including language, international law and military science.

Officers in charge of the work here predict that the new form of qualification will contribute materially to the increased efficiency of the individual officer and prove a step toward improvement of the service.

The Admiral also announced that Jan. 10 had been selected as the date for examination of candidates to be admitted to the navy from civil life as engineering officers. The new law authorized thirty ensign commissions for civilians.

FLOOD HALTS TUBE TRAFFIC.

Many Thousands Delayed in Rush Hours in Steinway Tunnel.

Many thousands of persons, a great majority of them working men and women on their way from Brooklyn and Queens to their places of employment in Manhattan, were delayed yesterday morning by the bursting of a twenty-inch water main under the Steinway Tube, near Forty-second Street and Park Avenue, under the site where the Grand Union Hotel once stood. The tube was flooded at the point where the break occurred and the underground service between New York and Long Island City was at a standstill for several hours while the damage was being repaired and the water pumped out of the tube.

While the new station at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue is being completed all water pipes in that vicinity are carried on iron hangers. Overhead traffic is supposed to have loosened the lead calking in an elbow of the pipe and the flooding of the tunnel followed. The break occurred just as the rush of workers to New York was getting under way.

No one was injured, and service through the tube was again normal last night.

ROOKIES IN LONG BATTLE.

Cover 14 Miles of Countryside in Four-Hour Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 26, (by Courier from Sciota.)—Over about fourteen miles of territory between Beekmantown and Sciota the student contending forces had their first hard battle today, the fight being over a wide range of fields, pasture, and woodland, and in which all active arms of the service took part. After four hours of fighting, the "Red" enemy raiding detachment was put to rout.

Of all sham battles held this year by Plattsburg students, this was the most satisfactory to both officers and men. The fact that there were only 1,000 men engaged and that every company had two army officers, some three, and the farmers having harvested their crops, so that all movements could be observed, made the manoeuvres a lesson well understood by the rookies. All knew what was going on and what they were doing, whereas heretofore, with 7,000 men in the war game and making movements so as to avoid damage to crops, many of the students were entirely in the dark as to what was going on.

The "Blue" army is bivouacked here tonight, while the "Red" army, which is composed of the cavalry and machine-gun troop, is camped three miles northwest of Sciota. Major Baltzell will take the First Battalion out in the morning in the direction of Altona, leaving the Second here as a reserve force, and the movement he has in mind, a turning of the left wing of the enemy, will probably necessitate the Second Battalion remaining here another night.

ARMED BAND SEIZED AMID FERRY CROWD

Police and Pinkertons Say the Four Arrested Are All Notorious Burglars.

HAD SAFE-BLOWING OUTFIT

On the Way to Long Branch, N. J. —Accused of Many Burglaries in East and South.

Four "yeggmen," said by the police and the Pinkerton Detective Agency to be the most desperate criminals of their class in the country, were arrested in the Liberty Street station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey last night on warrants accusing them of more than a dozen burglaries in New York State, New Jersey, Connecticut, and North and South Carolina.

Four revolvers, with an extra round of ammunition for each, and a set of explosives and implements for safe blowing purposes, consisting of three bottles of nitro glycerine, twenty-one fuses with caps attached, and a bar of soap were found in their possession, as were also tickets for Long Branch, N. J., where, it was suspected, they had planned to commit burglaries.

The men were William Burns, also known as William Smith, William E. Dolan, William Bennett, and California Bill; Harry Foley, also known as Harry Ogden and Connecticut Blackie; George Edwards, also known as Portland Fatty, and John Lynn, also known as John Stamford and Pawtucket Johnnie.

They were arrested in dramatic style by ten Pinkerton agents, policemen, detectives, and Post Office Inspectors after having been under surveillance for a greater part of the day. Persons waiting in the station for the ferryboat scurried for cover when the ten suddenly confronted the "yeggmen" and forced them to throw up their hands at the points of revolvers.

They were compelled to hold that position, while their revolvers and explosives were piled on a seat, safely out of reach, after which they were handcuffed and taken to Police Headquarters, where they will be held awaiting action by the Federal authorities.

The Police Department and the Pinkerton Agency were informed a week ago that the four men, who were under indictment and have long prison records, were in the city. Later an agent of the Pinkerton Company saw Connecticut Blackie on the street and notified Superintendent Thornhill of that agency.

By keeping Connecticut Blackie under surveillance the agent discovered the whereabouts of the others, and he was not far behind when the four went to Brooklyn yesterday and bought revolvers and explosives, presumably for use in Long Branch. He had in the meanwhile notified the Seventh Branch Detective Bureau, but by the time detectives from this branch had reached the place designated by the agent the four men were on their way back to Manhattan.

The Pinkerton agent at once notified Superintendent Thornhill, who, in turn, notified Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Vick and Lieutenant Andrew Devery of the Church Street Police Station. The two Post Office inspectors, accompanied by two assistants, by Police Sergeant Walsh and Policemen Timmons, Downing, and Gallagher of the Church Street station, and by Superintendent Thornhill and Detectives Graham and Jacob, hurried to the Liberty Street ferry, where they found the four yeggmen sitting in the smoking room.

According to the records of the Police Department, Pawtucket, Johnnie, Portland Fatty and California Bill were accused of four burglaries recently in Maine, in New York State and Elizabethport, N. J.

Pawtucket Johnnie is also under indictment on charges of having burglarized several houses in North and South Carolina. Connecticut Blackie was released from prison in Connecticut three years ago, after serving a sentence of ten years for having, with others, killed a watchman at a brewery at Bridgeport during an attempt to rob a safe.

All of the men are also accused of having broken into the railroad station at Yeomans Junction, N. Y., three weeks ago, and of stealing $900; of having broken open the safe in the railroad station at Coldchester, Conn., ten days ago, and taking $1,700, and of having committed other recent robberies.

REFUSES CABINET PLACE.

Shao-Yi Declines Appointment as China's Foreign Minister.

PEKING, Sept. 26.—Tang Shao-Yi, the former Premier, recently appointed Chinese Foreign Minister, has refused to accept that portfolio.

The opposition of the military party to him and to the Kuo-min-tang, or radical party, which during the recent period of Cabinet construction wished to have him made Premier, would make harmony impossible in the Cabinet, he says.

Pay $1,000 for Film Actor's Death.

Surrogate Cohalan signed an order yesterday permitting the estate of Otto J. Plaat, a moving picture acter, to accept $1,000 from the Premo Feature Film Corporation in settlement of all claims against the concern. The decedent was appearing in a moving picture production at the company's studio at Coutesville, N. J., on March 24, when he ran into a flaming structure and was burned so severely that he died.

MANILA FRETS UNDER ENTENTE WAR RULES

Protests to Washington Over Action of British and French Officials—Sentiment Changing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Official reports and personal letters received here from Manila contain protests against the manner in which it is alleged representatives of the British and French Governments are carrying out the policy of their Governments with respect to the blacklist and other matters arising out of the Trading with the Enemy act. It is charged, both officially and personally, that the course of the representatives of the Entente Allies in the Philippines has alienated sentiment from the Allies among American business men not only at Manila but throughout the Far East.

According to one statement reaching officials here, a neutral European firm in Manila was made to feel the effect of British and French displeasure because it employed an American citizen of German birth. This American citizen had been an enlisted man in the United States Army in the Aguinaldo insurrection. After the expiration of his enlistment he remained in the Philippines and became associated with the neutral firm. According to the report received here, he had not concealed his pro-German sympathies, and in consequence the firm was notified that it would not be permitted to trade in British vessels or with British countries unless the ex-soldier was dismissed. The matter, it was said, was adjusted by an explanation from the man which was accepted by the British Consul. An officer of the Philippine Government wrote to Washington that discrimination of this character was becoming intolerable.

The reports sent to Washington say that firms in the Philippines with German managers have been notified to dismiss these Germans under penalty of a suspension of dealing with British and French possessions. Cases of this sort, the reports say, have applied particularly to firms manufacturing tobacco. It is alleged also that shipping concerns have been notified that if they deal with firms employing Germans in managerial capacities they will not be permitted to get coal at British ports.

The attitude alleged to have been displayed by the British and French Consular representatives is said in some of the communications that have come to Washington to have incensed Governor General Harrison.

This Government has referred all cases of complaint along these lines to the State Department, which is taking them up with the British and French Governments. One of the cases involved the action of the British authorities at Penang in unloading the cargo of the British steamship Chinese Prince, from New York for Manila, on the ground that it was ultimately intended for Germans. This incident has been adjusted through the release of the cargo and forwarding it to its destination under British supervision.

According to the reports from Manila, the United States authorities there have been unable to determine whether the attitude shown by British and French representatives toward firms employing or dealing with German subjects is the result of instructions from the Governments in London and Paris or overzealousness on the part of the representatives. A high state of feeling apparently prevails in Manila on account of the alleged discriminations and this Government is receiving appeals to remedy the situation.

PUBLIC MISSES MORGAN ART

Attendance at Museum Has Fallen Off Since Objects Were Removed.

Though a decrease in attendance at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Aquarium and the New York Zoological Garden for 1916, compared with 1915, was reported yesterday at the hearings before the Sub-Committee on Budget of the Board of Estimate, the attendance at the Museum of Natural History showed a substantial increase.

The loss of the Morgan collections was given by Robert W. de Forest as the reason for the decrease at the Metropolitan and the decreases at the Aquarium and Zoo were ascribed to the European war by Dr. Hornaday, who said many who had been constant visitors had enlisted in foreign armies. Cleveland H. Dodge, appearing for the Natural History Museum, said its increase was due to the public schools holding classes there.

The attendance at the Metropolitan Museum for the year ended on June 30, 1916, was 835,206, against 778,924 for the year before. The Metropolitan asked $250,000 for 1917, and it was announced that the sub-committee would recommend $200,000, the same amount as last year. The Zoological Garden showed an attendance of 1,639,238 for the year, against 1,962,780 the year before. Its Directors asked $200,000 for 1917, and it is understood the sub-committee will recommend $190,020. During the year ended June 30, 1916, 1,416,811 persons visited the Aquarium, against 1,852,598 the year before. The Aquarium received $47,000 last year and asked the same amount for 1917, which will be recommended by the sub-committee. Attendance at the Natural History Museum was 870,000, against 664,215 the year before. Its Directors asked $222,000 and the sub-committee recommended $212,700, $299 less than the year before. The sub-committee will recommend $106,008 for the Museum of Arts and Sciences, which asked for $135,030, the increase, which was disallowed, being for salary advances for fifty-three members of the staff and to pay five new employes.

Methodists Raise Pension Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 26.—Representatives of the shore group of churches of the Camden district in the New Jersey Methodist conference made plans yesterday to raise their portion of the national fund for superannuated ministers. About twenty churches pledged approximately $20,000. The New Jersey Conference, which includes some 270 churches south of Rahway, will raise $400,000 of the fund of $15,000,000 to pension aged ministers. A central board in Chicago has charge of the national work and hopes to have the new relief plan in operation by 1920.

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WAR PRICES ON FLOUR and other materials compel us to make price and weight adjustments on our bread so that beginning Monday, October 2nd, our present small size TIP-TOP and DAINTY-MAID bread, *wrapped* as usual, *with added weight* will retail at SIX CENTS a loaf, as will also the small size fancy breads, such as WHEATHEART, VIENNA, COTTAGE BUNS, small RYE, and all other small varieties. Anticipating some demand for a nickel loaf, we will on the same day introduce a small loaf of TIP-TOP and DAINTY-MAID bread at a reduced weight with proper label, unwrapped, to be retailed at FIVE CENTS. This FIVE CENT loaf will be too small to manufacture satisfactorily and we therefore recommend that you purchase either the SIX CENT units mentioned above or our large TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID bread which will continue to retail to you at TEN CENTS the loaf, wrapped as heretofore.

We particularly recommend the large TEN CENT TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID loaves because they are the most economical to buy, containing more than the amount of two FIVE CENT loaves. Furthermore, these large size loaves are superior in flavor, will not dry out so quickly and are in every way most desirable for the consumer.

The price and weight adjustments noted here are absolutely necessary to enable us to continue manufacturing with the existing high cost of bread-making materials. Assurance is given that the WARD standard of quality will be religiously maintained in all breads.

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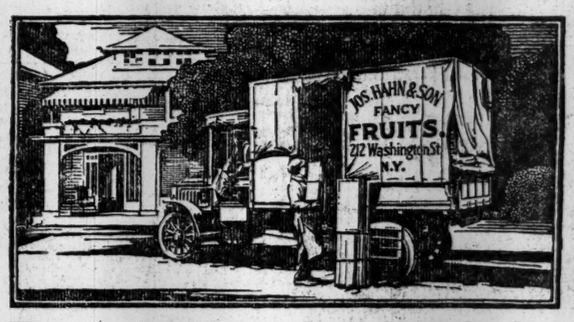

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